The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, etc.

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Than any three concerns in our line in Chicago.

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OUR GOODS ARE FOR SALE,

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The best workmen employed for the different branches of repairing of all kinds of musical instruments.
Illustrated Catalogue sent free.

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We offer at a bargain a magnificent second-hand Steinway Upright, just received from the factory at New York, where it has been repaired so as to be in every respect as good as new.

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All of Superior Quality and at Low Prices.
The J. M. W. JONES Stationery and Printing Co.,
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BLANK BOOKS,

PRINTING, AND STATIONERY.

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Large Stock, Good Work, Low Prices.

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INSURANCE AGENCY of ADOLPH LOEB,

REMOVED TO

170 LA SALLE-ST.,

BRYANT BLOCK.

Dr. E. L. Cuffin,

DENTIST,

Removed to 185 South Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SOUTH CHICAGO PROPERTY.

Over 500 Lots For Sale, situated in the most desirable portion of South Chicago.
Also several STORES AND DWELLING HOUSES.
See this property before purchasing. Special inducements to parties who will build houses to help supply the present great demand. Some fine sites for manufacturers with river and railroad facilities. This property will double in value within two years. Titles perfect. D. S. TAYLOR, Room 5, 69 South Clark-st.

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FREEZE!

Do you want to FREEZE this SUMMER when the thermometer has "busted" all to pieces in the shade? Then buy an

ADAMS & WESTLAKE

WIRE GAUZE NON-EXPLOSIVE OIL STOVE.

If you simply want to KEEP COOL, buy one of the smaller sizes.

The larger the stove, the "FREEZIER" (look for that word in Webster please).

This is BOILING HOT WEATHER, and you need one of these SUMMER COMFORTS the worst way.

Those genial young men at our new stove office are just now knee-deep in paint and calcimine; but, no matter, they are always ready to sell Stoves.

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Stove office, 95 Lake-st., under the Tremont House.

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A lot of Excelsior Lawn Mowers, cheap.
600 doz. Garden Trowels at 50c per doz.
Large Stock of Socket Hoes at $4.00 doz.
Novelty Clothes Wringers, $8.00 doz., or less than factory price.
Large stock of Builder's Hardware: Locks, Knobs, Butts, and Screws, below factory prices.
Great Bargains in Pressed Tin Ware.
Rubber Hose in 50 ft. lengths, complete with Patent Nozzle, $6.50.
A lot of Wire Cloth, cheap.
The Cheapest Place in the Country to buy HARDWARE.

A. W. WHEELER,
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TO RENT, CHEAP,

THE SPLENDID

Photographic Gallery,

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Formerly kept by Melander Bros. Inquire of

FREUDENBERG & CO.,

Room 5, 69 North Clark-st.

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The elegant Double Marble Front Store known as the NEW YORK DRY GOODS HOUSE, with counters and shelves, 30x80,

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The best location on the South Side for Clothing Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Carriages, Hardware, Drugs, &c. Inquire on the premises.

S. M. ROTHSCHILD.

FOR RENT,

OR SALE ON EASY TERMS,

The Large Store, 18 & 20 Michigan-av.

60x124.

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Frank Lawler

Invites his friends and the public generally to

THE GRAND OPENING

Of his new Sample Room,

174 South Clark-st., near Monroe,

On MONDAY next, MAY 10, where will be always found the choicest brands of WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS.

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6 Per Cent.

We are prepared to negotiate a few loans on choice city improved property in sums over $5,000 at SIX PER CENT.

TURNER & BOND, 152 Washington-st.

DRY GOODS, &c.

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FOR

IMMENSE BARGAINS!

Boston Store,

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Will offer from the

GREAT

New York Fire

$50,000

Of the Stock of

Messrs. SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON,

Saved from the Late Fire in their Store,

Cor. Sixth-av. and 19th st.

We have bought for SPOT CASH from UNDERWRITERS' SALE a very large amount of the stock of Messrs. Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, which inventoried $200,000.

It has all been recently bought, and contains a complete assortment of Extra Fine Goods for nearly all our Departments, slightly damaged by fire and water, which we will be receiving every day the coming week. We shall sell these goods for

LESS THAN ONE-HALF

THEIR

Original Value.

BOSTON STORE,

118 & 120 State-st.

Money refunded at all times if goods are not satisfactory.

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DISSOLUTION.

The partnership which existed between

J. W. BYE & S. GREGSTEN

IN THE

Windsor European Hotel

Expired May 1 by limitation. Hereafter S. GREGSTEN will continue the business alone, and will do his utmost to keep up the respectability the house has maintained since he became connected with it, and insure every comfort and convenience to his guests.

THIS IS THE

LARGEST AND MOST RESPECTABLE

EUROPEAN HOTEL

IN THE WEST,

Having on Dearborn-st. a frontage of 120 feet, it contains over 150 good Rooms, prices from 75 cents to $2 per day.

Parties who wish to combine comfort, economy, and cleanliness cannot do better than visit this Hotel.

SAMUEL GREGSTEN.
F. C. KUHNS and J. CHARLES, Clerks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$5,000 Reward.

The Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Company will pay a reward of $5,000 in gold for the apprehension and conviction of the parties who robbed the Paymaster of said Company (T. B. Wells) in Chicago, on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1880.

Former rewards offered by said Company are hereby withdrawn.

JAS. K. BURTIS, Secretary.

Kalsominers, Notice!

I have a lot of the finest quality Kalsomining Brushes, made of the finest stock, worth 85 each, which I will close out as the very low price of 50 each.

A. W. WHEELER,
141 Lake-st.

NOTICE.

Having made certain injurious remarks about my former tenant, Mr. Siegmund Meyer, regarding the origin of the fire which occurred on my premises April 18, I publicly acknowledge that I was altogether mistaken, greatly regret having made the remarks, and apologize to Mr. Meyer therefor.

JACOB SHIMMELPENNIG.

Boarding Horses.

A few Business Horses Boarded at C. Y. Transfer Co.'s Stables, 124 and 126 Michigan-av., near Madison-st.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Day,

133 East Madison-st.

Best {RUBBER OR CELLULOID,} $5

Gold, $10. Filling, 1-4 Old Rates.

VITALIZED AIR

(Or gas) given free for painless extracting. 133 East Madison-st.

HATS.

Gentlemen's Dress Silk Hats, Broadway Spring Style, on hand or made to order. Superior Quality. Price, $5. At BARNES' Hat-Store, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

GENERAL SUPPLY STORE.

Freckled?

Of Course Not!!

Well, then, take SEA'S advice, or you may be—or SUN-STRUCK.

SATIN, SILK, GINGHAM

PARASOLS

In Plain Colors or Combinations.

1,000

SUN UMBRELLAS!

CHEAP OR EXPENSIVE.

JAPANESE PARASOLS!

AND

JAP FANS.

FOLDING JAP FANS, 1Ct.

THEY FOLD. ONE CENT. KEEP COOL.

Lacquered Sticks, Fancy Colored,

BEAUTIES. 6 Cts. BEAUTIES.

Last Year's Price, 20 cts.

EVENING FANS,
FEATHER FANS,
NEW AFTER-DINNER FANS!

SEA'S STRAWS!

STRAW HATS,
LADIES', CHILDREN'S

NICE STRAW HATS, 14c.

Up to 98 cts., Not Half Value.

FLOWERS 1 Ct., 2 Cts., 3 Cts., 5 Cts.

OUR FAMOUS 11 CENT FEATHERS.

SLIP

ON TO THAT CHILD

SEA'S CALICO SLIPS,

Trimmed with Piping and Ruffle.

19 CTS.

Higher Grade Fancy Suits, 24 Cts up to $1.48.

Corsets, Underwear, and Ladies' Furnishings just as CHEAP.

Got Curtained?

If not, Hurry. They're being rushed off.

BY THE YARD, 5 Cts AND UP.

BY THE PAIR, 98 Cts TO $4.40.

FOR NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.

Sea's Ribbons!

LACES, NOTIONS, HOSIERY,

DRAW BIG CROWDS.

CROWDS!!

CROWDS! CROWDS!

AT OUR GLOVES!!!

Ladies' Lisle Gloves,

ALL SIZES—SPRING SHADES.

AT ONLY 9 cts. PER PAIR.

Also every conceivable style higher-priced Lisle, Lace, or Berlin Gloves and Mitts.

Lisle Gloves,
Lace Gloves,
Kid Gloves,
AND ALL SHADES LACE MITTS.

Cover your hands

CHEAPLY! NICELY!

FANCY NOVELTIES!

POCKETBOOKS,
BELTS, BAGS,
JEWELRY,
BIJOUTERIE,
TOYS, GAMES,
FURNITURE,
PERFUMERY,
STATIONERY.

Hardware, Tinware, Crockery.

BOOTS, SHOES.

EAT SEA'S DELICIOUS CANDY

SEA, 122 & 124 State-st.

PROPOSALS.

Cook County Board of Commissioners

Of Cook County, Illinois, will receive proposals up to 12 o'clock (noon) on Monday, May 31, A. D. 1880, at the office of the Clerk of the Board, Criminal Court Building, Michigan-st., Chicago, Ill., for the following items of material and workmanship required in the construction of the new Cook County Court-House, Chicago, Ill.:

(1) The painting, glazing, and decorating.
(2) Four passenger elevators.

Printed forms of bond and proposal, also printed copies of the specifications and access to the plans, can be obtained at the office of James J. Egan, Architect, Room 20 Hawley Building, Chicago, in the order of application.

The right to reject any or all proposals is reserved.

E. F. C. KLOKE, Clerk.

SHOES.

BUY YOUR Fine Shoes AT FLORSHEIM BROS.',

McVicker's Theatre Building and 66 North Clark-st.

COAL.

MINER T. AMES CO.,

MINERS OF MINONK ILLINOIS COAL

AND

Dealers in all other kinds of

HARD AND SOFT COAL,

125 LA SALLE-ST.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Cook County Pronounces Emphatically Against the Third Term.

A Crushing and Unexpected Defeat for the Grant Men,

In Spite of a Great Deal of Repeating, Ballot-Box Stuffing, Etc.

The Blaine and Washburne Men Stood Nobly by Their Colors,

And Carried the County and Two Congressional Districts.

The Story of the Day Fully Told—Its Victories and Its Gigantic Frauds.

A Majority of the Outside Counties in the State for Grant.

Sixty Delegates for the Third Term and Twenty-five Against It.

Further Details Concerning the Bolt in Pennsylvania and New York.

COOK COUNTY.

GRANT BEATEN.

THE THIRD TERM REBUKED.

The Cook County primaries, the result of which has been waited for with so much expectancy, not merely in this State but throughout the Nation, since it was voted that as they went so went Illinois, and as went Illinois so went the Republican National Convention, were held yesterday afternoon, and resulted, notwithstanding the most barefaced fraud and corruption, notwithstanding the running in of gangs of repeaters and the stuffing of the ballot-boxes with tickets, in a grand victory for the anti-third-term men. It is true that not all of the county towns have yet been heard from, but even without them there is a clear majority for the anti-third-termers to organize the Convention, and the unanimity of feeling in the county towns is such that it is but reasonable to expect that those yet to come in will vote as the others have done. Had it not been for the frauds which were perpetrated in the Second, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Wards, the victory would have been a sweeping one. There would not have been a vestige of third-termism left in the county, and the Convention would have been practically unanimous in its indorsement of Washburne or of Blaine. The defeat was a stunning and an overwhelming one to the Grant men, who had expected that their favorite means would have pulled them through. But they had not calculated on the firmness and determination of their opponents, who, notwithstanding the drenching showers of rain which prevailed during the afternoon, remained at their posts till the last moment, saw the ballots counted, and then went home, happy in the consciousness of victory. Owing to the frauds which were perpetrated in some of the West Side wards, where there were more Democratic than Republican votes cast, a majority of the delegates from that district will, unless contesting delegations are admitted, go down to Springfield in favor of the third term. The Fifth and Third Districts, however, are beyond the possibility of danger. There will be a number of contesting delegations in the Convention Monday. In several wards where the Grant people were fairly and squarely beaten, one of the judges would refuse to sign the certificates of the delegates, the evident intention being to raise a hue and cry of fraud, and to attempt to ring into the Convention delegates who were not chosen. The majority, however, is against them, and their schemes will be frustrated. The reader will find below the footings at the various polls during the day, the record of third-term rascality, and also tables showing as accurately as possible the result. In nearly every case the Grant men have been given the benefit of the doubt, the only exception being in the Ninth Ward, where Washburne is credited with two who possibly may not go for him. In the Fifteenth Ward, notwithstanding the assertions of Fox and Klokke that they are for Washburne first, last, and all the time, it is assumed that the seven delegates will on the question of preliminary organization vote with the Grant men. In the Tenth Ward the delegation has not expressed itself, but will presumably go with the majority. Not being actively opposed to Grant, however, it is put down as for him. The same rule is followed in the Town of Lake, where the delegates are close-mouthed.

CONTESTED DELEGATIONS.

From what could be ascertained late last night it is more than likely that there will be contests in the Second, Eleventh, and Twelfth Wards, where the wholesale importation of Democratic votes and the refusal to accept Republicans unless vouched for by Grantites and Democrats, resulted in depriving the Republican voters of the ward the name of an opportunity to express their Presidential preferences. As the anti-third-term delegates will have a large majority in the Convention, it is very likely that the contending delegations will be admitted and the fraudulent ones kicked out unceremoniously. In such event the three Congressional districts would be assuredly saved to rebuke the third-term movement in the National Convention.

The Blaine and Washburne men should preserve a solid front and select as Permanent Chairman of the Convention to-morrow a good parliamentarian who has nerve enough to sit down on all attempts to bulldoze that may be made by the desperate "third-term" shriekers.

THE WEST SIDE.

THE SEVENTH.

The third-term men captured the Seventh Ward, but they didn't do it easily. They accomplished the feat by practices of the sharpest kind. From the opening of the polls until the close Capt. McGrath, Hank Ruger, Charlie Woodman, and the indefatigable Miles Kehoe skirmished from one end of the ward to the other, captured every Democrat and thing—whoever they could lay their hands upon, and who could be influenced by the persuasive power of a bribe ranging from a glass of beer to a $5 note—was lugged up to the voting booth, and registered his vote solidly and solemnly for Grant. They hadn't the slightest compunction in voting twice or thrice, and duplicate tickets were the rule. The result of this sort of thing was that, when the polls were closed and the counting began, it was found impossible to make the vote cast coincide with the record kept by the clerks. According to the registers 397 votes were deposited, but in the boxes were found some 411 tickets. The clerks and the challengers were in a dilema, but after a consultation they decided to throw out some twenty-two tickets and call the thing square. They figured out the result this way for the anti-third-term men: T. T. Prosser, 195; James Monihon, 197; Joseph M. Weber, 197; E. J. Stephens, 200; Peter Schillo, 197; Frank Schubert, 192.

And for the Grant delegates, this was their idea of the vote:

Chas. W. Wodnan	200	William S. Pierrell	193
Philip Mass	200	Lawrence Cummins	200
Miles Kehoe	204	Adolph Haas	200

It was jointly agreed from yesterday's

work that Mr. Kehoe has brought with him to the Republican party the devices which he learned in the Democratic one.

THE EIGHTH.

The contest in the Eighth Ward was a triangular one, decidedly lively, and resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Washburne-Blaine (anti-third term) ticket, as against the Blaine-Washburne (anti-third term) and Grant (third term) tickets. Considering the wet weather, the total vote—514—was a good one. The vote of four years ago was nearly 900. The polling-place was at Matthias Mamer's store, at the corner of West Harrison and Jefferson streets, and when the hour arrived for the opening of the polls there were about 100 men on hand, most of whom had tickets in their hands, ready for business. At 2 o'clock the judges, Matthias Mamer, John Anderson, and P. J. Meaney, were ready to receive ballots, and the voting began. With the exception of two or three the candidates for delegates were present and actively engaged in the work. From the opening to the close of the election it was plainly apparent that the Washburne men were in the ascendency, and they worked more vigorously than their opponents. At the outset a good deal of opposition was manifested between the Blaine men and the Washburne party, but toward the close of the election there was antagonism, the former understanding that the Washburne men accepted Blaine as second choice. There seemed to be a lack of enthusiasm among the Grant men, and they did not work with the spirit and energy of their opponents. For some time before the poll closed they showed signs of giving up the ghost, and rested before 7 o'clock. Some of the Grant men made mild complaints that Democrats had been allowed to vote and a few were challenged, but in every instance the judges were satisfied that the challenged person had a right to vote. One of the Grant candidates for delegate refused to sign, as a witness, the certificate of election, on the ground that the caucus was not fairly conducted, but his refusal did not avail either himself or his party anything. The announcement of the result did not cause any demonstrations of a jubilant nature to be made, and shortly after the vote became known the crowd dispersed quietly.

The successful ticket comprised the following names, and the delegates will vote in the Convention for Washburne as first choice, and Blaine for second, but will oppose the third-term candidate from first to last:

Chris Mamer, G. W. Spofford,
John Stephens, S. Deegan,
Thomas Sennett, Hermann Benze,
A. L. Hanks, R. M. Wardlaw.

The delegation above named includes some of the most active political workers in the city, and are known as reliable men and sound Republicans. Mr. Mamer received the highest vote, 418, and Mr. Hanks the lowest, 391, on the ticket. The average for each person was 411.

The Blaine ticket, with Washburne as second choice, and opposed to a third term, was composed of the following named persons: John Lussem, W. G. Tebbits, David Dwyer, Josiah Greenwood, Louis Feltman, John McGraw, and Joseph Spurr.

The vote for the Blaine ticket averaged twenty-five for each candidate.

The Grant ticket was as follows: Dr. O. A. Barnes, John L. Manning, Ferd V. Gindele, Richard Clark, William Neff, James C. Hyde, William E. Quirk, and Lewis Grafius.

Two of the gentlemen are professional men, two are officeholders, one is a mechanic, and the others are business men. The average vote of each was 79.

THE NINTH

Ward primary was held at a livery-stable, No. 142 West Madison street, and resulted in the election of what is professedly known as the Grant ticket, though it bears the names of two Washburne men, and was really elected by the false pretense of being three things in one,—a Grant ticket, a Grant or Washburne ticket, and a Washburne ticket pure and simple. The election was peaceable enough, notwithstanding the unusual interest, not to say excitement, attending it, and the number of votes polled, which was 654. The judges were R. W. Dyball, a Washburne man; J. L. Brenan, a Washburne man; and J. M. Getman, a Grantite. Ald. Smyth and L. L. Bond acted as Grant challengers, and Col. W. H. Thompson and Enfield D. Moore as challengers for the opposition. The Grant ticket sailed under the simple name of "Ninth Ward Delegate Ticket"; the same with the addition of the words, "For President, U. S. Grant"; the same with the annex, "Grant or Washburne"; and still another variation in the shape of, "For President, E. B. Washburne." It was composed of Samuel A. Ellis, ex-Police Captain, Peter Gerbardy, E. A. Blodgett, Fred Boerner, Albert G. Lane, John J. Montague, R. W. Dyball, and L. L. Bond, the order of the names being purposely reversed and generally mixed up on the other tickets—the variations of the original—for the sake of bewildering the unwary. The "Grant or Washburne" and the "Washburne" labels which these variations bore doubtless caught many of the unthinking into voting against their actual choice,—a device of which the anti-third-termers did not avail themselves. Their ticket was made up of the Hon. William H. Thompson, C. K. Herrick, Enfield D. Moore, D. W. Clark, P. R. Corcoran, T. J. Bluthardt, Thomas Eckhardt, and Charles Collins, and bore the synonymous terms, "No-Third-Term-Delegate Ticket" and "Anti-Grant-Delegate Ticket." A split ticket was also put in the field bearing the label "For the Man We Can Elect." It was made up of the anti-third term men with the exception of Eckhardt, who was dropped for Smyth. From all accounts the anti-third term people did the most of the challenging, and in this way cut down the third-term majority until it was no more than thirty votes. Without their challenges, there is no telling how the majority would have been piled up. As it was, the ticket got through by a close shave and the false pretenses above referred to. The figures for the winning ticket were as follows:

Samuel A. Ellis	346	Albert G. Lane	347
Peter Gerbardy	346	John J. Montague	345
E. A. Blodgett	346	R. W. Dyball	347
Fred Boerner	346	L. L. Bond	348

The votes received by the gentlemen on the anti-third-term ticket were as follows: W. H. Thompson, 303; C. H. Herrick, 305; Enfield D. Moore, 304; D. W. Clark, 306; P. R. Corcoran, 305; T. J. Bluthardt, 304; Thomas Eckhardt, 298; Charles Collins, 304.

Of the eight delegates elected, Dyball and Lane are for Washburne; the rest for Grant as first choice and Washburne as second. The most significant remark concerning anybody on the delegation was that regarding Montague, which was let slip by Col. Thompson, and which was to the effect that he hadn't got his naturalization papers yet. Mr. Bond, while a Washburne man at heart, explained very felicitously to the reporter that, being on the Grant ticket, he supposed he would have to train with that set.

Dave Clark was present at the count, and kept tally on Ald. Smyth. There was a trifling disagreement in their slates,—one which could not possibly affect the result,—but Dave made it the excuse of a half playful threat to contest the matter in the delegation. Nobody seemed to think he was in earnest about it, and probably he wasn't.

THE TENTH WARD.

The primaries in the Tenth Ward were held at 223 West Lake street. The polls opened with a single ticket in the field, that of the Tenth Ward Republican Club, which presented the names of George E. White, James H. Burke, George A. Johnson, J. D. Kline, and John H. Cruver. The Blaine men, headed by George A. Johnson, soon presented an anti-Grant ticket, substituting the names of A. P. Johnson and H. S. Paulson in place of Messrs. Burke and Cruver. Burke then brought out a third ticket, scratching the name of A. P. Johnson, and substituting Steve Revere. The election was quiet. Burke hovered round the ballot-box all day talking Grant and the third-term with a vehemence which showed that everyone present was not of his opinion. The vote cast was small, the rain, as Mr. Johnson said, spoiling the fun. The original ticket, headed by George E. White, was elected, the vote being as follows:

George E. White	142	James H. Burke	125
J. D. Kline	141	George A. Johnson	93
John H. Cruver	128		

A. P. Johnson and Paulson on the anti-Grant ticket had 14 votes each, and Steve Revere, on the Scratchers' ticket, received 47. On the ticket elected Burke is the only avowed Grant man, the others are professedly for Blaine. Probably the delegates will go with the majority whichever way it may be. In the Congressional table, however, they are put down for Grant.

THE ELEVENTH.

The Eleventh Ward held the worst, most shameful, and most brutish election yesterday afternoon that has ever taken place within its precincts. It would have been outrageous even for a free-for-all general election in the Fifth or Seventh Wards; but for a Republican primary in a notably Republican stronghold, and a proverbially quiet neighborhood, it beat anything in the shape of a precedent, and the respectable portion of the voters, whether for or against Grant, went to their homes with shame upon their faces and disgust in their hearts. The judges of elections, D. J. Avery, A. B. Cook, and W. S. Kaufman, arrived at Brown's livery stable, at the head of Elizabeth street, on Madison, at the proper time, when it was announced that the election could not take place there, for some cause, and an adjournment was taken to Brown's carriage repository, near Centre avenue. Then, as Mr. Kaufman was a candidate upon one of the tickets, he considered that it would not be in good taste for him to serve as judge, and consequently, at his request, George Sherwood consented to act in his place, a proposition which all agreed to. The polls opened at 2 o'clock. At this time there was a solid line of Grant men standing outside ready for business. Among the persons composing this line were many well-known Democrats and a fair representation of the thugs and shoulder-hitters of the Sixth Precinct of that ward, to say nothing of kindred spirits from other wards. The anti-Grant party, following out the good, old-fashioned custom, when an honest election could be counted on in the Eleventh, arrived in good time to vote, but found the polls taken possession of by an organized gang of hoodlums. They expostulated mildly, but firmly, but it was all to no purpose. As soon as a carriage or 'bus load of honest voters arrived they were crowded into the middle of the line by the blood-tubs, who threatened to knock the heads off the respectable men who resented the high-handed outrage. A free fight was imminent at any moment. The roughs, full of beer and whisky, swaggered about with the most impudent air, and invited respectable citizens "out in the alley" to fight it out. Gentlemen were hustled and jostled about in a manner to which they were not accustomed, and they well knew that to resent the insults which were heaped upon them would be to bring on a free-for-all fight.

The noble army of repeaters were on hand, and some of the mistakes they made while handing in their ballots were laughable. Mr. Webster, who at one time was a highly-respected wholesale millinery merchant in this city, now keeps a fashionable boarding-house on Ogden avenue. If he could have been present yesterday afternoon and have seen the array of creatures who represented themselves as boarders of his, he would no doubt have felt highly flattered. Common day laborers, with blackened clay pipes, woolen shirts, and overalls, would come up to the window, pass in their votes, and claim that they were boarders at Mr. Webster's. Some could not remember the name of their landlord at all; others got it "Wilson," and many other mistakes of a like character were made. And this is the way that the Grant ticket won and was declared to be elected, although every honest Republican in the ward could but admit that the Eleventh was for Blaine or Washburne. The count was completed at a few minutes past 9. There were two regular tickets in the field,—the Grant and anti-Grant,—with a split ticket, prepared by the Grantites, and headed "For President, Elihu B. Washburne." At the head of the list of delegates stood the name of Monroe Heath, and at the foot that of Herman Raster, while the rest were pronounced Grant men. The dodge was too gauzy, and but twenty-five of these tickets were voted.

The Grant ticket bore upon its face the following names:

Amos G. Throop, R. Nelson Blake,
Leonard Swett, S. C. Storer,
George B. Swift, R. S. Tuthill,
S. N. Wilcox, J. H. Sanborn,
A. J. Stone, B. M. Munn.
James A. Hair,

The anti-Grant ticket contained the names of Monroe Heath, Willard Woodard, O. S. A. Sprague, A. N. Waterman, A. J. Snell, N. S. Graves, W. S. Kaufman, Charles Heper, George D. Milligan, F. P. Forsberg, and F. E. Spooner.

The result of the election was as follows: Total vote cast, 632; for Grant delegates, 362; anti-Grant, 245; scattering, 25.

The elections in the Eleventh Ward are getting worse and worse every year, and the old citizens and voters say that some decisive action must be taken to prevent the outrages which are becoming the rule rather than the exception. It was suggested yesterday that it would be a good plan to go back to the old plan of publishing the names of all voters before an election as a preventive for repeating.

THE TWELFTH.

"This is the first time in my life that I ever voted at a Democratic primary," was the remark with which Col. Hough, a leading anti-third-term Twelfth-Warder, greeted THE TRIBUNE reporter as the latter visited the poll of that ward yesterday afternoon to see how the battle was going. The words were pregnant with meaning, and the scene at the polls did not belie them. The flavor of the surroundings was undeniably Democratic, and, if Petroleum V. Nasby, wandering from the Cross Roads and feeling sad at his absence from that cheerful centre of Bourbonism, had happened yesterday to fall in with the crowd which was "running things" at No. 811 West Madison street, the odors of bad whisky and worse tobacco which commingled in the damp air, the forcible language which prevailed, and the spirit of bulldozing which ruled the same, would at once have removed his homesickness, and made him happy once more.

The fun (from a Democratic standpoint) commenced coincidently with the opening of the polls, at which moment Ald. Hildreth appeared on the scene driving a stage-coach crowded with voters, plug-uglies, and shoulderhitters from the Seventh Ward, who took possession of the polls and at once sought to lend their votes in support of the third-term delegation. The excessive, not to say indecent, haste with which this outside assistance was placed at the disposal of the Twelfth Ward Grant men defeated its end, as the fraud was attempted so openly and with so palpable and Democratic a disregard to avoiding even the appearance of evil that the judges of election were forced to listen to the objections made by Mr. Alexander White, who was acting as challenger for the anti-Grant party, and to refuse to allow the Seventh-Warders to vote for the time being.

Finding that they could not just then advance the interests of their party by casting their ballots in favor of the Grant delegation, the Seventh Ward Democrats gave way and their places were taken by an army of the West-Side Car Company's employés under the leadership of James Lake, the Superintendent of the Company, and B. McDevitt, foreman of the car-shops. These gentlemen had brought about 230 of their underlings to vote the Grant ticket, and, having taken the trouble to see that they went straight to the polling-place, they burdened themselves with further care of seeing that they voted straight after they got there. They were very kind and considerate to their employés, and, in order to save them unnecessary trouble, handed to each man as he neared the ballot-box the ticket which he was to drop into it. Occasionally it was found that one of the men had secured a ticket on his own account, but a gentle request in each of these cases induced him to open it and reveal its nature, and when it was found that it was not of the Grant description, one bearing a woodcut of the man on horseback and the names of the Grant delegation was substituted for it. Of course where such care was taken to see that the votes were cast properly, much time was consumed, and an hour and a half passed before the well-tutored delegation from the car-barns, among whom a large number of well-known Democrats were recognized, had cast their votes and made way for more independent voters to cast theirs. The large majority of these were anti-Grant men, and it was not without considerable difficulty that they succeeded, in many cases, in accomplishing their object. The shoulderhitters and plug-uglies from the Seventh, although not venturing upon any very open disturbances, pushed and crowded, and did all they could to make the duty which the Blaine and Washburne men were performing an unpleasant one. In this work they were openly abetted by "Caney" Murphy, that member of the Seventh Ward Democracy who is now under indictment for frauds committed in the late municipal election. Prominent, too, in promoting the interest which the Democratic party was taking in the Republican primary was "Doc" Stitt, one of the straightest of straight Democrats of the Twelfth Ward, who peddled Grant tickets with a persistency which really made it seem as though he had become a convert to the true political faith. The reporter approached him and asked:

"Why, Doc, how's this? Thought you were a Democrat?"

"So I am."

"What are you doing here?" pointing to the fat bunch of Grant tickets which he held in his hand.

"Helping the party."

"What party?"

"The Democratic party, of course. Grant is the man we want to see nominated. If we can help to get him nominated, that's all we want."

"I suppose you will vote for him, as you are working for him now?"

"Vote for him! I wouldn't vote for Grant for President if ——"

The rest of his answer was cut short by a lively little discussion which was going on at the poll. A gentleman was trying to vote and another gentleman was endeavoring to prevent him from so doing. The gentleman who was seeking to exercise the prerogative was Tom McGillan, one of the best-known Democrats in the ward, and the party objecting was Mr. Alexander White, the challenger of the anti-Grant voters. The favorit Democratic arguments of "Go to h—l" and "—— —— your sowl" were used by the backers of Mr. McGillan with good effect,—so good, in fact, that that gentleman was permitted to cast his first vote at a Republican primary, and the ticket which he dropped into the box was graced with the portrait of the great third-termer.

Next to the West Division Car Company the County Hospital and Rush Medical College did the best work for Grant yesterday in the Twelfth Ward. Warden Mills, who is known to be a third-termer, was on the ground most of the afternoon, and, though he took no active interest apparently in the proceedings, the fact that some sixty hospital employés and medical students marched up to the polls and voted the Grant ticket seems to indicate that his presence was not without its influence. It was stated by a gentleman whose position enabled him to judge correctly of what was going on that some of the hospital people were so enthusiastic in support of the third-term delegation that they voted each several times in a most open and flagrant manner. And so the work went on all the afternoon. The cold water which fell for a while had its usual depressing effect upon the Democratic bulldozers, driving them into retreats where cold water is nothing if not unpopular, from whence it was with difficulty that Ald. Hildreth, Con Mahoney of the Seventh Ward, Doc Stitt, and other Democratic whippers-in had great difficulty in removing them.

Among the milder methods which the Grant workers used to arouse enthusiasm among the voters was the reading of telegrams sent from the Logan headquarters in the Palmer House, announcing the success of their candidate in one or two unimportant counties in the State. These aroused the Democratic howl among the auxiliaries who had been borrowed for the occasion, but had no effect upon the anti-Grant voters, who were so disgusted with the manner in which the Grant interest was being forwarded that no persuasion could have caused them to waver in their devotion to the cause. Even some Grant men who had come to the poll with the declared intention of voting in his support either refrained from so doing or voted the other ticket when they learned of the methods which were being used by the Grant leaders.

The laborers in the West Side parks, the large majority of whom are Democrats to the heart's core, came up and voted the third-term ticket under the care and attention of persons who have the power to deprive them of their job at a moment's notice.

As the time for closing the polls drew near the excitement grew intense, and had it not been for the heavy rain which fell during the last half-hour of the voting time there would have been some very lively work. The anti-Grant element loomed up strongly between 6 and 7 o'clock, and it became apparent that their votes were fast diminishing the majority which had been obtained earlier in the day through the frauds perpetrated by the Democratic repeaters and the solid votes already mentioned. As the hour for closing drew near a long string of voters of the Blaine and Washburne stamp stood ready to cast their ballots. The bulldozers had bothered them a good deal but at last the rain came down in good earnest, and each of the hirelings from the other party started out on a hunt for a counter, having found which he congealed to it and refused to budge, that is to say, in the original, non-liquid sense of the term. It was too late, however, and when the polls closed fully seventy-five Washburne-Blaine voters were strung along the sidewalk, a disappointed crowd whose votes, which the successful efforts of the bulldozers had prevented from being cast, would have secured the election of the entire anti-Grant delegation by a handsome majority.

The polls closed, the judges of election, Messrs. H. H. Rice, Rufus King, and George K. Haslitt, together with the clerks, Messrs. A. B. Stiles and W. S. Hull, proceeded with the count, which showed that a total number of 1,112 votes had been cast. The straight tickets showed a result of 482 for Grant and 529 for Blaine and Washburne. The counting of the "split" tickets consumed considerable time, but at about 10:30 the final result was reached, as follows:

GRANT DELEGATES.

Geo. T. Burroughs	579	E. E. Allen	556
B. McDevitt	569	Farlin Q. Ball	555
James L. Campbell	568	George D. Buckley	554
B. Van Buren	567	John A. Tyrrell	554
S. K. Dow	557	Wm. N. Nickerson	551
James M. Ball	556		

BLAINE AND WASHBURNE DELEGATES.

James H. Sanders	558	H. G. Morse	565
M. Polachek	556	Martin Howard	554

It is claimed that Messrs. Howard and Polachek are Washburne men, while Mr. Sanders is for Blaine, and Mr. Morse is said to be doubtful.

THE THIRTEENTH.

"It was a great day for the Blaine men," said ex-Ald. Quirk at the closing of the polls of the Thirteenth Ward last evening. The voting-place was at the corner of Hoyne and Carroll avenues. The polls opened promptly at 2 o'clock, and there was a long line of voters ready to exercise the right accorded to the American citizen, especially at primaries. There never was a time in the history of the ward when there was such an intensity of feeling in the Republican ranks. On the one side were arrayed the friends of U. S. Grant, on the other the determined opponents of a third term,—anything to head off such a result. For the Grant partisans there was a noisy following, backed by the Post-Office and the Sheriff's office. On the other side there was a broad, united, and honest purpose to win. The Grant men marshaled their hosts. They gathered them in from near and from far. They figured the Thirteenth Ward as their stronghold in the Second District, and the Blaine and Washburne men were very willing to concede the claim, hence the victory for the anti-third-term followers is the more complete. The Grant men voted Swift's Eleventh-Warders, and the conductors and drivers of the West Division Railway Company cut an important figure. Deputy-Sheriff Cleveland worked like a Trojan for the Grant cause, ably assisted by Charley Foerster, the Sheriff's Chief Clerk. Arguments were often loud, and blows seemed imminent, but none were struck. The anti-third-term hosts had as their Captains ex-Ald. Quirk, Ald. O. M. Brady, Ald. H. P. Thompson, James Arnold, and W. G. Reed.

The reason of the defeat of the Grant faction is in a measure attributed to B. G. Gill, who wanted to "boss" the ward. There was a reaction against him this spring, when he threw cold-water support upon the Aldermanic nomination. After that he joined the Blaine Club, and, finding he couldn't govern that, he joined the Grant crowd. At the polls yesterday he received cold—very cold—comfort, and he left the scene early. At 6:30 Bailiff Considine, of Judge Barnum's Court, a well-known Democrat, tried to vote and caused quite a sensation. He was thoroughly squelched. The rain then put quite a damper upon the crowd about the polls, but they stood it bravely until the hour of closing. The judges of election acted fairly and well, and endeavored to do their duty fearlessly, though two of them were Grant men. The number of votes cast was 735. Of these, the Blaine and Washburne ticket received 377, and the Grant ticket 355, three of the votes being ballots for Grant men carried in from other wards, somebody evidently forgetting where they were voting. The following is the defeated ticket. It was printed upon light, green tissue-paper, and was headed "Grant and Washburne" and "U. S. Grant." The former was intended to deceive the Blaine men: A. C. Knopf, A. H. Blackall, H. Decker, W. E. Waters, M. A. Huyck, J. M. Wanzer, D. B. Moore, and J. Maxwell. The ticket which won was headed "Anti-Third-Term Ticket," and was composed of the following gentlemen:

James Quirk, Dr. C. J. Lewis,
D. W. Bosley, David Blackburn,
E. Y. Decatur, S. M. Booth,
H. B. Murdock, George Schroeder.

Alternates, Conrad Kahler, Charles F. Smale, Adolph Aber, and D. D. Tompkins.

The majority by which this ticket was elected is 22, and, considering the opposition to it and the elements brought to bear against it, it showed a good organization of the opponents of the third-term. Dr. C. J. Lewis, S. M. Booth, H. B. Murdock, and George Schroeder are Washburne men, and the other four are for Blaine, with Washburne for a second choice. Each side counterfeited the other's tickets, and the result was that in some instances voters were misled, but nearly all inquired diligently before casting their ballots who they were voting for.

THE FOURTEENTH.

In the Fourteenth Ward there was an unusually warm contest, and the Democrats seemed to take an extraordinary interest in the result. There were seven tickets in the field, and the election was very exciting. The tickets were as follows:

Washburne—W. T. Johnson, George Rahlfs, Henry L. Hertz, John McLinden, Louis Martin, Charles Seegers, Jens Olson, Otto Wulff, and Frank Schoenewald.

Washburne—William Warnecke, W. S. Edbrooke, Nick Eckhardt, W. H. Miller, Charles Throop, Louis Martin, Henry Versema, C. Niederschmidt, and August Wendel.

Washburne—The Hon. Martin Krause, Constable Billy Bohn, C. H. Plautz, M. D., the Hon. John Buehler, Capt. John Olsen, Col. Henry Ostermann, Lieut. James Malone, Capt. John Gibbs, and the Hon. P. P. Platen.

Blaine—John McLinden, J. B. Nordhem, Peter Kiolbassa, Peter Olson, A. W. Raffen, John Baumgarten, Jacob Deutch, W. T. Johnson, and H. Seefurth.

Blaine—W. T. Johnson, H. Jacobs, Otto Wulff, J. B. Nordhem, P. Kiolbassa, Charles Engber, Peter Olson, T. H. Marshall, and J. McLinden.

Grant—August Benzow, John Gibbs, John Baumgarten, Lawrence Carpenter, Frank Schoenewald, James Malone, Peter Kiolbassa, August Meyer, Alex. W. Raffen.

Grant—Peter Kiolbassa, John Gibbs, John Baumgarten, Alex W. Raffen, Frank Schoenewald, James Malone, August Benzow, August Meyer, and Lawrence Carpenter.

It will be seen that the tickets were very much mixed, and the classification is as near as could be gotten at, though, of course, some are done an injustice. The issue, however, was clearly the third-term question, and while a very large vote was polled—notwithstanding there were two straight Washburne tickets in the field—the friends of Mr. Washburne triumphed, and elected the first-named ticket by about seventy majority. Any number of Democrats were allowed to vote, and the protests of the Republicans against the high-handed proceedings led to several fights and the smashing of considerable window-glass in the neighborhood. Commissioner Meyer and Jim Malone championed the third-term movement, and the latter engaged in several fights during the day, and, upon the announcement of the result, became so boisterous that a policeman had to take him off. It was a complete victory for the anti-third-termers, and also of the business and respectable element of the ward over the old Meyer-Malone faction. One of the judges, however, a letter-carrier named Quaid, refused to certify to the result, acting under instructions, no doubt. But this can amount to nothing, for the reason that he could give no excuse for his conduct. The other judges certified to the correctness of the returns, and but for activity of the Democrats they would have had to certify to a much larger majority for the Washburne ticket.

THE SOUTH SIDE.

FIRST WARD.

The primary polling-place in the solid ward of the city was a miserable shanty on La Salle street in the immediate vicinity of Carter Harrison's official abode. Long before the opening of the polls the sidewalk was crowded with as motley a crowd as was ever seen in a fish market or fair ground. The occasion was one of momentous importance. It was a struggle unto the death between the partisans of the contending factions. The poll was opened promptly at 2 o'clock, and then the fun began. "Long John," who headed the third-term ticket, had arrived with a large delegation of the Sherman House employés, whom he was anxious to run in as good solid Republicans who had been present at the christening of the party. John was accommodated to a small extent, but he seemed to be engaged in too large a business, and the judges very properly refused to swallow them all. Meanwhile the crowd kept on swelling, and the few policemen present directed the voters to form in line, which was accordingly done. The Grant men, aided by Joseph Chesterfield Mackin, Thomas E. Courtney, and numerous understrappers of the City-Hall, were as busy as nailers. They had passed the word along the line of the riff-raff, and the response was immediate. They came in drays and express-wagons. The Blaine people had anticipated this ruction, and prepared for it. Abner Taylor and Dan Wrenn planted themselves immediately in front of the ticket-takers' window, and peremptorily challenged every suspicious-looking vote that was offered. About 3 o'clock Potter Palmer, a lifelong Democrat, who lives on the North Side, appeared on the scene with about all the colored help and cheap white employés of his caravansary. As Colonel of the brigade he headed the column. D. N. Bash, ex-sub-clerk of the South Town Assessor, ex-State Senator, and a possible candidate for Congress from the First District, was the able drillmaster, and occupied an important place in the centre of the line. When the procession, which marched in double file from the Palmer House, reached the corner of Adams and La Salle streets a halt was called, and with military precision the line was turned into a single file. "Close up, boys, and stay there all summer if necessary," was the order, and a solid line of varying shades was the result. In years gone by Southern Democrats were quite successful in negro-driving, but never until yesterday was presented the spectacle of a Northern Democrat engaged in the same business in a Northern city. When Potter found that the Blaine challengers had resolved to block his little game, he became mildly furious, and called on his able lieutenant, John A. Hunter, to fix things if possible. Hunter tried hard to push forward the line, and invoked the assistance of "Long John," who flourished a stupendous old-fashioned ebony cane. John elbowed his way to where Ab Taylor and Dan Wrenn were standing, and insisted on voting Potter's people. They said nay, and then began a lively game of chaff, which those in the immediate neighborhood loudly applauded.

"See," said "Long John," "this would-be Congressman, Ab Taylor. He won't let an honest voter come up and deposit his ballot."

To which Taylor replied, "'Long John' will be the next Minister to England if Grant is elected. That's why he is so anxious to vote everybody."

And all this while leading Democrats were surging backward and forward through the crowd doing their level best to influence a vote for Grant. Perry H. Smith was on the ground for a little while, and Mayor Harrison took a hand in the game. Mike Evans got in his oar occasionally, all the Democrats working with unanimity for Grant, whom they regard as the only Republican who can be beaten in November.

The long line of voters of all shades of political and other hues still stood in line, without making any apparent progress toward diminution. The Africans from Potter's hotel held their ground manfully. And so did Potter. He, however, fretted and foamed, and called for more police. "Long John" and Ab Taylor kept up the war of words, but it was at long intervals, comparatively, that a voter was allowed to drop his ballot. About 4 o'clock a sharp young fellow, who knew most of the negro voters, took a trip along the line, and discovered that in Potter's recruits were some thirty or thirty-five who were voters in the Second Ward. The howl at once went up that the Palmer House colored men were engaged in repeating, and then there was a scene. The head-waiter was quietly told to withdraw the "doublers," which he did in short order, and they marched with military promptness to the Second Ward, where they got their work in for once.

A respectable-appearing citizen, who seemed to know the State street hotel magnate, wanted to know why a Democratic resident of another ward should interfere in a Republican fight. He got no satisfaction. He, however, followed with intimating to Mr. Palmer that it was a d—d shame for him to engage in voting his Second Ward colored help at a First Ward primary.

Potter disclaimed all knowledge of the fact of residence, and said he was too well known in this city to engage in anything of the kind.

"Some people will do most anything in politics," was the response.

And while all this was going on, and Ira Payne, who runs the Palmer House livery, was hauling, free of charge, negroes and anybody who looked old enough to vote, from the Second Ward, scarcely a ballot was being deposited.

Wentworth howled, and fumed, and scolded. But his remarks were received with groans and derisive cheers. The non-residents and illegal voters still hung on to the line. Charley Easton, whose action at Springfield four years ago defeated Logan and gave the Senatorial chair to Davis, was flying around in the interest of the third term. Jim Healy, with a fist full of Grant tickets, hung on well to the rear of the line and besought each comer-up to join the salvation army.

Then commenced a littled good-natured pulling and hauling for place. Those who had staid on the outside for a chance began squeezing into the line, and Potter became disgusted as his colored help still stood anchored to the sidewalk, and the supper-hour was drawing nigh. Some threats were made to raid the railing in front of the polling-place and throw out the constantly-contending challengers. Additional policemen were sent for, and no raid was made.

Long John—Don't crowd; you'll all have an opportunity.

A Voice—When did you pay your taxes? [Cheers and laughter.]

Long John—There'll be no row here. Keep quiet, and you'll all vote. Now, Taylor, let this colored man vote.

Taylor—I challenge the vote.

Judge of Election—Who vouches for you?

Colored Man—Mr. Palmer.

Judge—He don't live in this ward, and he is a Democrat. Can't you get a Republican to vouch for you?

And the colored man steps aside to seek a satisfactory indorsement, the crowd presses forward, and his chance to vote, if he ever had any, was lost forever.

Long John once more came to the front and told the boys to keep quiet. He promised there would be no row.

A Voice—Won't there, though?

Long John—Not except over my dead body.

And John dramatically flourished his gigantic cane amid groans and cheers.

Towards 5 o'clock it became evident that the Palmer House colored men stood no chance for an immediate opportunity to ballot. The supper hour was drawing nigh, and a platoon of waiters was drawn off and marched to the hotel escorted by the proprietor, who subsequently returned. The dead-lock had been noised abroad, and from all the business offices in the vicinity and from the City-Hall came spectators to see the fun.

Towards 6 o'clock the clouds which had been driving up from the west broke into a gentle rain, which subsequently poured down in torrents. The devoted voters, who were doomed to disappointment, stood through it all. Whenever a voter came up he was challenged, and, if unknown, told to step aside. Once a rush was made for the railing, and a couple of the boards were torn down. The police rushed in to stop the fray, and one of them had his coat badly torn. Finally at 7 o'clock the polls were closed, and the baffled Democrats and illegal voters who had been impressed into the service of the third term retired thoroughly disgusted. A count revealed that only 215 votes had been deposited, though if all that were present had been taken the aggregate would have made fully 3,000. The machine ticket—as follows: John Wentworth, E. R. Brainerd, Joseph Miehle, John Lyle King, A. L. Rockwell, William Baker, James J. Healy, and Charles L. Easton—was beaten by a vote of 176 to 109. The anti-Grant ticket, six for Blaine and two for Washburne, was elected, as follows:

Abner Taylor. D. J. Wren.
Arthur Dixon. Joseph Houser.
George A. Hook. Arnold Docius.
F. W. Warren. F. A. Brokoski.

SECOND WARD.

Things were right lively yesterday afternoon on the "levee," as that part of State street between Harrison and Twelfth streets is called. The Second Ward primary was held at 1209 State street (new number), and drew out as motley a crowd of Democrats and floaters as over was seen congregated anywhere in this country. This ward had been calculated upon by the third-term boomers, and they were not deceived so far as the mere numerical result is concerned. They carried it by the most unblushing fraud. The judges, G. R. Rockafellow—a clerk in the Superior Court Clerk's office—and two fellows named Taylor and Lewis, were the creatures of Commissioner Coburn, and received their orders from him to carry the ward for the third term at every hazard. The first job was to set up a transparent tissue-paper ticket headed Grant—Washburne. This ticket differed so much in appearance and texture from the anti-Grant one that the variance could be determined at the distance of ten or twelve feet. Early in the game it became evident that the judges were bound to admit everything that presented itself, providing it offered the tissue ballot, and it made no difference if four or five were folded together. The necessity of having a challenger on the inside, which from time immemorial it has been customary to grant except in pronounced Democratic strongholds, became very apparent, and L. D. Stacker, a very intelligent colored man living at No. 237 Third avenue, and A. Heller were selected to invade the awful presence of the judges and look after the interests of those who were opposed to the third term. The barnacle Rockafellow, who has never earned a dollar that did not come from the public revenue, and has frequently distinguished himself by remarkable feats of arithmetic in counting out delegates, at once insisted that no challenger should be allowed in the room. Some of the most reputable citizens and taxpayers in the ward, such as William McKindley, the wholesale grocer, M. A. Farwell, South Town Collector, M. Selz, wholesale boot manufacturer, and others, contended that the anti-Grant party should be permitted to have a challenger in the room, as it was nothing more than what has always been allowed by custom and decency. Rockafellow was obdurate. He would concede nothing, and in his determination was backed up by another of the judges, William Taylor. Mr. McKindley urged the justice of his demand, but nothing could move the rascally intentions of the judges. Rockafellow ordered Stacker and all the others, except the Grant retainers, notably among them being a chap named Reed, who acts as clerk at the Logan headquarters. Mr. McKindley again protested, but to no avail. Stacker was again ordered out. He refused to go. Rockafellow then attempted to use brute force, and made a grab for Stacker, who clinched, and in the rush which followed two or three lights of glass were broken. Had it not been that some one held Stacker's good right arm, he would have deservedly punished Rockafellow. The latter called to a Bailiff named Gross, who was standing by, "Deputy-Sheriff Gross, put these men out." Stacker retired, and then Heller was forcibly ejected. The bulldozing conspirators, having thus fixed things to suit themselves, graciously allowed the farce to go on. The tissue-ballot was universally acknowledged, but any other was ruthlessly challenged except where the voter was so well known as to prevent any such nonsense. Through the rain the voters acted as they did in the First Ward. They held out unto the last. As in the Twelfth and some other large Republican wards, the Grant ticket was elected by Democratic voters, who will do their best to "down" him at the November election if nominated. The defeated ticket, composed of William H. King, August Heller, James McKindley, Charles W. Gindele, M. Selz, J. H. Howard, H. A. Bartlett, and Charles Mortimer, was defeated by a vote of 516 to 278. The successful delegates are as follows:

Robert T. Lincoln, William B. Page,
Charles E. Coburn, E. R. Bliss,
Henry Bonn, J. Wesley Hall,
Isaac P. Rivers, William Landre.

THIRD WARD.

It was no new thing, of course, to hold a primary in the Third Ward; one or two have been held there every year since the system was adopted; but that of yesterday was the most exciting, and indicated more interest on the part of voters in the make-up of a convention than any heretofore held in the ward. One would have imagined, had he been ignorant of the fact that all around Howland's, on Twenty-second street, were Republicans, that the adherents of the two political parties were contesting an election upon which their salvation depended. Though in such a fight the Republicans would have been friends, in the struggle yesterday, when the issue was Grant or anti-Grant, the General's friends and opponents were as antagonistic as a dog and a cat; and the third-termers were responsible for the ill-feeling, since their treatment of the other side was disgraceful. It was their aim to win, and they faltered at nothing, however unfair, to keep out Blaine-Washburne ballots; but though they succeeded in this to some extent, and got in a good many Democratic votes, they were badly beaten.

Even before the polls opened there were men on the sidewalk waiting to vote, and, from the time the window was thrown up until it was closed, five hours later, there was a line varying in length, and the voting was constant. An idea of the interest taken can be gathered from the character of the ticket-peddlers, among whom on the anti-Grant side were George F. Bissell, J. R. Custer, Ira Buell, E. G. Keith, Kirk Hawes, Pliny B. Smith, J. B. Galloway, W. H. Gleason, John G. Shortall, and D. V. Purington; and for Grant, D. H. Gile, D. E. Hall, and R. H. White. For the first hour the Grant men were the most active, but between 3 and 4 the anti-third-termers polled three to one for the other side. In the next two hours the voting was pretty even, but between 6 and 7, especially towards dark, many Democrats were run in by the Grant men, and nearly all of them were allowed to vote, though the judges asked them the "usual questions." In all, about twenty-five were successfully challenged,—men who had not been well watched, and betrayed themselves by their answers. When the Democrats began coming—they could be recognized by their appearance—most of them gave their residence in the "patch," on Indiana avenue near Fourteenth, which is in the Second Ward. When several had been excluded on this ground, the others gave numbers on Butterfield street, and quite a number got their ballots into the box. Some of the conversations between D. K. Tenney, one of the Grant judges, and these Democrats were interesting, as, for instance:

"Are you a Republican?"

"I suppose so."

"How long have you been a Republican?"

"O! little while."

"Are you going to vote the Republican ticket next fall?"

"Certainly."

"Did you vote the Republican ticket the last time?" asked Murry Nelson, the anti-Grant judge.

"Certainly."

"Whom did you vote for?"

"Republicans."

"Are you satisfied?" inquired Mr. Tenney of Mr. Nelson.

The latter hesitated, and, while trying to make up his mind, a large Irishman, who seemed to have charge of the gang, spoke up, and said he knew the man, and that he was a Republican.

Though this was evidently a falsehood, there was no way of showing the contrary, and the vote was received.

There were quite a number of similar cases,—differing only in the words which made up the answers,—but the reception of the ballots of such voters was not the only thing open to criticism. The Grant challenger was Mr. John H. Clough. Whenever a known anti-Grant voter appeared, Mr. Clough would challenge him. He even stopped Mr. George M. How.

"Are you a Republican?" asked Mr. Tenney.

"Yes," replied Mr. How.

"Will you vote for Grant if he is nominated?"

"No," answered Mr. How, emphatically.

Mr. Clough claimed that his vote should not be received. He had made the same claim as to several others, and their ballots had been thrown out, and the Grant judges were inclined to do the same with Mr. How's, but this would have been such an outrage and likely to cause trouble, so they changed their minds. Mr. Clough subsequently justified this attempt at "whipping-in," and said no man was a Republican who had refused to vote for the nominee of the party. Such conduct intensified the feeling, which, while warm at the start, was red-hot toward the close. It was by all odds the bitterest contest ever known in the ward, no matter what was at stake.

A thing which excited the ire of the Grant men was the appointment by the anti-third-termers of a "ballot-box guard" of twenty men. Mr. Clough was particularly indignant, and scouted the idea that any fraud was attempted to be practiced. However clear Mr. Clough may have been personally, the presence of the guard not only had a good effect, but resulted in the shutting out of many Democrats who went up to the window with Grant delegate tickets in their hands. Aside from the efforts of Messrs. Keith, Buell, Shortall, and the other anti-Grant ticket-peddlers, no small share of the honor of the victory over the Logan clique is due to George Bass, the anti-third-term challenger, who did excellent work in exposing Democrats, though not always successfully, as "the benefit of the doubt" accorded by the two Grant props—Tenney and Dr. Emmons—was against him.

There was no disorder at the polls, though loud words passed between the challengers now and then, and but one "incident" occurred. In this three parties were concerned, it happening while the votes of men who looked like Democrats were being received. Mr. E. G. Keith, who, as is known, is a frail man, charged Mr. Tenney with receiving ballots from Democrats. Mr. Tenney, who is a stout man, called Mr. Keith a d—d liar. Mr. Howland, who is a very stout man, told Mr. Tenney, in substance, to shut up or he would throw him through the window. Mr. Howland evidently meant what he said, and Mr. Tenney's remarks were thereafter confined to "voted"—a notification to the clerks that a ballot had gone into the box.

When the polls closed, at 7 o'clock, there were very few on the sidewalk who had not voted—perhaps half a dozen. Ten minutes before there had been twenty or thirty in line, but they stood there, in all the rain, until they had expressed their preference for President. The judges took seats around a table, expecting to begin the counting at once. In this, however, they were disappointed, as Mr. Howland had gone away with the key of the box in his pocket. Some one who appreciated Mr. Tenney's abilities suggested that he swear the lid off. But the attempt was not made. After trying sundry keys, the judges concluded to seal up the hole in the top, and take the box over to a restaurant, while they got something to eat. They returned to the polling-place about 8 o'clock, and, Mr. Howland having returned, began their work.

There were 778 votes polled, the anti-Grant ticket being elected by 160 majority. Appended are the tickets, with the vote received by each delegate:

BLAINE AND WASHBURNE.

C. M. Henderson	466	D. V. Purington	465
Daniel A. Jones	468	Eugene Cary	465
E. G. Keith	449	J. L. Barnum	465
J. R. Custer	448	Soren Mathison	469
Louis Wampold	465		

GRANT.

George Schneider	314	D. K. Tenney	312
P. D. Armour	315	J. W. Waughop	314
J. H. Clough	315	Charles Counselman	314
Jesse Spaulding	312	R. H. White	311
Henry Sayers	314		

Of the successful candidates, Henderson, Custer, Purington, Barnum, and Mathison are for Blaine, and Jones, Keith, Wompold, and Cary for Washburne. None of them will vote for Grant delegates to Springfield under any circumstances, but will name three Blaine men and two Washburne men.

THE FOURTH.

There was considerable excitement during the afternoon in the Fourth, and both sides worked with a will. Two tickets were in the field,—one headed "The Anti-Machine Ticket" and the other "Grant or Washburne," and both were made up of the best men of the ward. An attempt was made to bring in the old Aldermanic fight, but it proved futile, as the factions were split up on the Presidential question. The vote polled was very large, reaching nearly 1,000 and there was a long line to the ticket window during the entire afternoon, even through the drenching rain-storm which broke upon the city about 6 o'clock. Of course there were no fights, but hard words were bandied and apologies were plentiful. Only one Democrat, L. Rothgarter, attempted to vote, and he was hustled out of the line in quick time. There were but very few splits, and in almost every case the voters came to the poll with their minds fully made up as to which ticket they should vote. The runners of each ticket had a number of conveyances "working" the ward for stragglers, and the free ride appeared to be a great inducement to many. There was a number of men who had not voted when the window went down, and the majority of these men anti-Grant men. The anti-Grant ticket received 568 votes, while the Grant ticket polled 404 votes, thus giving the former a majority of 162.

The Grant ticket bore the following names: H. B. Brayton, O. R. Keith, E. F. Gorton, E. P. Hall, Adolph H. Uphoff, George M. Porter, A. H. Pickering, L. Goldhart, W. Van Olinda, F. W. Palmer, W. Dempster, D. E. Livermore, and Stephen A. Douglas.

The delegates elected are:

Amos Grannis, J. L. Woodward,
N. C. Draper, J. H. Gilbert,
H. N. Higinbotham, J. W. Stewart,
R. W. Dunham, R. W. Ricaby,
R. I. Hitchcock, W. W. Watkins,
H. H. Belding, G. W. Gouch,
Fred Moeller.

The majority of these gentlemen favor Blaine, while Washburne has the support of the rest. Their motto is "Anything to beat Grant," and they will put forward their best efforts to defeat him in the Springfield Convention.

THE SIXTH.

The anti-Grant men had things all their own way, 186 votes being thrown against the third term, with no opposition. The only fight was between F. Lodding, who favors Blaine, with Washburne for second choice, and Nicholas Nieman, who is pledged to Washburne. The latter won, as will be seen by the following figures:

M. Roth	185	J. S. Hair	185
C. Tegtmeyer	186	N. Nieman	98
J. Huwald	186	F. Lodding	88
J. Vanderpool	174		

All except the last are elected. They are all pledged for Washburne. There were only fourteen scattering votes, and the day passed off without any excitement.

FIFTH WARD.

The primary in the Fifth Ward was one of those "queer" arrangements that are born of the peculiar voting material in that section. Not only were the home voters brought out, but the importation business went merrily on, and the judges capped it all by some "queer" doings when it came to counting the votes. The colonization and the repeating were open and above-board. Shortly before the polls closed a TRIBUNE man sauntered up against one of the Grant ticket-peddlers and was immediately pressed upon to "take one." Not living in the slaughter-house section, and having certain old-fashioned scruples against illegal voting, he declined. The challenger promptly told him that made no difference, and added significantly that his particular crowd had been up to that sort of thing, and with good results, all day long. The final count, as further doctored by the judges, showed that he knew what he was talking about. Some twenty Grant ballots were found in the box, which, upon examination, proved to be made up of tickets carefully folded together. Two anti-third-term tickets were found done up in the same way. Every last one of them should have been thrown out as irregular. Instead of doing that, however, the judges threw away one-half of these irregular tickets and counted the other half. There were also some 200 Grant tickets folded a little differently, but still irregular. Two tickets would be folded separately, and one slipped within the folds of the other. They were all counted as regular, however, when they should have been thrown out. In this way the judges piled up some 881 votes, the winning ticket pulling through by the following figures:

John Raber	615	Joseph Boyd	606
Charles S. Shoreck	608	John C. Folz	611
R. D. Foss	607		

The figures for the anti-third-term ticket were as follows: J. G. Stephens, 269; George Holt, 276; V. Reifsnider, 265; Martin Best, 266; C. F. Holbe, 279.

THE NORTH SIDE.

THE SIXTEENTH.

An hour at the primaries in the Sixteenth Ward yesterday afternoon would have been sufficient to convince the most enthusiastic Grant man that it will be a hopeless task to get the Germans to support Grant for the Presidency. This is one of the most exclusively German wards in the city, and it is safe to say that not one out of a hundred would support Grant even if nominated. Had the Grant strikers in the ward showed their hands openly and run a straight Grant ticket—that is, a ticket with the name of Grant at the head—they would not have been able to secure a dozen votes for their favorit. But they tried to carry the election, by fraud by running a ticked headed Washburne, on which were two or three names of avowed Washburne men. They swore high and low that their ticket was the simon-pure Washburne ticket, while the regular Washburne ticket was in the interest of Blaine. But these tactics availed them but little. While they succeeded in fooling a few of the unwary, yet the voters soon looked through the game and scrutinized the tickets very closely before voting. The Grant managers made a sad mistake by placing the name of J. B. Leake on the ticket. That was a dead give away, for nearly everbody in the ward knew that Leake was an avowed Grant man, and consequently but few could be fooled by the similarity of the two tickets in the field. At the opening of the polls the Grant men were there in full force and put in their work. But when wagon-load after wagon-load of Grant repeaters from other wards arrived to vote the Grant ticket, the Washburne men awoke to a sense of the danger of being beaten by Democrats and repeaters, and they put in their best work. They organized challengers and ballot-box guards, who did noble work in keeping back those not entitled to vote, and soon the tide commenced to change, and the Grant men found that they were running badly behind. They made desperate efforts, and got the men on their ticket to come out and assure the voters that they were really for Washburne first, last, and all the time. All the men on their ticket, with the exception of Leake, who did not show up, pledged themselves at the last moment to vote for Washburne only if elected; but it was no go, the voters would not trust them, and the regular ticket went off like hot cakes. Still there was some apprehension that the regular ticket was beaten when the polls closed, as the Grant men had a good lead during the first two hours after the opening of the polls. But the counting of the votes soon dispelled all fears of the Washburne men, and it was soon ascertained that the regular Washburne ticket was elected by a handsome majority. It turned out that the straight Washburne ticket had received 278 votes against 169 for the Grant ticket. When Mr. Adolph Müller, who had done herculean work for the straight Washburne ticket, announced the result to the crowd outside there was such enthusiasm as is seldom seen on such an occasion. Hats were thrown in the air, cheer after cheer made the building tremble, and nearly everybody went away highly elated with the result. The following is the straight Washburne ticket, which was elected:

L. W. McConnell, Samuel Appleton,
Louis Schaffner, John Rheinwald,
Andrew Bischoff, Valentine Ruh.

The Grant ticket, which, however, sailed under the Washburne flag, was as follows:

A. S. Fiedler, Ernst Hummel,
J. B. Leake, Valentine Ruh,
John Rheinwald, Anton Imhoff.

It will be seen that two of the Grant ticket—Messrs. Ruh and Rheinwald—are also on the successful Washburne ticket. But beside them, Messrs. Fiedler, Hummel, and Imhoff avowed that they would vote for Washburne, if elected, on every ballot, so that even if that ticket had been elected the Grant managers would have derived little benefit from it. Ald. Imhoff even went so far to show his good faith as to vote openly against the ticket which bore his name.

THE FIFTEENTH.

There was bad work yesterday at the primary of the Fifteenth Ward, held at the corner of Wisconsin and Larrabee streets. Under the leadership of County-Clerk Klokke and ex-Jailer Folz, the vote of every beardless youth and hoodlum in the ward was secured for a ticket headed for Washburne, but which was said by some straight-out Washburne men to be an out-and-out Grant ticket. Omnibuses and express were conscripted to haul to the polls all the saloon-loafers and hard citizens of the district, and it was openly charged by the respectable people who ventured to peddle the honest Washburne ticket that Foly and Klokke ran in nearly 200 votes from the north end of the Sixteenth Ward and the Town of Lake View. These two manipulators, who claim to carry about with them the Republican vote of the ward, having reason during the afternoon to suppose that the Germans were suspicious of their fealty to Washburne, took occasion to boldly assert to the crowd that they were for Washburne first, last, and all the time. As each successive 'bus load of bummers and repeaters drove up, County Clerke Klokke proposed three cheers for Washburne, and led the yelling heartily himself. Two of the respectable men who had been roped into running on the Klokke-Folz Washburne ticket seemed heartily ashamed of the company they were keeping, so little congenial to their tastes, and so out of keeping with all their previous record in local politics. It was a source of surprise to all who knew them that these two Citizens' Association men should consent to run under false colors. So complete and thorough was the fraud that Grant's name was not mentioned at all in this ward. The County Clerk's ticket was headed "The Washburne Ticket"; the third-term 'buses bore large placards imploring voters to "Vote for Washburne," and the cheering was all for Washburne,—a proposition to offer three cheers for Grant being contemptuously dismissed by Klokke himself. The Germans were misled, and elected the following dubious "Washburne" ticket:

Conrad Folz, William S. Young,
Jacob Reich, P. Buschwah,
George E. Adams, Louis La Bahn.
E. F. C. Klokke,

The Springfield delegation is already cut and dried, and will be Folz, Klokke, and Young. The first two, though once regarded as pronounced Grant men, declared yesterday that they would vote steadily for Washburne. Young claims that he is a Washburne man, but the statement is doubted by his friends. The people of the Fifteenth Ward are overwhelmingly in favor of Washburne, and regard the whole proceedings of yesterday as not only disgraceful, but a reproach to the citizens of the ward. The Republican organization in the ward has submitted to the dictation of Folz for many years, but his action of yesterday will either disrupt the Ward Club or bring about the organization of a separate club in the north end of the ward. Klokke was jubilant last evening, and protested that he was a straight Washburne man. He looks upon the result as a personal victory, and sings the praises of Folz, his right bower, who so gloriously assisted him. The total vote polled was 886, within 50 of the total Republican vote at the last Congressional election. Everybody voted. No record of the votes was kept, no challengers were present, and the election was a monstrous fraud in every particular. It was not, however, in any respect a fight against Washburne. The contest was made by Folz against Blaine and the gentlemen who were championing his cause.

THE SEVENTEENTH.

The polling for the Seventeenth Ward, at No. 100 Chicago avenue, was conducted very quietly. The crowd at no time outnumbered 100 persons, and the excitement was not nearly so great as had been expected. Towards 7 o'clock some young bucks, well known in the ward for always being predisposed to show their fighting abilities, attempted to get into a wrangle with some of the older politicians in the ward. A small-sized fight might have resulted, but a heavy shower of rain and the bursting of the thunder storm which had been hanging over the city all day caused them to disperse. The polls closed in quietness, during another heavy shower of rain at 7 o'clock. As the coal office in which the polls were held was small and without light, the judges adjourned to a billiard-hall across the street for the purpose of counting the tickets. Shortly after 9 o'clock they announced the following result.

For Blaine—C. F. Peterson, 400; Ernst Stock, 399; Lawrence Hesselroth, 399; A. G. Anderson, 399; Alexander Turney, 399.

For Grant—P. Brusewitz, 311; Joseph Santa, 311; John Simpson, 306; Patrick Walsh, 378; Olaf Veeder, 318.

For Washburne—A. G. Gruise, 78; B. Janssens, 84; A. G. Lundborg, 100; James Rich, 88; P. Walsh, counted on Grant ticket.

Anti-Grant—P. Johnson, A. H. Robinson, S. O. Oline, James Rich, and William Sanderson, 29 each.

EIGHTEENTH.

The contest in this ward was entirely one-sided, the friends of Mr. Washburne having things all their own way. There was no attempt at opposition until about 4 o'clock, when a Grant ticket was circulated by a few not over-enthusiastic persons. The voting proceeded quietly until the hour for closing the poll arrived, and in a short time the result was announced as follows:

Total number of votes	520
For Washburne delegates	464
For Grant delegates	56

The Washburne delegates are those recommended by the Republican Club of the ward, their names being as follows:

James A. Kirk, Charles Arnd,
William Floto, Louis O'Neill,
Elliott Anthony, Charles Heinemann,
Louis C. Huck, Samuel R. Raymond.
Charles R. Larrabee,

The unsuccessful ticket bore the following names: E. B. Washburne, Willey S. Scribner, George A. Clark, Robert W. Cross, Neander N. Cronholm, James Gleghorn, Joseph J. Strong, A. L. Chetlain, James A. Sexton.

COUNTY TOWNS.

HYDE PARK.

Friday the primaries were held to elect delegates to a Convention to be held yesterday which would elect six delegates to the County Convention. The election of delegates proved to be very fortunate for Grant. The First, Third, and Fourth Districts were mixed for Blaine, Washburne, and others, making a total of about seventeen delegates, and the others being for Grant, with a vote of twenty-nine. This faction had their own way, as a matter of course, and the crowd who run it were led by Gen. Torrence, who said he would carry it for Grant and Cullom. He was aided by many of the most prominent politicians of the town. The Convention was called to order by F. A. Herring, of the Central Club, and C. F. Lyan was elected Chairman, and Mr. Stimpson, of Lawndale, Secretary.

The Convention got into a row right away. The Chair finally appointed a committee of one from each district to select delegates, as follows: A. S. Bradley, George Morgan, Justice Ritchie, W. J. Wilks, O. W. Phillips, Mr. Zander, Mr. Stimson, Peter Steenberger, James H. Bowen, and Steven W. Wheeler.

The Committee then adjourned to a room below and there fought out a bitter fight, but finally it reported as follows: C. F. Lyan, C. H. Crawford, T. W. Johnstone, F. M. Webster, S. W. Wheeler, and one blank to be selected by the Convention. A. S. Bradley then produced a minority report, but got as far as to say that the crowd would not give his district a man, and that was all. Finally three nominees for the vacant space appeared, namely: H. N. Hibbard, George A. Follansbee, and G. F. Newland; the latter was elected with 31 votes. The Convention then adjourned, leaving a solid six votes for Grant and Cullom. The Oakland district and the south end were happy over the usual success when a combination is made, but the others were not at all happy.

LAKE.

The vote at the primary for delegates to the Cook-County Convention was very light, only 94 votes being cast. There was only one set of delegates, who, it was understood, should go into the Convention uninstructed and unpledged. The following are the delegates elected: H. McChesney, G. F. Swift, F. M. Smith, A. B. Condit, and Rudolph Biester. Messrs. McChesney, Swift, and Smith did not know till late in the day that they were to be delegates. Messrs. McChesney and Swift's preferences could not be learned. Mr. Smith had not made up his mind in regard to any of the candidates, but from his talk it is inferred that his first choice would be Washburne. Mr. Condit was close-mouthed, and intimated that it was nobody's business but his own as to who was his first choice. Mr. Biester was for Blaine as his first choice.

EVANSTON.

The primary for the Evanston precinct resulted in a clean sweep for the anti-third-term ticket by a majority of 75. The delegates are W. N. Brainard, I. E. Adams, A. N. Young, and John Burdsal. The first two are for Blaine and the last two for Washburne. They will all go for either candidate in preference to Grant.

LEMONT.

J. B. Neill was elected the delegate from Lemont. He will go into the County Convention to vote for Washburne.

BLOOM.

The delegate elected from Bloom is Theodore Wiederhold. His choice is Blaine.

WORTH.

The delegate elected for Worth is the Hon. W. J. Campbell, whose preference is for Blaine.

MAINE.

W. Jones was elected at the primary in Maine. His preference is for Blaine.

CALUMET.

John Sidle was elected as the delegate from Calumet. His voice is for Washburne.

BREMEN.

W. H. Weber was elected as the delegate from Bremen. His preference is for Blaine.

LAKE VIEW.

Anti-Grant ticket elected without opposition. Seth F. Hanchett and Eli P. Chatfield.

JEFFERSON.

Two delegates, both anti-Grant men, elected without opposition.

RIVERSIDE.

One Blaine delegate unanimously elected.

CICERO.

Two delegates, both Blaine men, elected.

CHICAGO WILL DECIDE.

New York Tribune, May 6.

The deciding element in the Illinois Republican Convention may be the delegation from Cook County, which contains Chicago. There will be ninety-two men in it, and if they go in a body for either Blaine, or Washburne, or Grant, they will carry the control of the Convention with them.

AT HEADQUARTERS.

THERE WAS A GREAT DEAL OF ANXIETY and inquiry as to the result of the primaries about town last evening, and especially at the Blaine and Grant headquarters at the Grand Pacific and Palmer House. At the former there was a short session of anxiety, followed by a long one of real and unadulterated enthusiasm. There was a general feeling throughout the campaign that the anti-third-term people had strong odds to contest against, and the result of the election and the defeat of Grant in Cook County more than satisfied the most sanguine of the crowd. There were present at the Blaine headquarters, among others, C. B. Farwell, Judge Beckwith, A. C. Hesing, L. L. Coburn, H. H. Belding, A. A. Dunbar of the *Post and Tribune*, Detroit, Senator Campbell, Elliott Anthony, James E. Stuart, Frank J. Blair, James A. Kirk, Col. Abner Taylor, J. H. Roberts, William B. Bradford, Seth Hanchett, and others. There was a very large attendance, and the returns were eagerly scanned. A great many could not believe the reports, they were so much better than was anticipated. It was openly stated that the anti-third-term voters received no fair chance in the Twelfth Ward,—that Republicans not in favor of Grant were literally driven from the polls and Democrats allowed to vote en masse without being challenged. A contest was promised from the Twelfth Ward. Altogether, it was a happy gathering. About 10 o'clock Mr. Dunbar, of Detroit, made a brief speech, thanking the voters of Cook County for what it had done to rebuke the third term, and congratulating the people upon the success, with the compliments and greeting of the State of Michigan, which watched this contest with an all-absorbing interest.

AT THE PALMER HOUSE

Dan Shepard, usually so blithe and happy, looked sad and dejected. He seemed to feel as though all had not gone right. Near him stood Postmaster Palmer, who consoled himself with the best returns he could get. "I am not satisfied yet that we are beaten in Cook County," said he, "and, if we are, we will do all we can just the same for the Republican nominee. But wait until after the Chicago Convention."

There were present here Potter Palmer, Sheriff John Hoffmann, Dan Shepard, Postmaster Palmer, John Lyle King, Charley Reed, Ald. Smyth, J. J. Montague, R. W. Dyball, Attorney Candee of Hyde Park, Consider H. Willett, Greenbury L. Fort of Lacon, and others. There was but little enthusiasm manifested, but an earnest effort was made to figure out a victory for Grant in Cook County, which it was impossible to do under the circumstances.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WILLIAM H. KING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 8.—In your paper this morning, referring to some remarks made by me last evening at a Republican meeting in the Second Ward, you state that "the speaker thought Grant was an honest man, but he could not vote for him."

I did say that I thought Gen. Grant was a thoroughly honest and conscientious man, but I did not say that I could not vote for him, but on the contrary I expressly declared that I would vote for and support Gen. Grant or any other person whom the Republican Convention shall nominate for President.

I do believe that it is exceedingly doubtful whether Gen. Grant can again be elected President. Many as good Republicans as there are in the party emphatically declare, as a matter of principle, that under no circumstances will they vote for any man for a third term for President of the United States. I believe that there are a sufficient number of such persons who will refuse to support Gen. Grant to insure his defeat if nominated. Why, then, force his nomination on the party? For whose good? Nominate some person well qualified for the office upon whom all Republicans can unite. There are an abundance of such. No one man possesses all the intelligence and qualifications for the office. But we are told that Gen. Grant will receive a very large Democratic vote. Whence is that vote coming? He will lose five Republican votes for every Democratic vote which he will receive. That he will receive a single Electoral vote from any of the Southern States is the sheerest nonsense, and I do not believe that one of his ardent supporters has the slightest idea that he will receive any such vote. Can you name a State that will give its Electoral vote to Gen. Grant which would not give the same vote to Blaine, Edmunds, Gen. Logan, Washburne, Gen. Garfield, or others who might be named?

In what does Gen. Grant's superiority for the

office of President ...
of either of the ge...
Whether the view...
protest against a th...
founded is quite im...
sult will be the sam...

THE ...

Wards. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18. Total.

Towns. Hyde Park, Lake, Lyons, Riverside, Lemont, Palos, Worth, Calumet, Orland, Bremen, Thornton, Rich, Bloom, Cicero, Proviso, Jefferson, Leyden, Lake View, Evanston, Niles, Maine, Elk Grove, Schaumberg, Hanover, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling, Northfield, New Trier.

Total.
Grand total.
Anti-Grant majority...

The following table...
delegations which ...
three Congressional...
providing the ordina...
the delegates amon...
sioners' Districts is...
the Grant men carry...
ponents the First an...

FIRST C...

Ward. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Commissioners' Dist's.
Lake, Lyons (Part of IV.)
Hyde Park, Calumet, Worth, Thornton (V.)
Bloom, Bremen, Lemont, Orland, Palos, Rich (VI.)
Du Page County.
Total.

SECOND C...

Ward. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.
Total.

THIRD C...

Ward. 15, 16, 17, 18.
Commissioners' Dist's.
Evanston, Jefferson, Lake View, New Trier (II.)
Niles, Northfield, Norwood Park, Barrington, Elk Grove, Hanover, Maine, Palatine, Schaumberg, Wheeling (III.)
Cicero, Leyden, Proviso, Riverside (Part of IV.)
Lake County.
Total.

ELSE...

ILL...

SUMMARY...

The corrected table...
counties, including t...
and the actual repor...
conventions yesterda...
midnight is as follow...

COUNTY.	Blaine.	Grant.
Adams	5	2
Alexander	..	3
Bond		
Boone	5	0
Brown	2	0
Bureau	5	4
Calhoun		
Carroll	6	0
Cass	1	1
Champaign	9	1
Christian	0	6
Clark	5	0
Clay	0	4
Clinton	..	2
Coles	..	..
Cook	20	36
Crawford	0	3
Cumberland	3	..
De Kalb	9	..
De Witt	0	5
Douglas	0	4
Du Page	0	4
Edgar	4	3
Edwards	..	..
Effingham	3	0
Fayette	..	..
Ford	..	..
Franklin	..	..
Fulton	6	4
Gallatin	0	2
Greene	4	0
Grundy	..	..
Hamilton	0	2
Hancock	7	1
Hardin	..	..
Henderson	3	..
Henry	5	5
Iroquois	6	3
Jackson	..	..
Jasper	0	2
Jefferson	0	3
Jersey	0	3
Jo Daviess	..	7
Johnson	0	3
Kane	8	5
Kankakee	3	4
Kendall	5	0
Knox	13	0
Lake	6	0
La Salle	0	16
Lawrence	0	3
Lee	3	4

Anti-Grant...
Grant...

This table allows to...
more than they wil...
contests may change t...
If the anti-Grant me...
hand, as undoubtedly...
do if they had a chan...
gation to Springfield...
third term, and the ta...
Anti-third-term...
More-term men...

ALEXAN...

Special Dispatch t...

CAIRO, Ill., May 8...
Republican Conventi...
this afternoon, a f...
different precincts 1...
An anticipated strug...
Blaine factions, that...
days ago, proved to b...
but a very one-sid...
several colored dele...
when selected at the...
selves for Blaine, in th...
over to the oppo...
votes supported the...
of the Logan-Grant c...
Blaine men, led by C...
made a gallant fight...
point. C. O. Patier...
and Richard Taylor,...

office of President consist over and above that of either of the gentlemen above named?

Whether the views of those who emphatically protest against a third term are or are not well founded is quite immaterial, so long as the result will be the same. WILLIAM H. KING.

THE RESULT.

COOK COUNTY.

Wards.	Washburne.	Blaine.	Grant.
1	2	6	..
2	..	..	8
3	4	5	..
4	6	7	..
5	..	..	5
6	6	..	..
7	..	..	6
8	8	..	..
9	..	..	8
10	..	..	5
11	..	..	11
12	2	2	11
13	4	4	..
14	7	..	..
15	..	..	7
16	6	..	..
17	..	5	..
18	9	..	..
Total	54	29	61
Towns.			
Hyde Park	..	..	6
Lake	1	1	3
Lyons	..	1	..
Riverside	..	1	..
Lemont	1	..	..
Palos	..	..	..
Worth	..	1	..
Calumet	1	..	..
Orland	..	1	..
Bremen	..	1	..
Thornton	..	..	..
Rich	..	..	..
Bloom	..	1	..
Cicero	..	2	..
Proviso	..	..	..
Jefferson	2	..	..
Leyden	..	..	..
Lake View	..	2	..
Evanston	2	2	..
Niles	..	1	..
Maine	..	1	..
Elk Grove	..	..	..
Schaumberg	..	..	..
Hanover	..	..	..
Barrington	..	..	..
Palatine	..	1	..
Wheeling	..	..	..
Northfield	..	..	..
New Trier	..	..	..
Total	7	16	9
Grand total	61	43	70
Anti-Grant majority	34		

The following tables will give an idea of the delegations which will represent each of the three Congressional Districts at Springfield, providing the ordinary system of apportioning the delegates among the wards and Commissioners' Districts is pursued. It will be seen the Grant men carry the Second, and their opponents the First and Third:

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL.

Ward.	Total delegates.	Anti-Grant.	Grant.
1	4	4	..
2	4	..	4
3	4	4	..
4	6	6	..
5	3	..	3
6	3	3	..
Commissioners' Dist's.			
Lake, Lyons (Part of IV.)	3	..	..
Hyde Park, Calumet, Worth, Thornton (V.)	5	.	5
Bloom, Bremen, Lemont, Orland, Palos, Rich (VI.)	2	2	..
Du Page County	5	1	4
Total	39	20	16

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL.

Ward.	Total delegates.	Anti-Grant.	Grant.
7	3	..	3
8	4	4	..
9	4	..	4
10	2	..	2
11	5	..	5
12	8	..	8
13	4	4	..
14	4	4	..
Total	34	12	22

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL.

Ward.	Total delegates.	Anti-Grant.	Grant.
15	3	..	..
16	3	3	..
17	3	3	..
18	4	4	..
Commissioners' Dist's.			
Evanston, Jefferson, Lake View, New Trier, Niles, Northfield, Norwood Park (II.)	5	5	..
Barrington, Elk Grove, Hanover, Maine, Palatine, Schaumberg, Wheeling (III.)	4	..	..
Cicero, Leyden, Proviso, Riverside (Part of IV.)	2	2	..
Lake County	7	7	..
Total	31	24	..

ELSEWHERE.

ILLINOIS.

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES.

The corrected table of returns from Illinois counties, including the probable result in Cook, and the actual reports from counties that held conventions yesterday as far as reported up to midnight is as follows;

COUNTY.	Blaine.	Grant.	Washburne.	COUNTY.	Blaine.	Grant.	Washburne.
Adams	5	2	5	Livingston	7	1	1
Alexander	..	3	..	Logan	..	..	..
Bond	..	..	..	Macon	0	8	..
Boone	5	0	..	Macoupin	3	4	2
Brown	2	0	..	Madison	..	..	..
Bureau	5	4	..	Marion	..	5	..
Calhoun	..	..	..	Marshall	..	..	..
Carroll	6	0	..	Mason	3	0	1
Cass	1	1	1	Massac	..	..	..
Champaign	9	1	1	McDonough	3	4	..
Christian	0	6	..	McHenry	..	..	..
Clark	5	0	..	McLean	8	8	..
Clay	0	4	..	Menard	1	1	1
Clinton	..	2	1	Mercer	6	0	..
Coles	..	..	..	Monroe	..	..	2
Cook	20	36	36	Montgomery	..	..	..
Crawford	0	3	..	Morgan	0	8	..
Cumberland	3	..	..	Moultrie	..	3	..
De Kalb	9	..	0	Ogle	10	0	..
De Witt	0	5	..	Peoria	12	0	..
Douglas	0	4	..	Perry	..	..	..
Du Page	0	4	1	Platt	0	5	0
Edgar	4	3	..	Pike	..	6	..
Edwards	..	..	..	Pope	..	..	..
Effingham	3	0	..	Pulaski	..	..	..
Fayette	..	..	..	Putnam	0	2	..
Ford	..	..	..	Randolph	0	7	..
Franklin	..	..	..	Richland	..	4	..
Fulton	6	4	..	Rock Island	10	0	..
Gallatin	0	2	..	Saline	..	..	..
Greene	4	0	..	Sangamon	7	5	..
Grundy	..	..	..	Schuyler	0	4	..
Hamilton	0	2	..	Scott	2	0	..
Hancock	7	1	1	Shelby	0	5	..
Hardin	..	..	..	Stark	..	..	..
Henderson	3	..	..	St. Clair	..	..	12
Henry	5	5	..	Stephenson	..	..	..
Iroquois	6	3	..	Tazewell	1	5	1
Jackson	..	..	..	Union	..	2	..
Jasper	0	2	..	Vermilion	4	7	..
Jefferson	0	3	..	Wabash	..	2	..
Jersey	0	3	..	Warren	5	2	..
Jo Daviess	..	7	..	Washington	..	..	..
Johnson	0	3	..	Wayne	3	1	..
Kane	8	5	..	White	0	3	..
Kankakee	3	4	1	Whitesides	..	..	..
Kendall	5	0	..	Will	0	12	..
Knox	13	0	..	Williamson	..	..	..
Lake	6	0	1	Winnebago	..	11	..
La Salle	0	16	..	Woodford	..	..	..
Lawrence	0	3	..				
Lee	3	4	1	Total	231	279	64

Anti-Grant 292
Grant 279

This table allows to the Grant forces in Cook more than they will probably obtain, as some contests may change the result very materially. If the anti-Grant men carry things with a high hand, as undoubtedly the third-termers would do if they had a chance, the Cook County delegation to Springfield will be solidly against the third term, and the tally will then be:

Anti-third-term 328
More-term men 243

ALEXANDER COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., May 8.—The Alexander County Republican Convention was held in this city this afternoon, a full representation from the different precincts in the county being present. An anticipated struggle between the Grant and Blaine factions, that appeared imminent some days ago, proved to be not an altogether tame but a very one-sided affair. Four white and several colored delegates from the city, who when selected at the primaries declared themselves for Blaine, in the Convention to-day went over to the opposition, and with their votes supported the cut-and-dried program of the Logan-Grant crowd. The few remaining Blaine men, led by Col. John Wood, of this city, made a gallant fight, but were routed at every point. C. O. Patier and J. H. M. Gubbs, white, and Richard Taylor, colored, were appointed delegates to the State Convention and instructed to vote for Grant delegates to the Chicago Convention. No instructions were given for any of the State officers. The delegates to the Congressional and Senatorial Conventions were also appointed without instructions. No county ticket was nominated.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MAJORITY POINT, Ill., May 8.—The Republican Convention was large and enthusiastic. The delegates are: G. Monopon, Philip Everhart, and Alphonzo Hall, who go uninstructed. There was a decided preference for U. S. Grant for President. J. G. Blaine had a fair and energetic following. No instructions for Governor. The delegates are in favor of Grant.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLYLE, Ill., May 8.—The Republican County Convention here to-day stood: Grant, 39; Blaine, 11; Washburne, 17. The delegates appointed are: J. W. Peterson, Capt. I. S. Taylor, and Andrew Eisenmayer. They are divided between Cullom and Ridgway.

HENDERSON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., May 8.—The Henderson County, Ill., delegates—three in number—elected to-day are for Blaine.

JO DAVIESS COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., May 8.—The Jo Daviess County Republican Convention was held at Elizabeth to-day, and the following delegates elected to the State Convention: The Hon. A. M. Jones, J. C. Spare, J. Fawcett, H. C. Gann, J. B. Brown, John Buckley, and J. W. Parkinson. Resolutions instructing the delegates for Gen. Grant for President and J. C. Smith for Governor were adopted with but one dissenting vote.

LAKE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., May 8.—The Lake County Republican Convention held at Libertyville today elected six Blaine and one Washburne delegates. The Convention instructed for Blaine, Gen. Smith for Governor, and Speaker James for Lieutenant-Governor.

MARION COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SALEM, Ill., May 8.—The Marion County Republican Convention was held to-day. Delegates to the State Convention: James S. Jackson, Robert D. Noleman, Eli W. Jones, Thomas W. Forshee, and John Cunningham, all for Grant. Three are for Cullom and two uncertain. No instructions.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CENTRALIA, Ill., May 8.—The Marion County Republican Convention was held to-day. By applying the gag and refusing to allow a representation to any except Grant men, a solid Grant delegation was elected. The following are the names: J. S. Jackson, T. W. Forshee, R. D. Noleman, John Cunningham, and E. W. Jones.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MACOMB, Ill., May 8.—The McDonough County Republican Convention elected four Grant and three Blaine delegates to the Springfield Convention. No instructions, but favor Carr for Governor.

M'HENRY COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCHENRY, Ill., May 8.—The Algonquin, Nunda, and McHenry caucuses instruct for Blaine; Richmond for Grant; Greenwood, three for Blaine. Put down McHenry County for Blaine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., May 8.—Returns from towns in this (McHenry) county show that a majority of the delegates elected are for Blaine.

MONROE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERLOO, Ill., May 8.—The Monroe County Republican Convention sends Louis Thorn and Henry Reibling as delegates to the State Convention. The delegation favor Washburne for President, Rinaker for Governor, Rutz for Treasurer, but no preference for other offices. The Congressional delegation is E. P. Slate, Harrison Druse, Peter Eisenbarth, Gottlieb Ziebold, A. M. Schlernolz, Z. J. Voris, Michael Reh, and Fred Parrott. They favor John B. Hay. No instructions. Senatorial delegation: John C. Eckel, W. H. Copp, Oscar O'Neil, Hugo Rothstein, Leverett Varnum, Louis Brockaw, C. M. Fike, and John McQuillen. No choice and no instructions. John R. McFie addressed the Convention.

MOULTRIE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SULLIVAN, Ill., May 8.—The Moultrie County Republican Convention met this afternoon, and selected three delegates to the State Convention, as follows: A. P. Green, W. C. Foster, and J. A. Freeland—strong Grant men. They were instructed for Grant, Cullom, G. W. Harper, and James McCartney. T. P. Runnells, A. Wiley, and W. Purvis, were selected as delegates to the Congressional Convention. O. A. Sargent, Dr. N. D. Cone, and John Reese were selected as delegates to the Representative Convention.

PIATT COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTICELLO, Ill., May 8.—The Piatt County Republican Convention unanimously instructed its five delegates to the State Convention to vote as a unit for Grant and Cullom. The Convention nominated H. G. Peters, of the *Herald*, for Representative.

PIKE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSFIELD, Ill., May 8.—The Republican Convention met at this place to-day. The following delegates were appointed to the State Convention: W. A. Grimshaw, J. S. Arwin, M. D. Mossil, J. L. Underwood, L. W. McMahan, George W. Main, J. L. Metz, and Elliott Baker. These are supposed to be for Grant, but go uninstructed, only as to Matthews for Attorney-General. They are not a unit on the question of Governor, but there is a probability that the majority is for Cullom. The best of feeling prevailed, and the delegates are solid for the nominee of the Chicago Convention, whoever he may be.

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OLNEY, Ill., May 8.—The Republican County Convention held here to-day to nominate county officers and to select delegates to the State Convention met in the Court-House at 1 o'clock. After the nomination of a Permanent Chairman and Secretary, the name of J. H. Lengenecker was presented to the Convention as a candidate for reëlection to the office of State's-Attorney, and he was unanimously declared the nominee of the Republican party, as was also C. F. Morehouse for the office of Circuit Clerk. Three names were offered to the Convention to be voted upon for Sheriff. After the third ballot one name was withdrawn, and, upon a fourth being taken, Archibald Spring was declared nominated. These gentlemen are all strong, and will be able to carry the entire vote of the Republican party, with a good many of the Democratic. Mr. Spring once held the office, and proved a good officer. The delegates to the State Convention are as follows: W. F. Prunty, J. Camp, Dr. Johnson, and W. E. Alcorn. They are instructed to use all honorable means for Grant's nomination, but will support the nominee of the National Convention. The Convention was very enthusiastic in his praise. Blaine's name was mentioned once or twice, but attracted no attention. He was the first choice, however, of a few. The following are the delegates to the Congressional and Senatorial Conventions: Palmer, Kenkeade, Geofforth, Philhauer, Fritchey, Vernon, Lathrope, Holly, Powell, Fritchler, and Colterwell. No names were mentioned in connection with any of the State offices, but it is supposed the gentlemen composing the delegation to the State Convention favor Ridgway for Governor. The Convention passed off in harmony and adjourned sine die.

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

MOLINE, Ill., May 7.—I notice a Grant paper publishes Rock Island County delegates "four Grant, six Blaine." There is not a Grant delegate from this county. Are they whistling to keep up courage? H. O. SLEIGHT.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., May 8.—St. Clair County instructs her twelve delegates for Washburne for President and Rinaker for Govenor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 8.—The St. Clair County Republican Convention, which met at Belleville to-day to select delegates to the State Convention at Springfield, sends Washburne men. William C. Kueffner, of Belleville, was elected Chairman of the Convention, and a motion carried that a committee of nine be appointed to select the delegates to represent the county in the State Convention. There was a short fight over the selection of this Committee, which was finally named by the Chairman. The Committee reported the following delegates to the State Convention: Delegates—J. P. Hill, F. Koerberlin, J. W. Wells, P. W. Lill, J. H. Hewitt, B. Mühlhausen, William Kueffner, J. M. Hay, C. W. Thomas, R. A. Halbert, J. B. Messick, Louis Ploudre. Alternates—Joseph Velle, Andrew Krause, P. J. Dreher, P. H. Eisenmayer, H. H. Horner, Charles Stepano, Henry Davis, John Lorengen, Joseph Dietz, Emil Hilgard, T. C. Jennings, John Murphy. Delegates to Congressional Convention—D. D. Anthony, E. W. Wichs, George Cojacob, Charles Zierath, Henry J. Decker, George Postel, Amos Willoughby, J. R. Miller, William Freeman, John Weber, L. W. Moore, Louis Bartel, John Salter, Henry Strassinger, Henry Hutchinson. Alternates—J. B. Sikking, Fred Stief, Henry McAllister, John Darhen, C. Fritz, Louis Winter, John H. Liebeg, F. J. Rhein, Arthur Hecker, John Holturan, Emil Rebhan, William Young, R. Reisbich, A. Andel, and H. Schmidt. The delegates were confirmed after a warm debate, the Blaine and Washburne men voting together. Dr. Koeberlin, of Freeburg, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the delegates to the State Republican Convention be instructed to vote as a unit upon all questions relating to the appointment of or instructions to the delegates to the National Convention, and do all in their power to further the interests of E. B. Washburne as a candidate for President of the United States.

The resolution was adopted, after a substitute that delegates should go unpledged was beaten. Of the delegates, all are for Washburne except J. B. Messick, who, however, says he will vote for Washburne. Mr. Halbert introduced a resolution instructing the delegates to the State Convention to act and vote as a unit for Gen. John I. Rinaker for Governor, which was unanimously carried.

UNION COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANNA, Ill., May 8.—The Republican County Convention of this (Union) county met here to-day. The attendance was large, and the "machine" was in good order. The Blaine men made a gallant effort, but were outvoted. Maj. R. B. Stinson and M. V. Ussery were elected delegates to the State Convention and instructed to vote for Grant. The Convention also instructed for Ridgway for Governor and Thomas for Congress.

WABASH COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MT. CARMEL, Ill., May 8.—The Wabash County Republican Convention was the largest ever held. Judge E. B. Green and R. S. Gordon were elected delegates to the State Convention, and instructed to use their active influence to secure a solid Grant delegation to the National Convention, and to cast the vote of the county for Judge Robert Bell for Lieutenant-Governor.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 8.—The Winnebago Republican County Convention appointed its delegates to the State Convention to-day, and voted instructions for Grant, and Cullom, and Harlow.

THE KNOX COUNTY DELEGATES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

KNOX COUNTY, Ill., May 7.—The *Inter-Ocean* persists in misrepresenting the Knox County delegation to the Republican State Convention by asserting that seven of them will vote for Grant delegates to the National Convention, while only six are for Blaine. The fact is that this county is for Blaine more than three to one. The County Convention was even stronger than that, and the thirteen delegates will cast their vote solid for Blaine. Two, and perhaps three, of the delegates might possibly have had a preference for Grant, but the Convention instructed for Blaine in terms plain enough for any fair man who desires to represent the body who appoints him. And our delegates, being fair men, will abide by the instructions, and there will be no bolting. By a resolution, the County Convention instructed the delegation to fill its own vacancies; so there will be no proxies for sale.

ONE OF THE DELEGATES.

KANE COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., May 8.—To-day the Kane County Democrats convened at Geneva and passed resolutions for Seymour and Davis for President and Vice-President, and Farnsworth for Governor. Seven delegates were selected, as follows: Thomas B. Coulter and Phil Schieller, Aurora; Ed T. Joslyn and Thomas H. Foster, Elgin; A. M. Huntington, Geneva; S. L. Bignal, St. Charles; John A. Allen, Batavia.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE BOLT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—The visit of Senator Cameron to this city and his conference with some of his chief lieutenants at Secretary Quay's house on Friday night created a good deal of commotion among the local political leaders, though it does not appear to have advanced Mr. Cameron's chances of delivering the Pennsylvania delegation at Chicago solid for Grant. "The local chieftains seem to have been left out of the conference entirely," said one of them yesterday. "No one was at the conference except Senator Cameron, Gov. Hoyt, Chris Magee of Pittsburg, and their host, Col. Quay, and as they don't take us into their confidence we don't know what they did. But I guess the thing will be fixed up in a little while, and it won't be fixed up in favor of Grant either, in my opinion."

MR. M'MANES,

the head of the Philadelphia delegation, was more outspoken to-day in opposition to the nomination of Gen. Grant than ever before. "The delegation will not go to Chicago solid for Grant," he said, emphatically, "notwithstanding Col. Quay told you last night that it would. Why, Quay himself is not in favor of Grant personally, and I don't know of a man in the delegation, and scarcely one out of it, who is. I have not seen Senator Cameron, and I do not know what the object of his visit here is. I have no personal feeling against him, but the interests of the country are too sacred and too important to be sacrificed out of friendship for any man. We would not have got into this scrape had not Senator Cameron appealed to us on the ground of personal friendship for him. Now, for one, I propose to get out of that position. No man has a right through friendship for another to sacrifice the welfare of the country. To nominate Gen. Grant would almost certainly give success to the Democrats in November. Therefore I am against him. The people won't have him, and I have no right to disregard the will of the people to please Senator Cameron. I told him that to force Grant's nomination would be his political death and the death-blow of the Republican party. I have no candidate. I am for a man who can win at the polls. I am against Grant because the people are against him, and because I believe in the Republican party and believe its success is essential to the peace and prosperity of the country."

Gov. Hoyt, who was at the conference, declined to say anything.

COL. QUAY,

delegate-at-large, who is the State "Boss" as McManes is the city "Boss," said Cameron, was still at his house, but his visit had nothing to do with the attitude of the delegation. "I tell you," said he, "this delegation will vote as a unit and for Grant. McManes and the rest will come around."

"What do you think of the theory that Mr. Cameron, feeling that he can't fix it for Grant, is about or has already begun to work secretly for Blaine?"

"I believe," replied the Secretary, with a positive expression of countenance, "that Mr. Cameron is firmly convinced not only that the best thing for the party to do is to nominate Grant, but that Grant will be nominated. Really all the trouble is in the newspapers. They are making much of trifles."

Mr. Quay went to another room and soon came back with a paper in his hand. "Here's news from Chicago. The delegates to the Cook County Convention were elected to-day. In all, there are 592 delegates to the Illinois State Convention. Here is authoritative information by telegraph that of this number 351 are for Grant, 130 for Blaine, and 11 for Washburne, Sherman, and the field. This shows a plurality of 110 for Grant. The party is remarkably well organized in Chicago, with Bob Lincoln, the late President's son, as Chairman, and Steve Douglas, son of the "Little Giant," as Secretary."

"But if the State of Illinois should throw Grant aside his case would look rather hopeless, wouldn't it?"

"Well," said the Secretary, casting his eyes contemplatively upon the carpet, and then after a short pause replying, "rather bad, yes."

ANOTHER ESTIMATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 8.—A gentleman who has been in consultation during the past fortnight with the leading men among the Pennsylvania delegation, told me to-night that Blaine could not count on more than twenty-five votes from that State; that the delegation had considered well the position of affairs, and decided in favor of representing the wishes of their constituents rather than the forced rule of a convention. He said that not only did Don Cameron know this perfectly, but that unless Grant was assured in advance of a majority on the first ballot, Cameron himself would vote for Blaine, and the gentleman closed with the conundrum: "Where is Grant going to get the majority from?"

NEW YORK.

SENATOR ROBERTSON'S LETTER DECLARING HIS INTENTION TO VOTE FOR BLAINE.

ALBANY, May 6.—*To the Editor of the Albany Evening Journal:* May I avail myself of the columns of the *Journal* for reply to inquiries of friends from various parts of the State in regard to my course as a delegate to the Chicago Convention? The last Republican National Convention held that where a State Convention had instructed its delegation to vote as a unit, each delegate had the right to vote for his individual preference. With Republicans that decision is final, and the Utica Convention had no power to overrule it. As well might the general term of the Supreme Court reverse the judgment of the Court of Appeals.

The delegates at large are bound by the instructions of the State Convention. The district delegates are under no such obligation. A district delegate should represent the wishes of the Republicans of his district.

The Republicans of my district, with great unanimity, prefer James G. Blaine as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and with them in this respect I am in full accord.

On the first roll-call at Chicago, and on each subsequent one till a nomination shall be made, I shall vote for James G. Blaine.

I shall vote for him because he is the choice of the Republicans of the district which I represent.

I shall vote for him because to-day he is, in my judgment, the strongest and most popular Republican living, and these qualities it will be well for the Convention to consider in making its choice, as on the election of its nominee will depend, to a great extent, the Nation's welfare.

I shall vote for him, because if elected he will make a safe and wise ruler. Under his administration all Rebeldom will *begin* and continue to respect the Government, and the country will enter upon a career of prosperity and greatness hitherto unknown. Yours truly,

W. H. ROBERTSON.

MICHIGAN.

ALL FOR BLAINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLDWATER, Mich., May 8.—The Republican County Convention was held here to-day and elected thirteen delegates to the State Convention at Detroit. All the delegates are for Blaine, and a resolution was passed by a large majority to the effect that Blaine is the choice of the Republicans of this (Branch) county.

FIGURING UP.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE'S CALCULATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—The New York *Tribune* of to-day publishes a carefully-prepared compilation of delegates already elected to the Chicago Convention, which shows the following results: Of the 756 delegates that will compose the Convention, 600 have already been chosen. They come from twenty-eight States and six Territories. Elections still are to be had in ten States and three Territories. Of the 600 chosen, the *Tribune* estimates 241 for Blaine, 224 for Grant, 91 for Sherman, 31 for Edmunds, and 13 for Washburne. In this estimate fourteen New York delegates and twenty-five Pennsylvania delegates are counted for Blaine, although the Blaine men claim more. This estimate has attracted much attention here to-day.

The tables were scanned with great interest by members of the House of Representatives especially, and several strong friends of the two leading candidates expressed the opinion that the *Tribune's* estimate is

A FAIR AND TRUSTWORTHY ONE.

A New York Congressman, who is a strong Grant man, referring to the fact that the *Tribune* gives Blaine fourteen votes in the New York delegation, admitted that it might be correct. He could understand, he said, that an overwhelming public sentiment against Gen. Grant in any particular district would be quite likely to be more powerful with the delegates from that district than any instructions of a State Convention. He still thought, however, that Gen. Grant's prospects for the nomination were fair, unless he failed to get a solid delegation from Illinois. Another Congressman, who is a warm friend of Senator Blaine, said: "I think the *Tribune's* estimate is as fair a one as can be made, both for Blaine and for the other candidates. The Blaine estimate claims some votes which I do not think he will receive. I am afraid, however, that the *Tribune* has given Blaine too many votes from Maryland. I think he will get four instead of six from that State." The Grant men in the House are waiting with unconcealed anxiety to hear the result of the primary elections which were held in Chicago. An Illinois Congressman received a dispatch from Chicago this morning saying that the struggle between the Grant and anti-Grant men would be a desperate one, and that the latter were using money freely.

CONKLING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—According to a personal friend who had an interview with him yesterday, Senator Conkling is extremely bitter in his denunciation of State Senators Woodin, Robertson, Sessions, and others, who have bolted the edict of the Utica Convention and declared their intention to vote against Grant at Chicago. Mr. Conkling characterizes the gentlemen as "traitors." He asserts, however, that neither this nor any other treachery will change the result, because Grant is beyond the reach of treason, and will unquestionably be nominated on the first ballot.

THE NEW YORK DELEGATION.

It is said that a number of changes have been arranged for in the personnel of the New York delegation to Chicago, and that these will so add to its strength that it will be the strongest delegation the State has ever sent to a National Convention. The only change that can yet be announced is the substitution of the Hon. Levi P. Morton for one of the delegates from this city much less widely known and influential. The other substitutions, it is promised, will be equally excellent.

WASHBURNE

CAN CARRY INDIANA SURE, AND ASSURE CERTAIN VICTORY.

Indianapolis Journal, May 7.

While Sherman or Blaine would unite the Republican vote more thoroughly than Grant, yet Grant, in case of Tilden's nomination, would take thousands of Democratic votes that neither of the others could touch. If, on the other hand, the Democrats should nominate a ticket that would be strong in the West and combine their whole vote, if they should nominate Seymour and Hendricks, the chances of success would seem to be less certain with either of the three candidates named. Which of the three could certainly carry New York against Seymour? Which of them could certainly carry Indiana against Hendricks? Which of them could certainly be elected without either of these two States? These are practical questions which Republicans who go to Chicago will have to decide. Would it not be well to nominate a man, if he can be found, who would certainly carry Indiana against any Democrat who could be nominated? We think so, and think there should be less rant and fury between Republicans and more reason applied to the question. The practical question is who can carry one of the two doubtful Northern States, the carrying of either of which would secure a Republican victory.

If neither of the three leading candidates is sure to do this against the strongest ticket the Democrats can put up against him, then it becomes the duty of the Republican National Convention to look for a more available candidate. Where can he be found. The Republicans of Massachusetts say in Mr. Edmunds. He is a good man, and would make a splendid President, but he has no following in the West. He has no special elements of strength, and would run no better in Indiana than Grant, Blaine, or Sherman. The man for the emergency is *E. B. Washburne, of Illinois. He is from 5,000 to 10,000 votes stronger in Indiana than any other Republican who could be named.* Republicans who are violently opposed to Gen. Grant say they will not favor the nomination of Washburne, because he has been so persistent in his devotion to Grant. This is an acknowledgment that their hostility to Grant is of a personal, malignant character, and that in claiming that it was on account of their hostility to a third term they have been acting the hypocrit. Mr. Washburne's course has been perfectly consistent, and his friendship steadfast. As long as Gen. Grant's name is before the Convention, of course Washburne's name will not be, by his consent. When Gen. Grant's name is withdrawn Washburne's name should be presented, and all who prefer certain victory to a hard-fought, uncertain campaign should rally to him. This we say not because we have any personal preference for Washburne over either of the other candidates, but because we know he is by all odds the most available candidate in the coming contest. This fact is not controverted by the friends of either of the other candidates, and cannot be truthfully controverted by any one. We are told that he repels all movements in his favor, and declares that he will not be a candidate. As an honest, faithful friend he could do nothing less while hope of Grant's nomination is maintained, nor can he at this time name the condition on which he would accept, because the mere mention of such condition would imply that he entertains a doubt of Grant's success, and this, of course, would alienate all of Grant's friends. The men who value the success of the Republican party in the coming contest above their mere personal preferences and prejudices will, we have no doubt, at the proper time unite on Mr. Washburne and thereby assure certain victory in November without the expending of a great amount of money in the canvass.

OBITUARY.

ALEXANDER M. RUSSELL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., May 8.—Alexander M. Russell, City Marshal, died of inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach about 7 o'clock this morning, after four days' illness. Marshal Russell was the best officer this city ever had, and was a universal favorit. His funeral to-morrow will be very largely attended. The Common Council, Fire Department, Janesville Guards, Bower City Rifles, and various civil societies will participate.

GEORGE GIDEON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., May 8.—Mr. George Gideon, who lived in Dewitt County for thirty years, died last night at 6:30. He was an old soldier of the War of 1812, and was a prominent citizen of this place, where he at one time did a flourishing business. He was 92 years of age, and was born in 1788.

GOV. LIVANDAIS.

NEW YORK, May 8.—A. M. D. Livandais, well known here in business and social circles, had a cable to-day from France that his father, ex-Gov. Livandais, of Louisiana, had died.

LIFE-INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

The New York Assembly Regulating the Assessment Societies.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 8.—Apart from political matters no subject is commanding more attention from the Assembly this session than that of life-insurance. The prosperous condition of the companies now doing business in this State; the freaks of the retiring Superintendent of Insurance, Smythe; and the evident determination of the Legislature to do something toward regulating the evil of the coöperative societies, are among the causes which have given the life-insurance interest so much prominence. The desire to regulate the coöperative or assessment societies has led to the introduction of several bills, the most forcible of which is the one just presented requiring them to put up a deposit of $100,000 with the State officials, the same as real insurance companies do, as a guarantee that they will fulfill their pledges to their policy-holders. Of course, having no money or assets of any kind, they will be unable to conform to such a law, and their fate will thus be practically sealed. There are a number of these irresponsible concerns in this State, and through the misinformation of the people as to what constitutes sound life-insurance the assessment societies are duping many persons. The move to bring them under official control is likely to pass the Assembly by a strong majority.

FOREIGN.

Bismarck's Argument on the Hamburg Question in the Reichstag.

He Contends that the Free Cities Are Not So Free as They Supposed.

The Clerical Party Will Make the Chancellor's Necessity Their Opportunity.

Hairbreadth Escapes of Russian Explorers in Northern Asiatic Regions.

American Citizens in Peru Protest Against Chilian Barbarities.

GERMANY.

THE ALTONA AND ST. PAULI QUESTION.

BERLIN, May 8.—The *Official Gazette* publishes a dispatch from Bismarck to the Prussian Representatives to the Federal States, dealing with the Altona and St. Pauli question. He states that the Committees of the Bundersath have unanimously resolved to report to the Council only upon the technical side of the question, and to keep altogether out of consideration the constitutional aspect of the case. He lays stress on the necessity of avoiding, as far as possible, for the sake of concord, any interpretation of the constitutional rights involved. Bismarck points out that it is the indisputable right of Prussia to divide any portion of her own territory from the Hamburg free port district, and maintains that the proposed severance of St. Pauli has not been urged in the interest of Prussia, as it is of advantage to Altona that St. Pauli should remain outside the Zollverein; but that it was rather in the interest of Hamburg that the new customs line was proposed. The Bundersrath can decide upon the customs line without entering into an examination of the constitutional bearing of the question, which would likely produce a conflict of opinion. Those Governments which consider that by the severance of St. Pauli from the Hamburg district the Constitution of the Empire would be violated, can vote against the proposal, but in that case Bismarck would not advise the Emperor to renounce his right to upnold a demand which is undoubtedly no infraction of the constitution. Bismarck urges the necessity of maintaining an impaired concord between the Governments, and expresses hope that the respective proposals of Prussia and Hamburg may be a settled arrangement and without resorting to a decision by majorities and minorities. Prussia will willingly take into consideration any proposal which would in its effect be in accordance with the constitution, provided the Federal Government will make a unanimous endeavor to oppose, with one accord, the attempt of certain members of the Reichstag to limit the authority of the Bundesrath.

MARRIED.

Princess Pauline of Würtemburg was married at Carlsruhe to Dr. Wilm, a medical practitioner of Breslau. The King of Würtemburg gave his assent on condition of the lady abandoning her title.

IN THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, May 8.—In the Reichstag to-day the Anti-Usury bill and the bill for preventing and extinguishing the rinderpest were read a third time.

The House refused Herr Lasker permission to introduce a resolution declaring the attitude of Prussia in the St. Pauli affair unconstitutional.

WILL RESIGN.

It is stated that Baron Runhardt, Bavarian Minister, whom Bismarck angrily reproved for opposing Prussia in the Bundesrath, will resign.

INTERESTING DEBATE.

The Reichstag to-day discussed the second reading of the Elbe Navigation act, involving the severance of Altona and St. Pauli from the free-port territory of Hamburg. The Committee moved the House assent to the bill with the proviso that the change of the customs frontier stations on the Elbe shall only be enacted by a special law.

Bismarck said this proviso was an attempt at a pressure to which the Government could not submit. The Imperial Constitution was on the side of the Government and overrode the Provincial law which established the customs frontier on the Elbe. The free-port rights of Hamburg could not be withdrawn without Hamburg's own consent, but the Federal Council had the right to fix the boundary of the free-port territory.

Bismarck regretted to say that particularism had reappeared with renewed strength. Constitutional disputes had been kindled for the first time in the Federal Council. He then referred to the opposition of the Catholic Centre. From them he had expected support, hence the concessions which were about to be submitted to the Prussian Diet. The opposition parties should beware of the consequences of their conduct. It was dangerous to sow discord between the Federal Governments. Only one thing, he said, retains me in office, namely, the will of the Emperor. When I see the obstacles I have to contend with I feel a strong desire for rest in retirement. If you consider the power of the Centre unconquerable I should advise you on my retirement to select a Ministry representing both the Centre and Conservatives. I am tired, tired to death, when I see my efforts constantly thwarted by the Liberals, who will not yield on the smallest points when the continued existence of the Empire is at stake.

Herr Windhorst replied. He said the Centre did not oppose the Government from party motives. Bismarck alone can restore peace to the Church. If he does it, he will obtain much which at present is unobtainable.

FRANCE.

THE COMMUNISTS.

PARIS, May 8.—The Irreconcilables have a project for organizing a large demonstration at Père la Chaise over the graves of the Communists who fell in May, 1871. Should they persevere in the scheme, the Government will take measures to preserve order.

PARIS, May 8.—The Senate, by a majority of fifty-five votes, has just passed the first reading of the bill repealing the law of the 8th of November, 1814, which rendered obligatory the celebration of Sundays and holidays. As the law in question has long since fallen into desuetude, and the penalties are never enforced, it is judged better to remove it from the statute-book, and leave the question of observance to individual conscience. Within the last dozen years the disposition to observe these days has become more general among French tradesmen. There is no doubt that this tendency will become still more strongly marked by rendering it purely voluntary.

A FAMOUS ACTRESS.

A well-known Italian genre painter, Boldini, had asked permission to paint the portrait of pretty Alice Regnault, the actress. She, understanding that Boldini intended to make her a present of the picture, consented to give him all the sittings he required. To her astonishment, the other day she received a letter from the artist stating that the price of the portrait would be $5,000. The fair Alice was consequently furious.

LOVE LEVELS ALL DISTINCTIONS.

As an example of the aphorism that love levels all distinctions, the young Duchess Pauline of Würtemburg has just been united in marriage to Dr. Willem, of Breslau, a Prussian subject, without rank or aristocratic surroundings. Her august relatives offered opposition, but only stipulated that the bride should renounce her title and position of a Royal Princess. She was wedded under the name of Mlle. Von Reppart.

THE CIVIL STATUS OF WOMEN.

M. Camille See introduced in the Chamber to-day a bill to establish the civil status of women. The bill establishes a distinction between married women and spinsters, and starts from the principle that the rights of unmarried women should be the same as that of men. The legal status of married women will be also largely ameliorated by the bill.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FOUNDERED.

LONDON, May 8.—The Union Steamship Company's mail steamer American, from the Cape of Good Hope for Southampton, foundered close to the equator on the 28th of April, after breaking her shaft. Her passengers and crew took to the boats. Three, containing fifty-four persons, have been picked up and the passengers landed at Madeira.

The five remaining boats, when last seen, were working for Cape Palmos, Liberia, with fine weather. There was no loss of life when the vessel went down.

WILL OPEN PARLIAMENT IN PERSON.

LONDON, May 8.—It is believed the Queen in person will reopen Parliament on the 20th inst.

MR. CROSS,

the husband of George Eliot, is the representative of an American financial house.

WOOL SALES.

At the wool sales to-day 8,400 bales were disposed of, chiefly Victorian, New Zealand, and West Australian. There was a fair attendance, and the bidding was moderately animated. Prices steady for all descriptions.

FOURTEEN LIVES LOST.

LONDON, May 8.—A fire, last night destroyed from 80 to 84 Gray's Inn road, and 25 Portpool lane. Fourteen persons are missing.

DEFEATED.

LONDON, May 8.—Vernon Harcourt, Home Secretary, was defeated in the contest for reëlection to Parliament from Oxford City. The poll stood: Hall (Conservative), 2,735; Vernon Harcourt, 2,681.

SPAIN.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF CUBA.

MADRID, May 8.—In the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Colonies said the Captain-General of Cuba had been instructed to combine the necessary rigor of law with humanity in dealing with the insurgents.

CROPS AND VINES DAMAGED.

Heavy rains and slight frosts in several of the provinces of Upper and Lower Arragon are causing serious damage to the crops and vines.

ARMS FOR THE CUBAN INSURGENTS.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Señor Vivar called attention to the statement that an American steamer had been chartered for the purpose of conveying munitions of war to Cuba for the insurgents. The Minister of Justice replied that the representative of Spain at Washington possessed the confidence of the Government, and would do his duty to his country.

THE PORTO RICO BUDGET

proposes to abolish the 6 per cent bounty on goods imported direct from producing countries, and to reduce the present import duties 50 per cent.

TURKEY.

MUST DIE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 8.—The court-martial in the case of the assassin of the Russian Colonel Commeroff sentenced him to death.

WHY THEY REVOLTED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 8.—The inhabitants of Bitlis have revolted because the Governor had received orders to send all the available cereals to Van and Bashkaleh, as telegrams from Erzeroum stated that Van and Bashkaleh were hopelessly famine-stricken, and Bitlis was the nearest point whence assistance could be sent. It is believed the Governor connived at the resistance of his people, and the English and Russian Embassies have complained to the Porte against him.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

The Porte is engrossed with military preparations. The Governors of the provinces have been ordered to hold Redifs ready for an emergency. Several thousand troops have arrived at Constantinople within the past week. There is great activity at the Government arsenals in Asia.

ASIA.

RUSSIAN EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

LONDON, May 8.—A letter from Col. Prejevolsky, the Russian explorer, announcing the safety of his expedition, says the expedition left Nanshian Mountain in July and entered Thibet through Shaidash. They were attacked by Tanguts, of whom they killed four. The remainder fled. The Thibetan troops stopped the expedition 250 versts from Lassa. A messenger from the Grand Lama brought his refusal to allow them to proceed. They returned with some difficulty through Northern Thibet, wintering 16,000 feet above the level of the sea. The expedition expects to reach Kiakhta, Siberia, in August, by way of Alashanurga.

SOUTH AMERICA.

INDEMNITY DEMANDED.

PANAMA, April 28.—American citizens in Peru claim, through the United States Government, indemnity from Chili for all losses and damages whatsoever they have suffered or may hereafter suffer through the acts of the Chilian forces. They protest against the manner in which Chili has carried and proposes to carry on the war, as inhuman, barbarous, and unworthy of a civilized nation.

CUBA.

THE EMANCIPATION LAW.

HAVANA, May 8.—The *Gazette* publishes the law for the abolition of slavery in Cuba, which becomes in force from date, together with the regulations for the application of the law. Regulations have been formulated by order of the Governor-General and approved by the Council of Administration, but are subject to the approval of the Home Government.

HURD'S LITTLE BILL.

The Author to Explain Its Beauties to His Constituents at Toledo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., May 8.—The Hon. Frank Hurd arrived at home last night, from Washington, by way of Columbus, and the announcement that he would make a speech on the floor of the Produce Exchange to-day, explaining the benefit of the bill which bears his name, drew out quite a large number of business-men, besides those who are regular members of the Exchange. At the close of the trading hour President Carrington called the Board to order and announced that Mr. Hurd would deliver his speech next Monday at half-past 12 o'clock. He also invited not only the members of the Board but also business-men generally to be present. Considerable interest has been manifested regarding Mr. Hurd's position in the matter, so there will doubtless be a large attendance at Monday's meeting. There was a meeting this morning of the Board of Directors of the Produce Exchange Association, at which Mr. Hurd explained the matter very fully, showing that Toledo would be benefited by the bill. The Board adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Board of Directors offer to the Hon. Frank Hurd their cordial thanks for his clear and comprehensive explanation of the bill now before the Congress of the United States known as the "Hurd bill," made before them this morning, and so far as explained this Board are disposed to adopt its provisions.

This resolution was vigorously opposed by several members of the Board, Mr. Walker claiming that it would hurt Toledo very much, especially in winter when navigation was closed. As it is now, the Canada Southern affords an eastern outlet that does not place us entirely at the mercy of the Lake Shore, and though the bill passed, the transportation of goods by boat to Canadian ports would afford some relief. But when the lake froze up so that vessels could not reach Canadian ports, business would be most effectually blocked. Detroit would not suffer so badly, for they could load their barges at the elevator and tow them across the river and there load cars. Notwithstanding this opposition, however, the resolution was adopted. It has been a pretty hard matter to get Mr. Hurd to talk much about his bill, but he has been understood to say that if it was obnoxious to his constituency he would drop it. The meeting Monday will undoubtedly result in a free exchange of opinion, both sides being anxious to be heard on the subject. It is not thought a resolution of indorsement can pass the open Board.

B. F. ALLEN.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 7.—It seems somewhat singular to read the report of the trial of B. F. Allen, in the United States District Court for Illinois, on an indictment for fraudulent transactions with the Cook County Bank, and find him defended by a lawyer who, in the United States District Court for Iowa, prosecuted him, and sought to establish fraudulent transactions connected with the same Cook County Bank; and the Assignee of his bankrupt estate testifying in Illinois to the good character of the defendant, while in Iowa, as plaintiff in actions against Mr. Allen, he so far established the character of Mr. Allen as to force the Judge to say in open court, in the presence of that gentleman, that his (Allen's) testimony was wholly unworthy of belief. It is barely possible that Mr. Allen possesses a dual character which is totally dissimilar in Iowa and Illinois; leastwise Mr. Bisbee has put such on record in the courts of the two States,—whether as an effort to subserve the ends of justice, or to earn a good fee, the deponent knows not.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

DETROIT, Mich., May 8.—At Manistee to-day Nichols Bailey and wife were examined before the Justice's Court on a charge of keeping a house of ill-fame. The examination was attended by forty ladies, prompted by a desire to encourage the unfortunate girls who were inmates of the den. The ladies before the opening and at the close of the court prayed and sung Gospel hymns.

BOSTON, May 8.—President Hayes and Cabinet and the Governor-General of Canada will be invited to the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of Boston, Sept. 17. The city appropriates $25,000.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May 8.—The United States Marshal for New Hampshire states he has barely funds enough to pay the expenses of grand and petit jurors, and unless Congress makes an appropriation the jury trials must cease.

Indian Vengeance.

Some wood-choppers working near Secret Cañon, Nevada, being attracted by screams and groans in a gulch close by the trail in which they were going to work, came to where a squaw was found securely tied to a tree. Upon closer examination they found a dead papoose strapped to her back. Upon untying the ropes that bound her the squaw explained that the Indians charged her with killing her papoose to get rid of it, and had tied her, with the dead baby on her back, to the tree, where she would have been left to die had it not been for the arrival of the white men. This is considered a heinous offense among the Indians, and the killing of a boy papoose was what caused this punishment to be inflicted on the squaw.

CYCLONE.

Watonwan County, Minnesota, Visited by a Terrific Wind-Storm.

Houses Lifted into the Air and the Fragments Scattered.

One Person Killed and Several Seriously Injured.

A MINNESOTA CYCLONE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 8.—Dispatches received to-day show that the storm of yesterday was severe and destructive in some parts of the State. In Watonwan County, in the southwest, it became a veritable cyclone. A special to the *Pioneer-Press* from Madelia says: "Yesterday a terrific storm of wind, rain, lightning, and hail passed over this place. About seven miles south it developed into a small cyclone, first striking the residence of Wilber Pond, which it lifted into the air like a feather and crushed it like a shell, leaving no two boards in one place, and scattering it for miles across the prairie, driving the timber and boards into the ground as they fell. Mrs. Pond was almost instantly killed and Mr. Pond severely injured. They fell out of the house about sixty feet from where it started. A lumber wagon was carried thirty rods and one wheel torn off. The storm next struck the Case school-house, which it blew from its foundation, and then passed to the dwelling-house of Charles McLaughlin, taking off the roof and all the furniture, bedding, etc., from the upper story and scattering it in every direction. The family had luckily taken refuge in the lower rooms. Isaac Drake had his stock-sheds blown down and a horse and two head of cattle killed. From this county the storm passed into Blue Earth, and we hear of a schoolhouse being demolished in the town of Lincoln. It seemed to be crowding northeast. Three other men report houses unroofed, but particulars cannot be obtained." A Hastings dispatch says: "A terrible wind storm struck the Catholic Church, three miles beyond Rosemont Village, on the Dodd road, completely demolishing it in about fifteen seconds. The storm destroyed both of Hugh Durham's windmills, and took the roof off McGinley's house, and destroyed a windmill at Rich Valley, in Lake City. A house tenanted by George Shelby and family was struck by lightning, which knocked off the top of the chimney, threw the stove out of position, splintered the lower floor, and damaged the cistern."

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., May 8.—Nellie, aged 10 years, and Howard, aged 4 years, children of Valentine Lombert, living in the northern part of this city, were missed from home last evening. Search in the neighborhood proved of no avail, as they were seen playing near the river during the day. The anxious parents and neighbors searched the river with boats and lanterns nearly all night without success. At 7:30 o'clock this morning the bodies of the children were found in a mill-race. They had evidently been drowned many hours. Evidently the boy had fallen in first, and his brave little sister, in attempting to save him, met her death also.

DETROIT, May 8.—Nellie and Howard Lambert, children of Valentine Lambert, of North Lansing, aged 10 and 4 years respectively, were missing last evening, and their bodies were found floating in the mill-race this noon.

A FATAL ELEVATOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 8.—A horrible elevator accident occurred in this city to-day, resulting in the death of a newsboy named James Boles. A new elevator was being tested in Martin's iron block, and two or three boys had gone to the second floor to see it work. The door opening to the elevator is designed to have a large pane of glass, but the glass had not been set in, and the victim put his head through the opening in the door to look down as the elevator was descending from the top of the building. In this way he was caught and had his neck broken and the head almost torn from the body. It was a case of criminal neglect to leave such a place unguarded, and the Martin estate will be sued for damages.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCHESTER, Minn., May 8.—Two valuable horses owned by Merritt House, of Ryota, were killed by lightning early yesterday morning.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 8.—During a heavy thunder-storm that prevailed in this vicinity this afternoon John Martin, a lad about 15 years old, who was at work in a cornfield eight miles east of this city, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

QUINCY, Ill., May 8.—This morning about daylight while Henry Thomas, living near New Canton, Ill., in Pike County, was in his barn to hitch up his mules the lightning struck the barn, killed Mr. Thomas and two mules, and burned up the barn and contents.

SEVERE HAIL-STORM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., May 8.—A violent hail-storm visited this section of the country about 3 p. m. to-day, lasting ten minutes. Some of the hail was as large as pigeon's eggs and the smallest as big as marbles. It is feared that it has done considerable damage to fruit trees and early garden stuff, as it was accompanied with a high wind. The storm, it is said, was very severe north of here. Strange to say, the thermometer did not descend below 70. The rainfall after has been three inches in about as many hours.

THE DEADLY FROG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 8.—George Oliver, a flagman in the employ of the Grand Rapids, Newaygo & Lake Shore Railroad, in this city, while assisting in switching cars here caught his foot in a frog, fell under the train, and was so injured that he cannot possibly live till morning. He leaves a wife and two children in Fort Wayne, Ind., his former home. He had been here but about a week.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 8.—A horrible catastrophe took place to-day. Ray McCrosan, aged 4, and Thomas F. Garland, aged 5, playing in a barn on Francis street, made a bonfire. The barn was burned, and the two boys were roasted so as to have no resemblance to human beings. They played with matches.

INJURED BY A STORM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOUGHTON, Mich., May 8.—The heaviest thunder and lightning storm, accompanied with northeast winds, ever witnessed here occurred last night, slightly injuring a little child while asleep, damaging three or four buildings, and scaring the community in general.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., May 8.—Thomas McGrath, a tinner, recently elected Collector of Morris, was struck by lightning while roofing a building about five miles from here. He was not killed, but it is thought that he cannot live.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., May 8.—A pillar of ore, forty feet high, in Tifft's shaft, Mineville, fell to-day, killing Roger Moynahan and Willie O'Neil, and injuring several others. It will take several days to recover the bodies.

FRACTURED HIS SKULL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KENOSHA, Wis., May 8.—John Marshall, while working at the artesian well, was struck by a falling chain, which fractured his skull. He will probably die.

FELL FROM A LADDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 8.—W. A. Nowell, Oil Inspector, fell from a ladder to-day, and sustained a compound fracture of the right arm.

THE TELEGRAPH WAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kas., May 8.—Judge Foster to-day made an order continuing the temporary injunction against the Western Union Telegraph Company restraining that Company from interfering with the telegraph lines of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railway until the final hearing in June. In the case of the Kansas Pacific Railway lines he makes no order, but continues the present status until the June term. The result of this action is to permit the Central Branch and Kansas Pacific Railroad Companies to continue to do a public telegraph business, accepting messages from the American Union Telegraph Company, as well as from other companies, for Kansas and Colorado, excepting a few points specially named in Judge Hallett's original order, the control and management of the telegraph lines upon the roads named remaining in the hands of the railroad companies.

The Tribune.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

COVENANT LODGE, NO. 526, F. & A. M.—Special Communication Friday evening, May 14, at 8 o'clock, at Corinthian Hall, 187 East Kinzie-st., for important work. All the members are expected to be present. Visiting brethren are also cordially invited. By order
GEO. A. WAIT, W. M.
WM. KERR, Secretary.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR—Special Conclave Tuesday evening, May 11, 1880, at 8 o'clock. The Order of the Temple will be conferred. Members of Apollo must appear equipped. Visiting Sir Knights are always welcome. By order of the Eminent Commander.
H. S. TIFFANY, Recorder.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, NO. 2, R. A. M.—Hall 76 Monroe-st.—Stated Convocation Monday evening, May 10, at 8 o'clock. Work on M. P. and M. E. Degrees. Visiting companions welcome. By order of
WM. K. FORSYTH, M. E. H. P.
WM. J. BRYAN, Secretary.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, NO. 69, R. A. M.—Stated Convocation Monday evening, May 10, for business and work on the P. M. and M. E. M. Degrees. Visiting Companions are always welcome. By order of
ROBERT MALCOM, M. E. H. P.
JOHN O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

THOMAS J. TURNER LODGE, NO. 409, A. F. and A. M.—Thursday, May 13, at 8 p. m., at Freemason's Hall, 76 Monroe-st., for business and important work. All members of this Lodge are hereby notified to be present. Visitors are cordially invited to meet with us.
JOHN E. PETTIBONE, W. M.
W. M. STANTON, Secretary.

VAN RENSSELAER GRAND LODGE OF PERFECTION—Will confer the Fourteenth Degree of the A. & A. Scottish Rite on Thursday evening next. By order of
GEO. McCLELLAND, T. P. G. M.
ED. GOODALE, Grand Secretary.

SUNDAY, MAY 9, 1880.

GLADSTONE has been reëlected in Mid-Lothian without opposition.

A FIRE occurred Friday night in London and fourteen lives were lost.

IT is believed that Queen Victoria will open Parliament in person on the 20th.

AN explosion of sulphur in a colliery near Shamokin, Pa., fatally burned five persons yesterday.

HEAVY rains fell throughout Kansas yesterday, doing incalculable service to the wheat and other crops.

THE "Reds" of France purpose organizing a demonstration in honor of the Communists who fell in May, 1871.

TWO MEN were killed in a mine near Whitehall, N. Y., yesterday, by the falling of a pillar of ore. Several others were injured.

TWENTY-FIVE fishermen, not twelve as at first reported, were drowned off the mouth of the Columbia River, Oregon, during the heavy squall of Tuesday.

HENRY THOMAS, a farmer living near New Canton, Pike County, Ill., was struck by lightning while hitching mules in his barn yesterday morning and instantly killed.

THE Turkish assassin of the Russian Col. Commeroff was sentenced to death yesterday. The Russian Government has been for some time demanding a trial—indeed a conviction—in this case.

TOM JONES, a colored man, of Satan, Mo., returned home late last night and found William Jackson, another colored man, usurping his position, whereupon Jones seized his shotgun and shooting at Jackson killed him on the spot.

THE delegates elected to the McHenry County Convention yesterday are anti-third-term by a good majority, and, as the complexion of the delegation from the Fourth District depends on that county, it seems settled that they will be for Blaine.

INSTRUCTIONS have been issued by the Spanish Colonial Minister to the Captain-General of Cuba to combine firmness with humanity in dealing with the Cuban insurgents. The recommendation to humanity is something new in a Spanish order to a Cuban Governor.

HEAVY rains and slight frosts have done considerable damage to the crops and vines in the mountain provinces of Spain. A kind of beetle which did great injury to the crops in the Southern provinces of Russia in 1878 has made its appearance in great numbers this year, and the Russian farmers are greatly alarmed thereat.

INDICATIONS that Grant will not obtain the solid vote of the New York or Pennsylvania delegation continue to multiply. The pressure from the districts is too much for some of the delegates to withstand, and there is now no doubt that Blaine will get about 45 votes from both States, notwithstanding the efforts of Conkling and Cameron.

PRINCESS PAULINE of Wurtemburg, unlike most Princesses, had her own way in the marriage business, and selected as her husband a physician of Breslau. Before receiving the assent of her Royal father to the alliance, Pauline had to abandon her title of Princess, and will be known for the future as simple Mrs. Dr. Wilm,—a plain and plebeian name enough.

BISMARCK seems determined in his proposal to deprive Hamburg of its privileges as a free city, and intimates that any interference on the part of the Reichstag will be regarded as impertinence, and will be strenuously opposed. Herr Lasker was yesterday refused permission to introduce a resolution in the Reichstag declaring the action of the Government in the matter unconstitutional.

THE steamer American, of the Union Steamship Line, from the Cape of Good Hope for Southampton, foundered on the 28th of April near the equator. The passengers and crew took to the ship's boats, and already three of these, containing fifty-four persons, have been picked up and landed at Madeira. Five boats are still missing, but when last seen they were making for the Liberian coast, with very good prospects of reaching it safely.

BISMARCK, in a speech delivered to the Reichstag yesterday, bitterly complained of the opposition which Imperial measures received at the hands of the Liberals and the Catholics, and threatened the latter party with retaliatory measures, and said: "I am tired, tired to death when I see my efforts constantly thwarted by Liberals who will not yield on the smallest point when the continued existence of the Empire is at stake." Herr Wendhorst, the Catholic leader, probably alarmed at the tone assumed by Bismarck, declared that his party did not oppose the Government from party motives, and partly intimated that there would be less opposition for the future from his side of the house. The Liberal members do not appear so tractable, however.

VICTORIA'S band of Indians are reported to have killed twenty families of Indians near Rock Creek Cañon, Arizona. At latest accounts Victoria, at the head of ninety warriors, was trying to make good his retreat to the San Carlos reservation. Lieut. Kramer and about fifty cavalrymen were in pursuit.

A STRONG effort will be made to induce President Hayes to appoint Postmaster James, of New York, as successor to Postmaster-General Key. A petition in favor of the appointment has been signed by the leading business and public men of New York and New Jersey. It is now believed that the appointment will not be delayed till after the Chicago Convention, but will be made this month.

THOMAS STAPLETON, a Jacksonian Democrat, told the Wallace Investigating Committee yesterday how Judge Barnard of evil memory made United States citizens during October, 1868. The Judge read out the names of some eighty persons each day, and as the names were called the ward politicians vouched for the existence of a person corresponding to each. Judge Barnard, good, easy man, did not require the usual oath,—a simple assertion was satisfactory. The naturalization papers were then issued, and distributed by the Democratic Clubs to those on whom they could rely to swell their majority in the city. Thus was Horatio Seymour enabled to carry New York State in 1868.

FIRES broke out three times during the past week in a barn belonging to one Jacob Berg, of Milwaukee, but they were readily extinguished each time by the firemen. After the fire on Friday evening an investigation was made, and a little 10-year-old boy was discovered handcuffed and chained in a room which would have been swept by the flames had the fire made any considerable headway. In the bath-room of the dwelling attached was also found a pair of handcuffs and a chain from which another boy had just extricated himself. Berg, who is the stepfather of the children in question, has been arrested, and will be prosecuted at the instance of the Humane Society.

THE Democratic leaders have determined on passing the Little Deficiency bill with the item for the pay of Marshals left out. They will then pass a separate appropriation for the Marshals' salaries with the political rider tacked on; and they assert that should the President veto the appropriations they will adjourn without making any provision for the payment of Marshals or the sustenance of the United States Courts. These assertions are evidently meant as threats to frighten the President into signing the proposed measures, but Mr. Hayes has shown before this that he has an abundant supply of backbone, and is not to be scared by Democratic bluster.

AMERICAN citizens residing in Peru have published a protest against the inhuman and reckless mode of warfare carried on by the Chilians. They complain that their property has been ruthlessly destroyed and themselves wantonly insulted. The mode of warfare pursued by the Chilians is described as the marauding of pirates and buccaneers. Their successes have been followed by plunder, conflagration, murder, and vile crimes against women and children. The American residents protest against this barbarous mode of warfare, and will demand through the United States Government indemnity for all the losses suffered, and they are reported to be very considerable.

VERNON HARCOURT, recently appointed Home Secretary for England, was defeated for reëlection yesterday in Oxford City by the narrow majority of 54. He had about double this majority over his now successful opponent at the general election. His defeat will not necessitate his retirement from the Cabinet, as doubtless some useless and obscure member of the Liberal party will resign his seat in order to make way for him. On account of his spiteful jealousy of Mr. Gladstone, many of the English Liberals will secretly rejoice over Mr. Harcourt's defeat. Mr. Hall, the successful candidate, is a wealthy brewer, and even classic Oxford could not withstand the seductive influences of the grateful beverage.

THE Ways and Means Committee have finally agreed to report a tariff bill in which a few meagre concessions are made to the newspaper and book publishers of the country. The report favors a reduction of 10 per cent on the duty on wood-pulp and 5 per cent on print-paper. It also recommends a slight reduction of the duty on agricultural and mechanical instruments. All efforts to reduce the tariff on salt failed. The monopolists of New York and Michigan had too many friends on the Committee. The bill for the revision of the sugar tariff does not materially reduce the duty on that article, and, in fact, some are of the opinion that it will rather increase than diminish the tariff thereon. Thus has the Democratic Congress failed to carry out the promises made for it by its Western supporters.

DAVIS, the much-married man, will pay dearly for his reckless violation of the law of marriage, which is the strongest support of the social system. The verdict in his case is imprisonment for five years and a fine of $1,000,—the extreme penalty provided by the statute. The jury, it is reported, agreed at once that Davis was guilty, and they only required an hour's consultation to fix his punishment at the highest limit. His defense was purely technical. He was confronted with three women with whom he had gone through the ceremony of marriage, and his whole matrimonial history revealed a peculiar and impertinent indifference to the moral as well as the statutory law of marriage. The conviction is in the interests of society and justice, and the outcome of Davis' bigamous career may serve as a useful warning to men in this part of the country who are ambitious to emulate the example of Brigham Young.

OUTSIDE Cook County the Grant men were comparatively successful throughout the State yesterday, as will be seen by the following table:

County.	*Grant.*	*Blaine.*	*Washburne.*
Lake	0	6	1
Winnebago	11	0	0
Monroe	0	0	2
Henderson	0	3	0
St. Clair	0	0	12
Piatt	5	0	0
Marion	5	0	0
Wabash	2	0	0
Cumberland	3	0	0
Jo Daviess	7	0	0
Union	2	0	0
Alexander	3	0	0
Richland	4	0	0
Moultrie	3	0	0
Clinton	3	0	0
Pike	8	0	0
McDonough	4	3	0
Total	60	12	15

THE COOK COUNTY PRIMARIES.

The result of the Cook County primaries yesterday is a substantial triumph for the anti-third-term party. The delegates are divided as follows on the Presidential issue:

	City.	*County.*	*Total.*
Washburne	54	7	61
Blaine	29	14	43
Anti-third-term	83	21	104
Pro-third-term	61	9	70
Majority against Grant	22	12	34
Yet to be heard from			14
Majority over all			20

The complexion of the delegation to Springfield will depend much, of course, upon the organization of the County Convention, and the spirit of the delegates when they get together. If the anti-third-termers act as the third-term people would if they had the chance, the whole delegation will be chosen on a general ticket, and the ninety-two delegates will go down to Springfield pledged against the third term. If, on the other hand, the representation is by Senatorial Districts, the result will be:

	Anti-Grant.	*Grant.*
First District	0	10
Second District	20	0
Third District	0	9
Fourth District	0	17
Fifth District	11	0
Sixth District	10	0
Seventh District	15	0
Totals	56	36

The First Congressional District will undoubtedly return two anti-Grant delegates to Chicago, and the Third District two more. Washburne will have one in each district, and Blaine one. The Second, or West Side District, will be for Grant, unless some changes are made in the list on contests.

The surprising feature of the canvass yesterday was the strength developed by the Washburne movement. It is clear that, if the third-termers had not called the snap primaries on three days' notice, Washburne would have swept the county from end to end. As it was, more Washburne delegates (including the third-termers sailing under false colors) were elected than Grant delegates. This is the more astonishing from the fact that the Washburne men had no organization, no money, and scarcely any time in which to collect their forces.

The contest on the part of the third-termers was the most disgraceful ever known in the history of this county. Money was used prodigally; repeating, ballot-box stuffing, and bulldozing were the order of the day. No decent advocate of the third term could have witnessed the proceedings of the partisans of that cause in the First, Second, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Fifteenth Wards without shame and mortification. It cannot be that a cause which needs to be promoted by such means is worth sustaining.

The Second Ward, in which tissue ballots were used and a challenger turned out of the polling-place, and the Eleventh and Twelfth, which were carried by swarms of Democratic repeaters under the leadership of Demosthenes Hildreth and his brother-in-law, Con Mahoney,—both of fragrant memory,—will be, and ought to be, contested. If they are thrown out, the triumph of the anti-third-termers will be complete, and the Second Congressional District will be truly and fairly represented in Chicago. Any action less than this will be a base surrender to the worst elements of the Republican and Democratic parties—united to foist a bad cause on an unwilling people.

THE VETOED RAILROAD ORDINANCE.

On Monday evening the Mayor vetoed the second ordinance granting the right of way to the Western Indiana Railway Company to enter the city and occupy the streets and alleys in the area between Fourteenth and Harrison streets and Third and Fourth avenues. The Council failed to pass the ordinance over the veto.

THE TRIBUNE has urged in this case, as in all similar cases, the adoption of the most liberal policy towards the railroads, especially in the matter of entrance to the city. Against the policy of their exclusion this paper has always strongly protested, considering that every addition to the railroad facilities of the city was of great public benefit, whose effects extended to every part of the city, and to all classes of business, and to all industrial occupations. THE TRIBUNE has, however, insisted that these franchises were also of great pecuniary value to the corporations seeking them, and that the city should stipulate as an absolute condition that the grant of the franchise should in every case protect the city from all liability, present or remote, because of the surrender of these streets and alleys, and should also stipulate that the grantees should compensate directly all private citizens for loss or damage resulting from the taking or destruction of their property.

The veto message of the Mayor unquestionably shows that in the preparation of this ordinance there has been a considerable omission of the legal protection which is due to the city and to private citizens, and that it would seem that this omission has been intentional, the purpose being to obtain the grant and leave the city and private owners of the property to suffer the consequences of such omission, without remedy.

The present situation of the case is embarrassed by two previous acts of the City Council. The city by ordinance some years ago provided for opening South Dearborn street, and the proceedings were carried on to the point of confirmation, the land being condemned, and judgment given in favor of property-owners for the land taken, and against other property-owners for benefits resulting from the opening. Some persons paid their tax for benefit, and others were paid for their property. Then, after several years' delay, the Council hastily repealed the original ordinance. In the meantime, it has been uncertain whether Dearborn street was opened or not. One person has got judgment against the city for his land taken for the opening, and if this judgment be sustained the city will be responsible in a million of dollars for damages. The present ordinance covers over half a mile of the distance embraced in the Dearborn street opening, and ignores the existence of Dearborn street altogether. Another embarrassment is, that last fall the Council passed an ordinance granting to this Railway Company a franchise extending its right of way to Van Buren street. That ordinance was passed over the Mayor's veto, but the Appellate Court declared it void. This decision may be carried to the Supreme Court and reversed. In that event, had this second ordinance passed, the Company would have had, as the Mayor shows, two independent grants, wholly consistent with one another, and practically giving the Company unlimited license over 160 acres of land in the very heart of the city, without the least protection to the city or to private owners against any liability for damages or injuries. The omission to repeal the first ordinance before granting the second, and the omission to protect the city and private owners from losses and liabilities, were, we think, properly treated by the Mayor as fatal objections to the ordinance, and he did right in vetoing it.

The Mayor points out several defects in the legal composition of the ordinance, and properly insists that the Company should submit its demands to the scrutiny of the legal authorities of the city and be made satisfactory to them.

Another objection by the Mayor is, that, while it is held out that the Grand Trunk and several other substantial and responsible companies are seeking this franchise, no one of them is willing to appear in the matter or assume any responsibility; that the Western Indiana Company is an unsubstantial affair, owning only twenty miles of completed railway, and that the other companies really intend to be tenants to an irresponsible principal. If the trunk railways in whose behalf the city is asked to grant this franchise are unwilling to become responsible to the city and to private persons under the terms of a proper ordinance protecting and saving public and private rights, then it is all the more important that whatever contract may be made shall make the privileges granted conditional upon the use of any of them by any company whatever.

The Mayor points out the indefiniteness of the ordinace, and insists that it should be plain and direct in its grants and in its requirements.

Many will agree with the Mayor that the right of way should not extend north of Twelfth street until such time as the city shall provide for straightening the river from Twelfth street to Sixteenth street. This improvement, he points out, will enable all the railroad tracks to be moved west of Clark street, and then the right of way might be extended over the new territory, north not only to Harrison street, but even to Van Buren street, giving the new line and future lines ample room west of the present tracks of the Lake Shore Road. In that case Clark street would be, as it should be, an open thoroughfare, free of all railroad tracks. This would leave all the territory east of Clark street free of any railway obstructions. The cost of this improvement, he insists, should be paid by the Company, the grant of the property being far greater in value than the possible cost of the work. This would so widen the area between Clark street and the river that all the railroads, present and future, could find room therein for all their operations.

Despite some generalizations and loose expectorations of speech which are peculiar to the Mayor's style, the veto message clearly established that the ordinance should not have passed in the form in which it had been adopted by the Council. It lacked the great essential of protection to the city and protection to the owners of private property. All the amendments proposed by the Mayor are so just and proper in themselves that the new City Council should not fail to require them in any future ordinance that may be proposed. Especially should the Council now dispose of this question permanently by limiting new roads on the South Side to Twelfth street until such time as by straightening the river all the roads in the South Division can be provided with entrance on the lake-shore, or in the ample room west of Clark street. That regulation should be made the permanent policy of the city.

"BOSS" RULE IN ILLINOIS.

The Senatorial syndicate and their outside associates do not seem to have the success they anticipated. Conkling's packed Convention in New York, which "instructed" seventy delegates, half of them against the wish of their districts, to vote for a third term, has failed, and over twenty of the delegates refuse to submit to the impudent dictation; by the time the Convention meets the independent delegates will number thirty. Cameron's mid-winter Convention in Pennsylvania has its commands repudiated with equal defiance. More than twenty of the fifty-eight delegates have, at this time, indignantly and defiantly repudiated the command to vote for a third term. Senators Carpenter and Cameron, of Wisconsin, have failed to deliver the delegates of that State as per their part of the pact. In the whole Wisconsin delegation there is but one third-termer, and, as he is a candidate for Congress, he hopes no extra-term candidate will be nominated at the Chicago Convention.

Ex-Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, one of the old subsidy gang, is repudiated by a solid Blaine delegation from that State. The Delano faction in Ohio (the Delano who was one of the savory members of Grant's Cabinet) was repudiated by the Republicans of that State in a unanimous anti-third-term delegation. In Maryland the notorious Creswell, ex-member of the Cabinet, the hero of the Chorpenning swindle, who was at work at the Maryland Convention laboring for a third-term delegation, was more successful, and rung in several third-termers by trickery and overreaching. Secor Robeson, ex-Secretary of the Navy, was unable to control the New Jersey Republicans, who declared against a third term. Belknap, ex-Secretary of War, was equally powerless in Iowa, which declared solidly for Blaine. The friends of the late Senator Morton, of Indiana, true to his memory, unanimously repudiated the third term. The Republicans of New Hampshire rejected the appeals for a third term by Credit-Mobilier Patterson,—expelled the Senate for corruption,—and sent a solid Blaine delegation. Look at the members of the syndicate who have thus far been repudiated by the Republicans of their several States:

Conkling and Tom Murphy, New York.
Pomeroy (subsidy), Kansas.
Carpenter and Cameron, Wisconsin.
Cameron and Kemble, Pennsylvania.
Creswell (Chorpenning), Maryland.
Robeson (ex-Cabinet officer), New Jersey.
Patterson (expelled the Senate), New Hampshire.
Belknap (ex-Secretary of War), Iowa.
Delano (ex-Secretary), Ohio.
Gorham (Ring), California.

The Republicans of Illinois have also been "sold." The bargain and contract made was to deliver the Republicans of Illinois solidly for a third term, in consideration of unlimited control of offices in Illinois. Shall the delivery be made? Shall the Republicans of Illinois consent to be "sold" as slaves, and as slaves delivered over to the purchaser?

It is true that an Illinoisan in Congress once told the South that, if they ever wanted a man to do the "dirty work" of catching their slaves and returning them to their owners, he was always at their service for that purpose; but we mistake the sentiment of the Republicans of this State if they will submit when the same person bargains and pledges himself to deliver their votes without their consent. His contract is too large, and the Republicans of Illinois will see that it falls in the delivery.

When the Republicans of every State in New England, when the Republicans of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, and Minnesota are breaking the chains of personal slavery and are declaring themselves to be free men and not mere chattels; when they are asserting the original battle-cry of the Republican party, "Free soil, free speech, and free men!" is Illinois to be silent in this general assertion of free ballots and no bosses? Cannot the Republicans of Illinois govern themselves? Are they mere babes to be nursed by some Senator? Are they incapable of forming their own opinions and of voting their own sentiments? Must they have a guardian to take care of them, and to tell them how to vote and whom to vote for? Must the Republicans of Illinois have a "Boss" who can sell them and trade them, and bid them go hither or thither at his bidding, after the manner of the Southern slave-owner in the olden days?

Let the Republicans of Illinois take this election in their own hands. While demanding free speech and free ballots for the colored men of the South, let them assert and exercise their own freedom at home. Let Illinois be free at least. If there is to be coercion, bulldozing, bribery, buying and selling, intimidation and fraud, by Senators or any persons capable of such conduct, let no man be permitted such practices in this State.

We appeal to the free people of Illinois to assert their freedom, and to treat interference with that freedom with the determination and resistance it deserves.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE IN CHICAGO.

During the past week a Committee of the Citizens' Association have made a report on the smoke nuisance, which they have been engaged in investigating some months past. This Committee consists of Messrs. Crane, Blatchford, and Hale,—all of them practical, competent men. As a result of their investigations, they conclude that "the smoke nuisance, as far as it proceeds from stationary boilers and tugs, can be abated so as to be inoffensive," and they recommend that a city ordinance be passed requiring all persons using engines and boilers to adopt and apply such apparatus as they may deem best suited to the purpose, and providing an adequate penalty for the violation of the ordinance, and likewise for the employment of one or more inspectors to aid in its execution. The Committee are of the opinion that the ordinance should also apply to locomotives running into the city, and they intended to include the steam-tugs plying on the river, as well as stationary boilers.

There is one point in this matter which the Committee touched altogether too briefly and failed to include in the ordinance they recommended. Yet this very point is the most important and essential in any effort to suppress the nuisance. We refer to the practice of "stoking," as the English call it, or "firing," as the operation is known among us. In all the communications which the Committee received from England great stress was laid upon the influence which the engineer and fireman can always exercise upon the volume of smoke. In all experiments that have ever been made in this country and Europe it has been found that frequent and light additions of fresh coal to the fire produce the minimum of smoke, while fewer and heavier contributions of fuel create the maximum of smoke. Whenever a thick volume of black smoke is seen pouring out of a chimney, it is a sure sign that the fireman has piled in three or four times as much coal as was necessary. This is a universal practice among the engineers and firemen, for the simple reason that it saves them trouble, time, and labor, and gives them more opportunities for "laying off," or for tinkering at their engines, or for dodging into saloons for drinks. If it were a sworn rule of the craft that no man running an engine should "stoke" or "fire" more frequently than is absolutely necessary, and that every one so engaged should pile in as much fuel as is possible without extinguishing the fire, this lazy habit could not be more faithfully observed than it is now. But it is this very practice which accounts in the main for the actual waste of one-third of the fuel used, which is expended in smoke that is helping to make city life almost intolerable.

Smoke is simply the result of incomplete combustion. The theory is very well explained by Dr. Henry M. Pierce, who has patented an improvement for the construction of steam-boiler furnaces, in the following language:

> If a lump of coal is laid upon a clear fire, the first result is distillation or reduction of the fuel from a solid to a vapor; second, ignition and complete oxidation of such vapor; third, optical disappearance of all the elements of the lump of coal except the incombustible matters remaining in the form of ash. If a piece of cold iron be placed quite near the burning lump of coal, the combustion of the vapors touching the cold iron will be arrested, and the carbon contained in such vapor, instead of being burned, will be deposited upon the iron in the form of soot, or will pass up from the iron unconsumed in the form of a black smoke. Hence the vapors arising from the fuel on the grate may, in a common boiler-furnace, either burn or be cooled and take the form of soot, which greatly impairs the efficiency of the boiler, or pass off in visible smoke, which is fuel thrown away. The usual heat of fire is about 1,000 deg.,—the heat necessary for ignition being about 800 deg. At a lower temperature combustion ceases. Steam at sixty pounds pressure has a temperature of about 295 deg.; at 100 pounds, 332 deg. Hence the temperature of the water-surfaces of ordinary steam-boilers is from 400 to 500 deg. at least below that necessary for ignition; consequently smoke is formed, and either deposited in the form of soot or carried out of the chimney.

This description will enable the intelligent reader to understand why it is that the sudden addition of a large amount of fresh, cold fuel retards combustion, and, in proportion thereto, adds to the amount of smoke generated; and hence the necessity for placing some constraint upon the engineers and firemen to make them do their work as they ought to do it in justice to their employers and the public. We presume all the devices for consuming smoke are of assistance, and the experience THE TRIBUNE has had with the Orvis appliance has been highly satisfactory. But none that have yet been invented, and probably none that ever will be invented, can prevail against the practice of shoveling in great heaps of fresh coal any more than against the excessive application of any other cold substance to incandescent coals.

There is no doubt that the City Council should pass an ordinance compelling the owners of engines to use smoke-consumers, and that inspectors should be employed to aid in the enforcement thereof. But such an ordinance should also include a fine for deliberate violation of the scientific and intelligent rule of stoking or firing. It should be a part of every inspector's duty to visit an engine-room in any building from which he discovers a large volume of black smoke issuing, and ascertain not merely whether a smoke-consumer is used, but also whether the fireman has not shoveled in four or five times as much coal as was necessary to keep up the required amount of steam. If owners of engines understood their own interests thoroughly, they would exercise a personal supervision over the running of their boiler-furnaces, and thereby save largely in the consumption of fuel; but the public interests demand an interference as a protection against the smoke nuisance, and the fining of careless or lazy firemen would soon lead to a change in their usual practice of raising smoke rather than combustion.

DISRAELI.

"There goes old Dizzy," said a workingman as Beaconsfield shuffled along a London street. Yes, there he goes, out of office, and he is 75 years old. But it is stated that before Parliament convenes he will address a meeting of the Conservatives of both Houses, and afterwards assume the leadership of the Opposition. Benjamin Disraeli is one of the most remarkable men of the present century. Born at its very dawn he exerted an influence upon the literature of its first quarter, and the opening of its last quarter is powerfully impressed by the splendor of his genius for politics. It is not often that a career lasts fifty years. That of Cæsar was about forty, of Napoleon I. less than thirty, and Alexander died at the age of 33. But Wellington filled the public eye for nearly sixty years. The publication of "Vivian Gray" in 1825 introduced Disraeli to the most distinguished society in England. In the drawing-room of Lady Blessington he "elbowed Dukes descended from the Conquest." The book was a brilliant satire on society and politics. It immediately became the rage, ran through many editions, and was supplemented by a key in which its characters were identified as the celebrated wits, politicians, and great ladies of the time. Lord Brougham is laughed at as "Mr. Foaming Fudge," Lord Eldon satirized as "Lord Past Century," and Mr. Canning mercilessly ridiculed as "Mr. Charlatan Gas." Did Disraeli wish merely to make himself known to the world? If so, he succeeded to his heart's content. He became famous, notorious, the lion of the hour, and his audacity amply sustained him. It was then that he became prodigal of witty epigrams, and from wasting them on society he came finally to the more weighty business of flinging them at the heads of opponents in Parliament with terrible effect. His ambition for political distinction developed early. Bulwer offered him the opportunity to stand for a borough and he eagerly seized it. Lord Melbourne said to him: "Well, Mr. Disraeli, what is your idea in entering Parliament?" "To be Prime Minister of England, my Lord," responded the son of the old Jewish bookworm. His opponent was a brother of Earl Gray, then Premier. But nothing daunted him. He denounced both great parties,—loftily scorning the Whigs, and characterizing the Tories as "in a state of ignorant stupefaction." He was defeated, and this first defeat was followed by three more defeats. It was not until the fifth attempt that he was returned. Upon one occasion, being asked sneeringly, "Upon what ground do you stand here, sir?" he retorted with withering sarcasm, "On my head, sir!" It was during his fourth canvass that O'Connell referred to him as "the lineal descendant of the impenitent thief on the cross." Pending these contests young Disraeli continued to publish books, which, though often "insolent in their smartness," were always "clever." In 1837, at the age of 32, he entered Parliament. His maiden speech, which he hastened to deliver, was a complete failure. He was laughed, sneered, and howled down. But he managed, above the din of the hooting and cat-calling, to warn and defy the House in this memorable language: "I have begun several times many things, and I have succeeded at last. Ay, sir; and, though I sit down now, the time will come when you will hear me." Here was "pluck," true "grit"; and he was quite cool, too. Of his own discomfiture he said: "A failure is nothing. It may be deserved, or it may be remedied. In the first instance it brings self-knowledge; in the second it develops a new combination which may be triumphant." It was a year and a half before he tried again to get the ear of Parliament, and he got it! He became a partisan of Sir Robert Peel. But when Peel deserted the Protectionists, Disraeli deserted him and became his most bitter and uncompromising opponent. Reviewing Peel's history, he once said: "I find that for between thirty and forty years, from the days of Mr. Horner to the days of Mr. Cobden, Sir Robert Peel has traded on the ideas and intelligence of others. His life has been one great appropriation clause. He is a burglar of others' intellect. There is no statesman who has committed political petty larceny on so great a scale." He exhausted all his vast resources of invective, wit, irony, sarcasm, and withering ridicule in assaults upon the great Minister, and finally drove him from power. But in his biography of Lord George Bentinck he does ample justice to his old political enemy. He, however, in that admirable work notes a defect in the character of Sir Robert, which shows his strong appreciation of his own most distinguishing characteristic, imagination. He says:

> Thus gifted and thus accomplished, Sir Robert Peel had a great deficiency: he was without imagination. Wanting imagination he wanted prescience. No one was more sagacious when dealing with the circumstances before him; no one penetrated the present with more acuteness and accuracy. His judgment was faultless provided he had not to deal with the future. . . . He was so adroit that he could prolong resistance even beyond its term, but so little foreseeing that often in the very triumph of his manœuvres he found himself in an untenable position.

Disraeli also says of Peel:

> For so very clever a man he was deficient in the knowledge of human nature. The prosperous routine of his youth was not favorable to the development of this faculty. It was never his lot to struggle. Although forty years in Parliament it is remarkable that Sir Robert Peel never represented a popular constituency or stood a contested election.

It is plain that, in showing the deficiencies of Sir Robert,—lack of the imaginative faculty and the knowledge of human nature,—the romancist and hero of desperate struggles against a sea of adverse circumstances feels that he is triple-armed in these respects. When, in 1852, the Earl of Derby came to the Premiership, Disraeli was made Chancellor of the Exchequer; he was a necessity to the Tory Administration, and must be accepted whether or no. Douglas Jerrold, writing to a literary friend of the event, said:

> I must congratulate you on the advent of the new Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Rt.-Hon. Benjamin Disraeli is the successful man of letters. He has ink in his veins. The goose-quill—let gold and silver sticks twinkle as they may—leads the House of Commons.

But "he managed the finances as if figures had always been his forte; and when he presented the annual budget he displayed a remarkable clearness and soundness that showed how careful and effective a study he had made of fiscal science."

It was during Disraeli's "third term" as Chancellor (1867) that he carried the great electoral-reform measure,—the Household-Suffrage bill. To do this he disrupted the most haughty Tory Cabinet that ever sat in Downing street,—converting to his views Lord Derby and the Dukes of Marlborough, Richmond, and Buckingham, and driving from office Lords Salisbury and Carnarvon and Gen. Peel. Stealing Gladstone's thunder by that *coup d'etat*, Disraeli made himself the hero of the hour, and was hailed as the benefactor of England. It was after that great Ministerial and Parliamentary victory that he was made Prime Minister, succeeding Lord Derby, again solely because the Tory party could not do without him. A sense of justice compelled his elevation. He had labored thirty years for it, and it was a proud day for the Jews when the representative of their race was summoned by the Queen. But it was a humiliation to the Tories, who consented because they must, and a humiliation to the haughty aristocracy. His hold of power, however, was brief. Gladstone did not have to wait a year for his first revenge. He came to office with many signs of a long reign. He possessed a splendid genius, but still he was no match, in temper, for his wily adversary. Disraeli's leadership of the Opposition was indeed matchless. By a series of ingenious assaults upon the Ministerial policy he gradually disintegrated the Radical party, and finally gave Gladstone his *coup de grace* on his Irish University reform scheme. In one of the great debates on that measure Disraeli showed all his oratorical power of thirty years before. Turning upon Gladstone, he said:

> You have now had four years of it; you have despoiled churches; you have threatened every corporation and every endowment in the country. You have examined into everybody's affairs. You have criticised every profession and vexed every trade. Nobody is certain of his property; nobody is certain what duties he may have to perform to-morrow.

The Cabinet was defeated and Gladstone retired. Disraeli was summoned to form a Government, but refused to encounter a hostile Parliament. Gladstone resumed office and had another "year of it," but in 1874 was forced to appeal to the people. In that appeal the Tories achieved a triumph, and Disraeli again came to the Premiership. Then followed his entry into the House of Lords as Earl of Beaconsfield, and his decoration with the Order of the Garter, that bauble most coveted by English nobles. How he purchased a controlling interest in the Suez Canal, acquired Cyprus, made the Queen Empress of India, and consummated the Treaty of Berlin, are matters of recent history. Scarcely two years ago Disraeli was one of the most conspicuous figures in that remarkable conclave at the Prussian Capital, of which Gortschakoff of Russia and Bismarck of Germany were members, where he successfully asserted the authority of England in European affairs. But the other day the people who had "welcomed him back to England with such a demonstration as had not been seen since Wellington returned from Waterloo" drove him from power without a sign of remorse or the faintest semblance of emotion! And this is the popularity of a man! Fifty years of herculean brain effort, a brief term of dazzling power, and then retirement to the ranks of the common herd!

Justin McCarthy in 1871 thus described Disraeli:

> A tall man with stooped and rounded shoulders; a peculiarly shaped head, fast denuding itself of hair, but with the hair that remains still black as ever; a complexion of dull brickdust; a face puckered up like an old mask, or as if the wearer of the face were always screwing up his lips to whistle and never accomplished the feat.

Yes, "there goes old Dizzy" out of office! Who would have believed the man who should have so prophesied two months ago?

ASTRONOMICAL.

Chicago (TRIBUNE office), north latitude 41 deg. 52m. 57s.; west longitude, 42m. 18s. from Washington, and 5h. 50m. 30s. from Greenwich.

The subjoined table shows the time of setting of the moon's lower limb, and the official time for lighting the first street-lamp in each circuit in this city, during the coming week, unless ordered sooner on account of bad weather. Also the following times for extinguishing the first lamp:

Day.	*Moon sets.*	*Light.*	*Extinguish.*
May 9	7:56¾ p. m.	7:35 p. m.	3:00 a. m.
Monday	8:52 p. m.	7:35 p. m.	3:00 a. m.
Tuesday	9:42¾ p. m.	7:35 p. m.	3:00 a. m.
Wednesday	10:27 p. m.	7:35 p. m.	3:00 a. m.
Thursday	11:05¾ p. m.	7:35 p. m.	3:00 a. m.
Friday	11:38¾ p. m.	7:35 p. m.	3:00 a. m.
Saturday	12:07¾ p. m.	7:35 p. m.	3:00 a. m.
May 16	12:33¾ p. m.	10:35 p. m.	2:50 a. m.

The moon was in conjunction with the sun this morning at 26 minutes after midnight, and will be in Apogee at 1 o'clock Tuesday morning. Friday morning she will pass Mars, leaving him to the north of her path, and being separated by him from Castor, the well-known double star in the head (a) of Gemini.

The sun's upper limb rises Monday at 4:44½ a. m.; souths at 11h. 56m. 13.2s. a. m.; and sets at 7h. 08¾m. p. m.

The sun's upper limb rises Friday at 4:40 a. m.; souths at 11h. 56m. 10.0s. a. m.; and sets at 7h. 12¾m. p. m.

Sidereal time Thursday mean noon, 3h. 27m. 25.88s.

Mercury now rises before the sun; at about 4 o'clock Thursday morning. He is slowly approaching superior conjunction, which will occur June 2.

Venus is west of the sun, and is (therefore) a morning star. She rises Thursday at 4:04 a. m.; nearly lost in the twilight.

Mars is a not very conspicuous object in the western sky evenings; now forming an obtuse-angled triangle with Castor and Pollux. Friday he will be 8 deg. south of Castor. On Thursday he will south at 3:54 p. m., and set at 11:30 p. m.

Jupiter is a morning star, leading the other three, which are between him and the sun. Thursday he will rise at about 2:57 a. m.

Saturn is a morning star, near the sun. Thursday he will rise at about 3:33 a. m.

Uranus is an evening "star," but scarcely to be recognized with the naked eye. Thursday next he will south at 6:59 p. m. His position then will be 21 minutes of arc east, and 28½ minutes north, from rho Leonis.

Neptune is very near the sun; was in conjunction the first day of the current month.

Prof. Neovius, of the University of Warsaw, has recently proposed to employ the electric light on the summits of Quito and other lofty prominences as a mode of communicating with another world. He thinks that the inhabitants of Mars might be reached in this way, and that they would understand a succession of "dots and dashes" of light to be the result of intelligence here, though they would not comprehend the language. The payment for the trouble and expense would be found in return signals. It may well be doubted if we could get up signals powerful enough to be recognized at such an immense distance after losing a great part of their intensity in passing through our atmosphere. It appears probable that we can see the surface of Mars only because his atmospheric envelope is very rare as compared with ours, and that telescopes on that planet cannot be much more successful in dealing with the earth than ours are in the attempt to peer through the atmosphere of Venus.

A glimpse at Jupiter, taken from the Dearborn Observatory last Friday morning, just before sunrise, showed that the big spot about which so much has been said is "still there." The circumstances were not favorable for ascertaining whether or no it has changed in size during the time that the planet was passing behind the sun. A few weeks more must elapse before that can be known.

THE TRIBUNE recently presented statements from a large number of the prominent insurance officials and actuaries of various States, giving their opinions of and experiences with the vagary known as "coöperative" or "assessment" life-insurance. It is noteworthy that every one of these men was outspoken in declaring the system which professes to give life-insurance without paying any attention to mortality tables, reserves, capital, assets, or State laws to be absurd in theory and delusive in practice. This testimony was freely given by men in no way interested in life-insurance except as careful students and public servitors, and is invaluable evidence against the folly of trying to insure human life without either money or experience. As Actuary Harvey of Missouri tersely put it, "The actuaries of State departments who have an expert knowledge of the business of life-insurance but are in no way concerned in the affairs of any life company are unanimous in their disbelief in the practical benefits of the coöperatives." There is considerable of this so-called coöperative business done in the West, and it is plainly the duty of the forthcoming Legislatures to enact laws which shall bring the societies under the strict management of the State insurance officials. A scheme of life-insurance which cannot point to a company organized in consonance with its peculiar precepts which has ever lasted ten years is too dangerous and irresponsible to be allowed to run unhindered by official supervision.

THE *Globe-Democrat* boasts of a large and influential circulation throughout Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas. The political effect of its circulation and influence in these States is seen in the election returns, thus: Missouri, Democratic majority in

1872	32,238	1876	[illegible]
1874	37,472	1878	[illegible]

Arkansas, in 1872, Republican by	[illegible]
In 1876, Democratic by	[illegible]
In 1878, Democratic by	[illegible]
And in 1880 will be Democratic by	40,000
Texas, 1872, Democratic majority	[illegible]
Texas, 1876, Democratic majority	[illegible]
Texas, 1878, Democratic majority	[illegible]

And this fall, with Grant and the third-term issue led by Jo MacCullagh and the *Globe-Democrat*, the Republicans of Texas will be buried under more than 100,000 majority. But Mac expects to muster from these three States, where he and his booms have smashed Republicanism flatter than a pancake, the following votes to fasten his deadly issue upon the Republican States viz.:

	Votes.
Missouri, for the "Boom"	[illegible]
Arkansas	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]
Rotten votes	[illegible]

This is enough to force third-term down the protesting throats of Ohio's forty-four votes, with fourteen to spare, being almost enough to lay out both Minnesota and Nebraska. It is by such means as these the conspirators expect to overwhelm the Republican party in defeat this fall.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which has been fiercely anti-Tilden, thus heads its report of the late Democratic State Convention at Columbus:

$

HE WAS THERE—SO WAS THE FAMOUS BAR'L, WITH ITS PATENT BUNGHOLE ATTACHMENT AND ITS CORPS OF ABLE-BODIED ENGINEERS—HOW IT ROLLED STRAIGHT THROUGH THE CONVENTION.

In its editorial columns it thus speaks of the "old usufruct," showing that the "famous bar'l" also rolled straight through that office:

> Samuel J. Tilden is in robust health. His right arm is as strong as the right arm of any other man who never trained for a prize-fight, worked at the blacksmith business, or engaged in other physical labor calculated to develop muscle. His mind is as clear as it ever was, and his average head-work in the past is well known. He is as emphatically a candidate for President now as he was in 1876. He is as acute in watching the course of political events in 1880 as he was in the exciting circumstances of 1876. He is just as able and just as much disposed to make a vigorous campaign as he was four years ago. In short, he is a candidate for President.
>
> Likewise, his "grip" on the Democratic machine is firmer now than ever before.

WHEN editors first begin to discus the speling-reform question they do it from a funnetic point of vew. They write in Nasby or Josh Billings style, and allege that is the way the written language wil appear when spelled according to the rules of the American Filological Society. After studying the subject further, they gradually becom more grave and considerate, like those wicked chaps who "went to church to scof, and remained to pray." Here are som specimens of fonetic fun by those merry jokers, who sooner or later wil be serious advocates of reformed orthografy:

> The *Hom Jrnl* stks to its speling reform with a prztnacy worthy a betr koz. The langwage begins to luk like a vtern ov the lat War, minus wun arm and both legs.—*New York Advertiser.*
>
> When spelling is "reformed" she'll write:
> "I'm sailing on the oshun,
> The se is hi; no sale in site,
> It filz me with emoshun."
> But one "spell" will not change its name
> For she'll be so-sic jest the saim!
> —*Andrew's Queen.*
>
> The editor of a newspaper that has adopted fonetic spelling in a measure received a postal-card from an old subscriber in the country, which read as follows: "I hev tuk ure paper for leven yeres, but if u kant spel enny better than u have bin doin for the las to months u may jes stoppit."—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

THE Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* has tried the experiment of lighting its composing-room with electricity for the past two months, and announces its entire satisfaction with the result. Eight "differential" lamps supply a much better light than was before obtained from eighty gas-jets. The printers, who are the best judges of the quality of the light and its effects upon the eyesight, are unanimous in its favor. The system employed is that of Siemens and Halske. A force equal to about three-fourths of one-horse power per lamp is required for the electric machine. As to the expense compared with gas, the *Freie Presse* says that where water-power can be employed, or where coal is cheap, the advantage is decidedly on the side of electricity.

THE New York *Tribune* says that of the 600 delegates already chosen to the Chicago Convention Blaine has secured 241, Grant 224, Sherman 91, Edmunds 31, Washburne 13. This estimate is based on the belief that only 14 of the New York delegates and 25 of those from Pennsylvania will vote for Blaine. The Washington Blaine Club, however, claims 22 in the former State and 28 in the latter.

A DADDY of a boy in New York is on the rampage about his son's callow marriage. The boy is only 18, and is earning $5 a week in his uncle's store. The girl is only 15, but already knows so much of life that she is a terror to her neighborhood. The boy is known to have been fond of the girl's society, and one of his acquaintances told the boy's father that his son was married to the neighborhood terror, and had

given a minister a whole week's wages to tie the beau knot. Then the old man raged, and the old woman stormed and told her son that she would rather know that he was at the bottom of East River than that he had married that horrid little girl. The boy denied the whole business, and said some of his young friends and rivals had "put up a job on him." The cruel father is hunting up the preacher, but at last accounts had not found him. He also went hunting for the girl, but found that her parents had suddenly picked her up and gone to California. This disappearance of the alleged bride quickened his suspicions and fed the flames of his paternal ire, and he is still tearing round and hopping about like a decapitated hen. The boy winks at his companions, but says nothing, while the horrid little girl has fled to parts unknown until the storm blows over.

An old letter, in which Senator Thomas H. Benton announced his marriage to his friend, the late Judge Wash, of St. Louis, is still preserved in the latter's family. "Long before the drowsy and heedless post-boy shall transport to you this scrawl," writes young Benton, "your friend Benedict will cease to belong to the order of bachelors. Time, which puts an end to everything, has now put an end to my endless courtship, and in the month of May I shall hope for the happiness of imparting a part of my happiness to all my friends in St. Louis, both male and female, by presenting to them one who is everything to me, and I hope will be something to them."

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is a believer in the doctrine that charity covers a multitude of sins. He does not consider Bob Ingersoll a saint, but is evidently impressed with Bob's well-known generosity, and intimates that a generous, charitable heathen is better than a hypocritical Christian. Notwithstanding the onslaughts which the eloquent infidel has made on the Bible, and his unjust assaults on the ministers, the Brooklyn divine thinks that Bob's generosity marks him as a Christian. But Ingersoll says he is not, and he ought to know.

Lake View residents threaten to have the city enjoined from pumping water into the lake by means of the Fullerton avenue conduit. They complain the poison and odor coming from the filthy water is unbearable, and say that a black current is driven along the lake-shore toward their water-works, showing very conclusively the strength of the poisonous flood pumped out at Fullerton avenue. The pure water of the lake should be pumped into the North Branch instead of the foul fluid of the branch into the lake.

The Empress of Russia keeps alive by breathing oxygen gas mixed with acid and turpentine, which is administered to her four times a day. The physicians say that her death cannot be much longer postponed by this artificial process.

MRS. ANDREWS, THE CATERER.

Mrs. Andrews, the popular Dearborn street caterer, has recently added to her premises additional room for the better accommodation of her friends and patrons. In addition to the old No. 77, Mrs. Andrews has rented No. 79 Dearborn street, and refitted and furnished the entire premises in elegant style, especial attention being given to the accommodation of ladies. The reconstructed premises will be thrown open to the public on Tuesday morning, May 11, when the genial proprietress would be pleased to welcome her old friends and all new ones who appreciate cleanliness, the choicest cuisine, and, in fact, everything that appertains to a first-class restaurant. Mrs. Andrews has been long and favorably known to the public as a thorough master of her profession. In her commodious and convenient quarters Mrs. Andrews will at all times display the elegance and taste which has heretofore been so marked in her careful attention to the wants of customers.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC.

Among the numerous removals this 1st of May we should note that of A. Reed & Sons, who are now at 136 State street, very near the corner of Madison, the best location in the city for the music trade. They have a four-story marble front building filled with fine pianos and organs, including the famous Knabe & Co. pianos. Reed & Sons buy and sell exclusively for cash, and therefore offer the lowest prices. They sell reliable new seven-octave rosewood square pianos for $150 and upward. New rosewood upright pianos, $175 and upward.

HOTEL REOPENING.

An event of much public interest was the reopening of the Maulton House, corner Kinzie and Market streets, on Monday, by Mr. John Laurie, formerly of the Parker House, and a landlord of ability and long experience. The house has been nicely refurnished, and will accommodate 300 guests. Prices, $1.50 to $2 per day; or rooms 50 cents to $1, European plan.

A RUN ON STRAW HATS.

The warm weather of the past few days caused quite a run on the splendid stock of straw and light felt hats at A. Bishop & Co.'s, 164 State street. Some of their new styles were entirely cleared out, and the firm have already been obliged to order a new supply.

LADIES, TRY JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE,

the most useful washing compound ever invented for use in the kitchen and laundry of all classes. For sale by all grocers.

CUNNING DEVICE OF LOGAN AND SHEPARD—POTENT INFLUENCE USED IN THE INTEREST OF GRANT—HINT TO THE FRIENDS OF BLAINE.

There was a secret meeting in one of the rooms of the Grant headquarters, Palmer House, of the advocates of the Grant cause, with some of the disaffected. There were present of the former class Senator Logan, Dan Shepard, "Tom" Keefe, "Mike" Hickey, "Con" Mahoney, and many others; and of the latter class there were present C. Mamer, Conrad Folz, Jim Filkins, William Starkey, and others. Champagne and other drinks were freely indulged in by all parties with no apparent success. Logan promised the kickers political patronage, Shepard offered official position, Hickey offered money, and Mahoney proposed giving influence. All failed, and it looked dark for Grant until Tom Keefe took from an inside pocket a quart bottle marked Tolu Rock and Rye, from which all liberally partook and melted. The contents of that potent bottle containing that well-known pleasure-giving drink accomplished what wealth, influence, and official position failed to perform. With flushed cheeks and flashing eyes all stood on their feet, and, amid loud cheers for Grant, the meeting adjourned. J. Mackin.

PENSIONS.

At the enlistment of every soldier the Government contracted to grant a pension should the service produce disability or death. We will examine without charge the cases of any who may wish to assert their right under this contract, and prosecute for the legal fee such as appear to be good. Unless application is made before July 1 the pension will not date back to discharge or death. Milo B. Stevens & Co., Pension Attorneys, 99 Metropolitan Block.

COLORADO EXCURSION TICKETS.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway is now selling round-trip excursion tickets to Denver, Colorado Springs, etc.

These tickets are on sale at all of its Chicago offices and principal stations.

They are good to return until Oct. 31, 1880.

This is the only road running Pullman Hotel Cars west of Chicago.

CHANGE OF TIME—KANKAKEE LINE.

Commencing Monday, May 10, the morning train for Cincinnati, via Kankakee Line, will leave Chicago at 8 a. m. instead of 9:40 a. m., reaching Lafayette at 12:25 p. m., Indianapolis at 2:50 p. m., and Cincinnati at 6:50 p. m.

BILLIARDS.

Mr. H. C. Doty will open his new billiard hall to-morrow at 71 Monroe street. He will have nine new tables, and everything will be first-class with all the late improvements. Friends and lovers of the game are invited to call.

THE "SILURIAN" SPRING,

of Waukesha, is fifty feet in the air, and so is never overflowed by the river. "Silurian" is always pure, always cures kidney diseases, and is always sold by Buck & Rayner, the druggists.

CINCINNATI MAY FESTIVAL.

Excursion tickets will be on sale at the ticket office of the Kankakee Line and Cincinnati Air-Line. Good going May 17, 18, 19, and 20. Good returning until May 23. Fare for round trip, $9.

DRUNKENNESS.

Dr. D'Unger, discoverer of the cinchona cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 27 Palmer House.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

A Drunken Brute Named James Tobin Murders His Young Daughter.

Her Failure to Get a Key for His Valise the Provocation.

His Eight-Year-Old Son One of the Witnesses of the Unnatural Deed.

Nothing short of a miracle in the law will save James Tobin from death at the hands of the Sheriff of Cook County. Last evening he killed, by his brutality, his eldest daughter, Mollie, a young woman of 17 years, who was beloved and respected by all who knew her. Tobin lives with his wife and four children at No. 129 North Halsted street. He married eighteen years ago at Montreal, where he and his wife were brought up together. When Mollie, their eldest child, was only 3 months old, Tobin ran away from his wife, and was not heard of for some years. Like a prodigal, he returned, and, promising to live a better life, his wife was induced to accompany him to this country. For the ten years they have lived here Mrs. Tobin's life, as well as that of her family, has been of the most dreary character. The husband and father had a most violent temper, and was addicted to strong liquor. Only one ray of sunshine entered upon their lives, and that was through a benevolent and kind-dispositioned widow lady, Mrs. Ann Robinson, who lives with them. She, with her own money, furnished the house in which they live in a very comfortable manner, and she never saw Mrs. Tobin or the children want for anything. Tobin was to pay her back for all this, but he drank so much that thus far he had paid only a trifle on account.

Mrs. Robinson is the principal witness in the tragedy of last evening. She finds employment as a cook in a down-town restaurant, and reached home at about 7:30 last evening. Tobin himself answered her ring at the door-bell, and she saw at once that he was under the influence of liquor. Not finding Mrs. Tobin about she asked where she was. Tobin gave some evasive reply, from which Mrs. Robinson understood that Mrs. Tobin, to escape her drunken husband's wrath, had gone out, and had taken the children with her. Next Mrs. Robinson asked for Mollie, who she thought had not yet reached home from her day's work in a hoop-skirt factory on Wabash avenue. Tobin replied that he was going away from home, and that he had sent Mollie to a store in the neighborhood to buy him a valise. Mollie returned shortly with a large valise, but in her fright and haste she had failed to bring a key for it. Her father with a curse tore open the lock, and at his order she began filling the valise with his clothing. Later, he wanted her to take the valise back and get her money back, as he had changed his mind and was not going away. The poor girl was at a loss what to do, as the valise was broken. Mrs. Robinson helped her out of her difficulty by lending her $1 to refund to Tobin and they agreed to hide the valise.

During all this time Mrs. Tobin and her little ones were crouching under a rear stairway or hiding in a water-closet both from the wrath of their father and from the drenching rain that was falling at the time. Mollie, after leaving her father, went out to find them, and, fearing to disclose their whereabouts, stood at the foot of the stairs. Her father soon came out and called her in, and as she entered the house Mrs. Robinson says he threw her violently to the floor. She fell on her side, and he, kneeling upon her with both knees, began beating her in the most cruel manner with his fists, threatening at the same time to "fix" her and to kill her before she left the spot. She pleaded in the most heart-rending manner, and begged him not to kill her. She cried for Heaven to temper him with mercy, and implored him to let her alone, as she was not able to stand his blows. In this way, Mrs. Robinson says, the scene lasted for nearly twenty minutes, the daughter pleading for her life, and the father with curses on his lips beating it out of her. Finally, when the brute let her go, through fear of the police, for whom Mrs. Robinson was lustily calling at the back door, Mollie ran out of the house, and with Mrs. Robinson entered the water-closet, which had just been vacated by Mrs. Tobin, who had gone off in search of a policeman. The poor girl became very ill while here, and said she had certainly received death injuries. Attempts to pacify her so that the father would not know where she was proved fruitless, and in a short time frothing blood began to stream from her mouth. A neighbor who understood what the trouble was saw the girl in the yard, and had her conveyed to his house next door, where she expired about 9:30 in the evening.

Tobin during all this time remained locked in the house, and refused entrance to the family. When Dr. Reynolds, who was called in to attend the girl, said she was dying, a policeman was sent for, and while he was in the house of the neighbor, Tobin was induced to enter it to see his daughter, whom he was told was dead by Mrs. Tobin. The father's grief was then almost boundless, and he wept over the body of his child like a maniac; and, because there was some little warmth in her body, he declared her not dead. At about 10 o'clock he was taken to the West Chicago Avenue Station by Officer James W. Kerr. He is an athletic-built man of 40 years, undersized, and has a cleanly, respectable look about him. His eyes are bad, and betray his temperament. Regarding the crime Tobin has this to say: He finds employment as a boss stevedore, and worked yesterday unloading the propeller Canada. In the evening he brought home with him two friends named Mike Conroy and Nicholas Glasscot, and while they were in the parlor he asked his wife to go and get them some beer. She hesitated, and after they were gone he abused her for her conduct. The rest of the story he allows, with the exception that he never struck the girl a single blow, and that she did not die at his hands. In his opinion she died of fright at the quarrel.

Besides Mr. Robinson, Tobin's son Dick, 8 years of age, is a witness against him. The boy was stowed away under a bed to avoid his father's wrath, and from his position he saw all that transpired.

INDIANS.

Another Fight with Victoria's Band.

San Francisco, May 8.—A Tuscon dispatch says: Capt. Kramer, with twenty-eight men of the Fifth Cavalry, attacked Victoria's band, ninety strong, near Rock Creek Cañon, yesterday. Blackman's command of sixteen cavalrymen and twenty-eight Indian scouts are momentarily expected to reinforce Kramer.

When the courier left Kramer had several men wounded. Reinforcements are on the way from Camp Thomas and Camp Grant. A decisive engagement is expected to-morrow.

Silver City, N. M., May 8.—Indians are still hovering in the vicinity of Cooney's camp, and armed parties are out under Pajarito, Atrisco, and Belen to recover, if possible, the scattered 100,000 head of sheep belonging to Felipe Chavez and to bring in the dead bodies of thirteen of his herders who were killed last week.

THE LOCAL POLITICAL FIELD.

There is very little to say in relation to the local political situation, as the Presidential situation has absorbed the attention of all, candidates as well as voters. In addition to the candidates mentioned a week ago are Edward G. Mason for State's Attorney on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Mason is the law partner of John Mattocks. E. F. Kelley, of the Eighth Ward, is announced as a candidate for the Legislature from the Fourth District. Great pressure is being brought to bear on Mr. Thomas Parker, of the law firm of Parker & Ela, to allow his name to go before the Republican Convention in the fall as a candidate for the vacant Senatorship in the Fourth District. To a deputation which waited on him yesterday, giving assurances of their hearty support, he stated that he would take the matter under advisement. His practice is a large and growing one, and he did not feel like interfering with it by a residence of three or four months in Springfield. Still, however, if the people of the district were unanimous in their desire to have him fill the office, he did not know but what he would accept. He was very reluctant to enter upon a campaign which would involve a contest over the nomination.

Thomas E. Courtney, a very genial member of the State Central Democratic Committee, is announced as a candidate for Sheriff.

Yesterday's primaries were witnessed by a number of prominent candidates for State offices, including Dement and Harlow for Secretary of State, Hamilton for Lieutenant-Governor, Shaw for Attorney-General, Ridgway for Governor, and McClaughry for State Treasurer. They confessed their entire ignorance of how things were done in big cities, and all felt glad that in their immediate constituencies the game had not been reduced to a science.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

At 6:50 last evening lightning struck a barn in the rear of No. 36 Kansas street, owned and occupied by Joseph P. Adney. A horse, valued at $150, was killed. The damage done the barn was slight.

The police last evening pulled "Doc" Burt's gaming-house at No. 85 Clark street, and bagged there the keeper and twenty-six inmates. The arrest was made upon a warrant sworn out by a man named Clark, who has been losing money in the house and who thinks the place is not a square gaming-house.

Joseph and David Jagnan were struck by lightning at their home, No. 18 Thirteenth street, last evening. Joseph was burned about the legs, and one leg was completely paralyzed, and the other was badly stunned by the shock. Both were attended by Dr. Frazer. The lightning struck the roof and ran down the stovepipe to the stove.

Theodore Schultz, one of the clerks at the Seventh Precinct of the Fourteenth Ward was arrested last evening without a warrant or other process of law, but upon a telegram from Central Station, and was locked up at the West Chicago Avenue Station. This is the precinct where some crooked work was done, and which furnishes the facts for the Stauber-McGrath Aldermanic contest. Schultz protests his innocence, and his friends are highly indignant at the manner in which he was arrested, and at the refusals of the police to admit him to bail. If not guilty it is certainly a great imposition on the young man, and he will have a good legal opportunity to get damages.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Removals to Better Quarters—Where Many Well-Known Houses Are Hereafter to Be Found.

Moving-day this year has brought changes in location to an unusually large number of prominent firms.

THE CHICAGO REFINING COMPANY

has taken fine and more accessible quarters at No. — Dearborn street, where they are fitting up in splendid shape. This Company buys and sells gold and silver bullion, paying mint value for the same, and is, we learn, the only house west of New York that sells fine gold and silver, having on hand at all times a large stock of these precious metals in bar, sheet, and granulated form. Jewelers' sweepings and filings and all kinds of waste silver and gold are refined and assayed in the most perfect manner, giving the best possible results. Gold, silver, and nickel-platers supplies are also dealt in. As assayers of ores, etc., this Company leads in Chicago. We are glad to note that the Company is meeting with the success that its superior facilities and experience merits.

POOLE & DEVOE.

We are pleased to notice the removal to such handsome quarters of Messrs. Poole & Devoe, whose reputation for furnishing gents', boys', and children's clothing of sterling merit is such that the firm has rapidly grown in popularity. They are now located on the northeast corner of State and Monroe streets, opposite the Palmer House. They also make a specialty of furnishing goods of Fisk, Clark & Flagg's manufacture.

ROCHE & NEIL.

These friends, so favorably known as the fashionable merchant tailors in the Sherman House, have removed to enlarged quarters, and now may be found at 81 Dearborn street, Unity Building, where their usual courtesy is extended to their patrons. They make wedding outfits a specialty, and the elegance of their suits, and their artistic following of style and faultless fitting, rank them among the leading tailors of the city. They carry a carefully-selected stock of the best imported goods. Their new store is being nicely fitted up.

JOHN D. CUTTER & CO.

The Chicago house of John D. Cutter & Co., manufacturers of pure dye silk fabrics, finding their old quarters on Madison street too limited for their growing business, have occupied No. 127 Fifth avenue, Kimball's new block. Their new store is a model of elegance and good taste.

JOSEPH B. QUINN'S

removal interests all our grocers and housekeepers. He is now at 229 South Water street, where he supplies his celebrated Missouri white winter wheat flours, "Pike Mills," Magnolia, and other good brands, and the very best grades of patent. These flours are guaranteed to make more bread than any other winter wheat flours. The unprecedented demand for them is the best evidence of their intrinsic value.

F. SIEGEL & BROS.,

manufacturers and wholesale dealers in ladies' suits and cloaks, have been obliged by the demands of their increasing business to seek more room, and have located at Nos. 185, 187, and 189 Madison street, corner Fifth avenue, occupying three floors. Their goods have a large sale throughout the Northwest, the firm name being accepted as a sufficient guarantee of their unvarying excellence.

L. GOULD & CO.,

wholesale dealers in wooden and willow ware, brooms and broom material, brushes, cordage, etc., have removed to the more spacious stores 42, 44, and 46 Wabash avenue.

SMITH & VANDERBECK,

of New York and Chicago, the only exclusive wholesale house making a specialty of all kinds of imported fancy groceries and table luxuries for eating, have removed permanently to 49 East Lake street.

LUCIUS C. PARDEE,

Italian warehouseman, removed to 54 and 56 Madison street, will please you in finest of groceries, choicest and freshest fruits, and imported delicacies, wines, liquors, and cigars.

B. F. GREENE & CO.,

to popularize their new store, 268 Wabash avenue, will offer for thirty days exceedingly low prices on furniture, and bargains can be secured, as their stock is large.

CHICAGO CLIMAX FOLDING-BED COMPANY

has removed to 231 Wabash avenue, where is the room needed to accommodate the rapidly-increasing sales of the Climax, which is popular because simple, durable, and low-priced.

JOSEPH N. AND FRANK W. BARKER,

lawyers, removed to 69 Dearborn street.

TRADE AND LABOR.

Columbus, O., May 8.—Gov. Foster has received a telegram from Sheriff Coulter, of Wayne County, asking for troops to keep down a riot, which was threatened by nearly 500 white miners if the colored men in the mines were not discharged. The Governor authorized the use of the troops.

BRAINARD'S MUSICAL WORLD FOR MAY

is out, and contains forty pages of elegant new music and interesting reading matter. Price, 15 cents. Mailed to any address.

The Germans, an original race of musicians, rank the Hallet, Davis & Co. piano above all others.

A natural beautifier and restorer of the complexion—Cuticura Medicinal Soap.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Kumyss, the daintiest of foods and most potent tonic in form of a pleasant beverage, a mild milk-wine. Nothing else so rapidly enriches the blood. Dyspeptics, the weak and delicate generally, should drink it. It affords immediate comfort, and often restores health after all else has failed. To be had only at corner of Madison and Fifth-av.

Go to Mackey's Palmer House Tailoring Store, 177 State street, where you can get a nobby suit for $25, $28, and $30, selected from novelties of the season.

SAPANULE.

TRADE "SAPANULE" MARKS.

THE CELEBRATED GLYCERINE LOTION, gives immediate relief, and a radical cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Malaria, Diphtheria, Pneumonia, Sore Throat, Inflammation of the Lungs, Lame Back, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Backache, Piles, Bunions, or Soreness of the Feet from whatever cause. Burns or Scalds, and all Inflammatory Diseases. "Sapanule" will save life. Do not neglect to buy a bottle.

Full particulars, certificates, &c., in our illuminated circulars, sent free upon application by letter.

No risk in trying it, as we guarantee satisfaction or money refunded. 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Trial Bottles, 25c. Sold by all Druggists.

SAMUEL GERRY & COMPANY, Proprietors, 237 Broadway, New York. MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., Wholesale Agents, Chicago, Ill.

FUR STORAGE.

FURS STORED,

Preserved from Moths, and Insured against Fire. For perfect safety leave your orders, or address, to send for, with

J. ETTLINGER, Furrier,

74 Madison-st., Second Floor.

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Cuticura RESOLVENT.

Cuticura, a Medicinal Jelly, Cuticura Medicinal Soaps,

Are the only known remedies that will permanently cure Humors of the Blood and Skin, Affections of the Scalp with Loss of Hair, and Liver, Kidney, and Urinary Disorders caused by impure blood. Cuticura Resolvent is the greatest blood-purifier in medicine. It acts through the bowels, liver, kidneys, and skin. It absorbs poisons that float in the blood and purges them from the system. Cuticura, a Medicinal Jelly, arrests external disease, eats away lifeless flesh and skin, allays inflammation, itching, and irritation, and heals. It is a natural reproducer and beautifier of the Hair. Cuticura Soap cleanses, heals, softens, whitens, and beautifies the Skin. It, and the Cuticura Shaving Soap, the only medicinal shaving soap, are prepared from Cuticura.

IMPETIGO AND ECZEMA

With Loss of Hair, Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter—Gentlemen: It affords me pleasure to send you the following report of a remarkable cure by your Cuticura Remedies. For two years the patient had suffered with Impetigo on the face and scalp and Eczema in its worst form on the back and shoulders. For eighteen months he was under medical treatment, sometimes better and sometimes worse, but never cured. As the Impetigo increased in severity his hair began to fall off rapidly, and he was fearful that he would lose it all. Eight months ago he began the use of the Cuticura Remedies, and by perseverance and the regular application of the remedies he is now not only cured of every phase of the disease, but has a better head of hair than ever before. I am therefore enabled, by personal observation, to certify to the great curative properties of the Cuticura Remedies in the treatment of Skin and Scalp diseases. Truly yours, H. F. HOWELL.

Sarnia, Canada, Oct. 14, 1879.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE

Of the Kidneys Successfully Treated with Cuticura Resolvent.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter—Gentlemen: In the year 1868 I was taken with a severe attack of Kidney Disease, and entered Bellevue Hospital for treatment. Dr. Johnson pronounced my trouble Bright's Disease. It is now eleven years since I left the hospital but partially cured, during which time I have never been free from pain and distress, although constantly using some remedies. When I began taking the Cuticura Resolvent my symptoms were severe pain in the back, great accumulation of water, legs swollen and painful so that I could scarcely walk, presenting every appearance of dropsy. It may seem miraculous, but in ten days' use of the Resolvent all these distressing symptoms disappeared, and in less than a month I was completely cured. DANIEL McMAHON.

219 W. Eighth-st., So. Boston, May 16, 1879.

TETTER

Treated by Half a Dozen Physicians without Cure.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter—Gentlemen: Mr. Robert Stewart has been a great sufferer for years with Tetter of a very aggravated form. He has received treatment from half a dozen of the best physicians in this locality with but little relief. Some time ago he began the use of the Cuticura Remedies, which have helped him beyond all expectation. Also relieved a rheumatic affection of the hip, for which he is very thankful. There are other cases in this town that can give similar testimonials. Respectfully yours, W. V. BYARD, Druggist.

Sharon, Pa., June 10, 1879.

CUTICURA REMEDIES,

For Blood, Skin, and Scalp Humors,

Are prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington-st., Boston, Mass., 21 Front-st., Toronto, Ont., and 8 Snow Hill, London, and are for sale by all Druggists. Price of Cuticura, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, $1. Resolvent, $1 per bottle. Cuticura Medicinal Toilet Soap, 25 cents. Cuticura Medicinal Shaving Soap, 15 cents per cake; in bars for barbers' use, 50 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS Instantly relieve Pain, Soreness, and Weakness.

MALT BITTERS.

MALT UNFERMENTED MALT BITTERS TRADE MARK Malt Bitters Company MALT AND HOPS BITTERS

DYSPEPSIA—Dyspepsia is the prevailing malady of civilized life. It lies at the bottom of one-half of our misery. It is the rock upon which many of our business ventures have split. It clouds the mind, weakens the body, and preys upon the vitality. There is no peace, no joy anywhere, because no digestion. Where shall we find relief from this morbid, melancholy misery? MALT BITTERS! At once a medicine and a food, this wonderful nutrient and invigorant builds up enfeebled digestion, regulates the flow of the gastric juices, dissolves and assimilates every article of diet, and cures Headache, Dizziness, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Melancholy, and a thousand other morbid forms assumed by Dyspepsia.

MALT BITTERS are prepared without fermentation from Canadian BARLEY MALT and HOPS, and warranted superior to all other forms of malt or medicine, while free from the objections urged against malt liquors.

Ask for Malt Bitters prepared by the Malt Bitters Company, and see that every bottle bears the Trade Mark Label, duly signed and inclosed in wave lines as seen in cut.

MALT BITTERS are for sale by all druggists.

REMOVALS.

S. BRAINARD'S SONS MUSIC PUBLISHERS, HAVE REMOVED TO 136 STATE-ST., Near corner of Madison-st., WHERE WILL BE FOUND THE Largest and Finest Stock of AMERICAN AND FOREIGN MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS In the city. New Music published daily.

P. L. Garrity, WHOLESALE CIGARS & TOBACCO, Late 28 Lake-st., Removed to 49 Dearborn-st.

REMOVAL. Dr. SWENGEL, Dentist, On account of increased business, removed to elegant Parlors, 106 Dearborn-st., near Washington.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PILING AND EXCAVATING.

Proposals will be received by the Chicago Sugar Refining Co. at its office, 25 Wabash-av. (where plans and specifications may be seen), for furnishing and driving Ten Thousand (10,000) Piles, and for Forty Thousand (40,000) cubic feet of excavating. Proposals will be received to and including May 15.

DRESS GOODS.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

Positive Bargains.

PARDRIDGES' MAIN STORE.

You are especially invited to examine the following extraordinary bargains at once.

200 PIECES

46-inch ALL-WOOL SHOODAH CLOTHS, 30 different colors, at 75c a yard; usual price for this grade, $1.

200 PIECES

Julliard's best ALL-WOOL BUNTINGS, in 20 different colors, at 25c a yard; reduced from 30 cts.

200 PIECES

40-inch ALL-WOOL TWILLED DE BEIGES, Dark and Medium Shades, splendid quality, at 50c a yard.

5 CASES

PIN-HEAD CHECKS, best grade, at 25c.

500 PIECES

Colored FRENCH CASHMERES, in Light and Dark Colors, 36 to 40 inches wide, at 50, 60, and 75c.

Oriental and Persian Novelties

In large variety of Styles and Colors, at 37 1-2, 50, 60, and 75 cts.

46-inch Rich Novelties for Combination Suits, at $1, $1.25, and $1.50.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Samples sent on application.

Pardridges' MAIN STORE, 114 & 116 State-st.

CLOTHING.

Men's Clothing. Boys' Clothing. Children's Clothing.

LOOK FOR IT AT POOLE & DEVOE'S, State and Monroe-sts. (Opposite the Palmer House.)

LOTTERY.

K'y. S. LOTTERY CO.

TAKE NOTICE: The Order of the Postmaster-General enjoining the delivery of Registered Letters and Money Orders to the Kentucky State Lottery Company has been RESCINDED. Registered Letters and Money Orders can therefore be sent through the Mails to the Undersigned as formerly.

$20,000 FOR $1

IN THE KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, WHICH HAS REGULARLY DRAWN IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY ON WEDNESDAY,

MAY 19.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Prize of $20,000 is........$20,000
1 Prize of 4,000 is........4,000
1 Prize of 2,000 is........2,000
5 Prizes of 1,000 are........5,000
5 Prizes of 500 are........2,500
20 Prizes of 250 are........5,000
100 Prizes of 50 are........5,000
200 Prizes of 20 are........4,000
600 Prizes of 10 are........6,000
1,000 Prizes of 5 are........5,000
27 Approximation Prizes amounting to........2,700
1,960 Prizes amounting to........$60,200

Tickets, $1.

For full particulars and orders address M. J. RICHMOND, Covington, Ky.; or S. UPINGTON, 309 Broadway, New York; or FRED ERBY, 87 & 89 Washington-st., Chicago.

List of drawings always published in the New York Herald, Sun, Staats-Zeitung, Philadelphia Record, Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch, Pittsburgh Dispatch, Cincinnati Enquirer, Cincinnati Commercial, and Louisville Commercial. All out-of-town ticket-holders are mailed a copy of the official list as soon as received.

PRINTING.

PRINTING.

$1.50 Pays for 1,000 Business Cards. Bill, Note-Heads and Statements, $2.25 per 1,000. Printing in all its branches at corresponding prices. CASH TICKETS for all branches of trade, consecutively numbered. Every retail dealer should use them.

G. C. LEDYARD, JR., 40 State-st. Chicago, Ill.

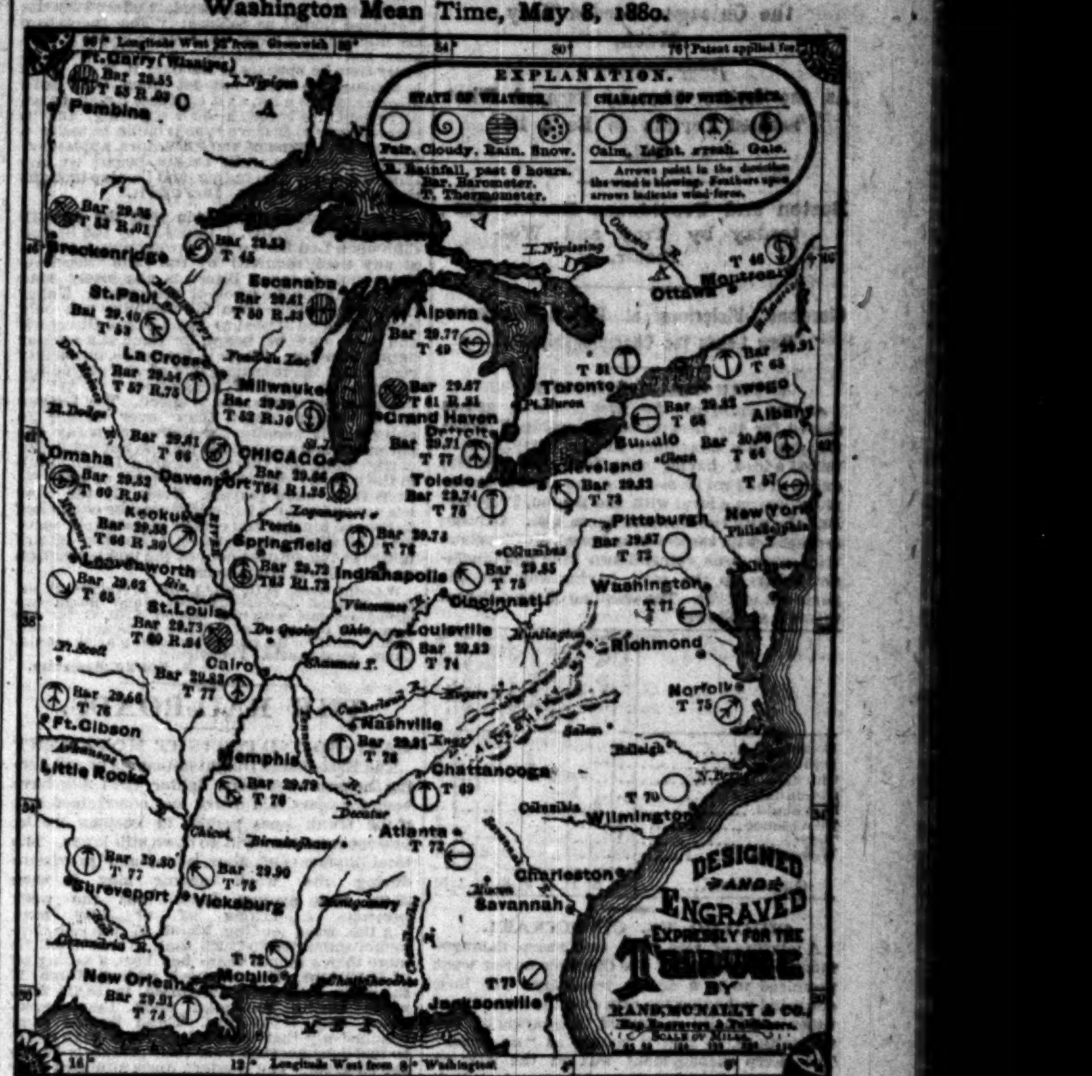
FOR SALE.

SALVAGE SALE.

Wednesday, May 12, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Western Transportation Co.'s Warehouse, 59 South Water-st., I will cause to be sold at auction, for account of whom it may concern: 258 pigs Tin, 3 pigs Lead, Jettisoned from Propeller Badger State Nov. 23, 1879. JAMES R. KELLOGG, Adjuster.

THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP.

From Observations Made by the Signal Service, U. S. A., at 11 P. M., Washington Mean Time, May 8, 1880.



Observation taken at all stations at the same moment of time.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 8.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather.
6:18 a. m.	29.89	60	71	N. E.	7	......	Cloudy.
7 a. m.	29.90	60	71	N. W.	8	......	Lt. rain.
10:18 a. m.	29.90	62	67	S. E.	8	......	Fair.
2 p. m.	29.78	54	77	N. E.	8	.31	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	29.67	62	91	S. W.	12	......	Thr'strm.
10:18 p. m.	29.66	64	88	S.	9	1.25	Cloudy.

Maximum, 75; minimum, 54.

INDICATIONS.

Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C., May 9—1 a. m.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, slightly warmer southerly winds, stationary or falling barometer, clear or partly cloudy weather, except possibly occasional local rains in the Ohio Valley.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, southwest, veering to cooler northwest winds, stationary or rising barometer, partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Lake Region, easterly winds, shifting to cooler westerly, rising barometer, and partly cloudy, following rainy weather.

For the Lower Lake Region, falling barometer, southwest winds, warmer, clear, followed by cooler, cloudy, and partly rainy weather.

FURNITURE.

Choice and Elegant Stock OF FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

TO CLOSE BUSINESS, THE ENTIRE STOCK OF Artistic Furniture OF L. G. FAIRBANK & CO. Has been removed to the spacious stores, 148 & 150 Wabash-av., And will be sold AT AUCTION, without reserve, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, May 11, 13, and 15, At 10 o'clock each day.

This stock is the finest ever offered at public sale in this city, consisting of the choicest designs. Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, Sideboards, Hall Mirrors, Tables, &c., &c.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

COFFEE.

JEVNE'S PURE Breakfast Coffee!

Roasted and Ground Fresh every morning at our STEAM MILLS on the premises.

Price, per lb........35c
5 lbs. for........$1.70
10 lbs. for........3.30

C. JEVNE, 110-112 Madison-st.

FOLDING BED.

Save Room Rent AND BUY Burr's Patent Parlor Folding-Bed! Very Compact, Elegant and Substantial, including the National Steel Spring Mattress. Bedding folds out of sight in Desks, Book Cases, Bureaus, etc. Made only by A. H. Andrews & Co., 195 Wabash Ave., Chicago. Mfrs of Artistic Household Furniture, Wood Mantels.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company,

APRIL 24, 1880.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago on THURSDAY, JUNE 3D NEXT, at 1 o'clock p. m. Transfer books close April 30th inst. and reopen June 7th.

Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds by registration. ALBERT KEEP, President.

M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

ART SALE.

Messrs. F. W. FREER and L. C. EARLE Will offer to the public at AUCTION SALE, During the afternoon of Wednesday, May 12, and evening of Thursday, May 13, a small collection of PAINTINGS in Oil and Water-Colors, at the room recently occupied by the Catholic Library, No. 13, 170 State-st. Elevator on Monroe-st.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A gentleman of large business experience is seeking an opportunity for the investment of several thousand dollars in some safe, legitimate business—Manufacturing, Banking, or strictly Commission. Communications must give full particulars, will be received in confidence, and returned if desired. Address for five days, H 30, Tribune office.

CROCKERY, CHINA, &c.

OVINGTON BROTHERS & OVINGTON.

We are receiving daily purchases from our Partner now in Europe which far surpass anything ever shown in the West for elegance of decoration, novelty of form, and uniqueness of workmanship, including the choicest specimens of Swiss Glass and Porcelain Paintings, Bisque Statuettes and Vases, and a full line of Decorated English and French

Dinner Sets

Prices the Lowest.

146 State-st.

Brooklyn. Chicago. Paris.

TOO LATE! BUT JUST IN TIME!!

We received by steamer Asia 32 packages of Decorated DINNER AND TEA SETS, which are now opened and to be slaughtered.

This importation consists of the newest designs of Wedgewood and Minton Ware, and will be sold lower than ever before.

Dinner Sets, 185 pieces, at $23, worth $40.

Fine Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $4.50.

Haviland China Moss-Rose Tea Sets, 56 pieces, $10.

200 Patterns of Decorated Chamber Sets at $3.50 and upwards.

110-pieces Dinner Sets, $11.

Fine Line of Glassware, Cutlery, and Lamps.

L. THIEBEN, 76 State-st. Branch, 304 W. Madison.

MILLINERY.

Millinery. JUST RECEIVED

A Choice Collection of Novelties in Flower Ornaments and Fancy Feathers.

A Varied Assortment of Chip, Tuscan, and Leghorns, in bonnets, turbans, and round hats.

DRESSMAKING TO ORDER in the latest and most approved styles. Cutting and fitting to order.

HARRINGTON & KERBER, 200 West Madison-st.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Matthews & Shimmin is dissolved by mutual consent, taking effect May 1, 1880. The affairs of the late firm will be adjusted by H. E. Shimmin at 151 Michigan-av. J. T. MATTHEWS, H. E. SHIMMIN.

COPARTNERSHIP.

We, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership, and located at 151 Michigan-av., for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Mattresses, also Manufacturers' Agents and Jobbers of Curled Hair, Moss, and all kinds of Upholsterers' Supplies.

May 1, 1880. H. E. SHIMMIN, E. T. GOBEL. Successors to Matthews & Shimmin, formerly 151 and 153 Michigan-av.

BASE-BALL.

A Few Showers, Which the Crops and the Chicagos Needed Very Much,

As the Latter Thereby Escaped What Seemed Certain to Be a Defeat.

Boston and Providence Beaten Yesterday by Troy and Worcester.

Cleveland Victorious at Buffalo—Worcester Now Leads the Championship List.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

At the close of the first nineteen games played for the League championship, Worcester, the only newcomer in the party, has obtained a lead, having won four and lost one game. The Providence team, the present champions, are on a level with the Boston, Troy, and Buffalo, with two won and three lost. Chicago is second, with three won and one lost; Cleveland third, with three won and two lost; and Cincinnati brings up the rear, having won but one game out of four. The standing of the different teams is as follows:

	Boston	Buffalo	Chicago	Cincinnati	Cleveland	Providence	Troy	Worcester	Won
Boston	—	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Buffalo	..	—	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Chicago	..	..	—	3	..	..	..	..	3
Cincinnati	..	..	1	—	..	..	..	..	1
Cleveland	..	3	..	..	—	..	..	..	3
Providence	2	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	2
Troy	1	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	2
Worcester	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	—	4
Games lost	3	3	1	3	2	3	3	1	19

CHICAGO VS. CINCINNATI.

A mixture of rain, luck, and sharp management combined to let the Chicagos out of what promised to be a defeat yesterday. The luck consisted in having the rain stop the game three times, and finally prevented the playing of five full innings, so that it counts as "no game." The sharp management was on the part of Anson in taking advantage of the umpire's lack of familiarity with the rules to get him to call "Time" twice on account of rain, though the "Time" rule has been abolished, and the calling of game or suspension of play is now left entirely to the umpire's discretion. Anson was entitled to some compensation at the hands of the umpire, for that official, who doubtless "meant well, but he didn't know," gave two decisions dead against Chicago, one of which is directly in violation of rule and precedent, and the other was almost unanimously regarded as an error of judgment. Both these decisions directly resulted in giving runs to the visitors. That allowing Wright to take four bases on a ball which lodged in the netting at the top of the right-field fence is a violation of the ground rules, which limit a hit over the fence to two bases. At least ten times last year balls lodged in the netting, and in every instance but two bases were allowed to be run. This decision, had the game been played, would have been protested and undoubtedly reversed.

The Cincinnatis put in Purcell to pitch, and he certainly succeeded in puzzling the strong batsmen of the home team, who got but five hits off him in four innings, and but two in any inning save the first. The Cincinnatis, on the other hand, seemed to lay hold of Corcoran's delivery with effect, securing nine hits and twelve totals in five innings. A passed ball and a wild throw by Flint in the second inning gave the visitors two unearned runs. Their two in the fourth were on account of a missed third-strike whereby a runner was enabled to gain second on a steal, though the striker was thrown out on a steal, and an error by Anson and the umpire's erroneous ruling on the ball which lodged in the netting. In this inning also occurred the other unfavorable decision, a man being given first base whom nearly everybody but the umpire thought was fairly out. Rain now compelled a cessation of the game, but play was resumed after a wait of fifteen minutes. Errors by Kelly, Flint, Burns, and Anson, made under excusable circumstances, as the ball was wet and slippery, gave the Cincinnatis their two runs in the fifth. It was now the policy of the Chicagos to delay the game as much as possible and avoid defeat, as the clouds threatened to let loose again at any moment, and did so in a drenching shower after the last half of the fifth inning had been begun, with two men on bases and nobody out. By this time the grounds were soaking wet, and play was discontinued altogether. The game cuts no figure in any respect, as five full innings were not played, but the score and summary are given below as matters of interest. Over 2,000 people were present.

THE SCORE.

Cincinnati.	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Manning, r. f.	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
Leonard, 3 b.	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Clapp, c.	3	0	2	4	4	0	0
Mansell, l. f.	3	1	0	0	1	0	0
Purcell, p.	3	1	2	2	0	4	0
Smith, 2 b.	3	2	0	0	1	1	0
Carpenter, 1 b.	3	1	2	2	6	0	0
Wright, s. s.	3	1	1	2	0	1	0
Reilly, c. f.	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Total	26	6	9	12	12	6	1
Chicago.							
Dalrymple, l. f.	2	1	1	1	1	0	0
Gore, c. f.	2	0	1	2	0	0	0
Williamson, 3 b.	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Anson, 1 b.	2	0	1	1	7	0	2
Kelly, r. f.	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Corcoran, p.	1	1	0	0	0	5	0
Flint, c.	2	0	1	1	5	1	4
Burns, s. s.	2	0	1	2	1	0	0
Quest, 2 b.	2	0	0	0	0	4	0
Total	19	2	5	7	14	11	7

Purcell out for obstructing a fielder.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	
Cincinnati	0	2	0	2	2	—6
Chicago	1	0	0	1	*	—2

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Cincinnati, 0.
Two-base hits—Clapp (2), Wright, Gore, Burns.
First base on balls—Corcoran and Dalrymple.
First base on errors—Cincinnati, 4; Chicago, 1.
Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Chicago, 6.
Struck out—Mansell, Leonard, Smith, Purcell, Kelly, Flint.
Balls called—On Corcoran, 60; on Purcell, 80.
Strikes called—Off Corcoran, 12; off Purcell, 17.
Passed balls—Flint, 2.
Wild Pitches—Purcell, 1.
Umpire—Bradley.

OTHER GAMES.

BOSTON, Mass., May 8.—Troy, 7; Boston, 0.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 8.—Worcester, 10; Providence, 8.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 8.—Cleveland, 5; Buffalo, 3.

BALL GOSSIP.

It would do Mr. Bradley no harm to read up on the rules, especially as regards rain and the penalty of a runner obstructing a fielder in the act of fielding a ball.

A very truthful and excellent group of the eleven players comprising the Chicago team of 1880 has been photographed by Robinson & Roe, of No. 77 Clark street.

The first game for the amateur championship of the city was played Wednesday between the Eckfords and Emmetts, resulting in a victory for the former by a score of 21 to 11.

Capt. Clapp, of the Cincinnatis, was caught out on the rain rule yesterday, and allowed Anson to get away with a play that probably prevented the visitors from scoring a victory.

Mr. Hulbert hoped to have had the diamond and in-field covered throughout with new sod before the Chicagos got back from Cincinnati, but the contractor failed, and with the exception of new clay in the base-lines the field will have to do for the season.

The Evanston University nine is composed as follows: Dwight, c.; Etmyre, p.; Rollin, 1 b.; Shaw, 2 b.; Dyche, 3 b.; B. D. Foster, s. s.; Plummer, l. f.; De Graff, c. f.; G. A. Foster, r. f. With this nine N. W. U. goes into the contest for the silver ball and expects to win.

Flint's arm seems not to have wholly gotten over its soreness. His throwing so far in the League games has not been up to last year's mark. But the visitors had best not presume too much on that circumstance. His arm will be well enough to head off many a man at second.

Anson says the series of three games played in Cincinnati were the best games he ever saw, and he predicts trouble for some of the Eastern teams if the Cincinnatis keep up to that standard of playing. Whether they will or not is quite another question. On the subject of being pitched out on the first four balls delivered to him by Will White in the first game, Anson is candid enough to own that the umpiring was excellent, and that the calling of the four balls was right and proper. He thinks, however, he made matters "about even" before he got through with Mr. White's pitching.

The postponed game of yesterday will be played to-morrow, and the third of the Chicago series with the Cincinnatis on Tuesday. The Cincinnatis were under engagement to play in Dubuque to-morrow, but the League constitution is mandatory in requiring postponed or tie games to be played on the next succeeding day, excepting Sundays or days required for traveling in order to play a League championship game. President Hulbert last evening looked up the law on the subject, and, though perfectly satisfied to play the postponed game on Wednesday and allow the Cincinnatis to go to Dubuque, he found that to do so would be illegal, and that a game so played would be void. The Cincinnati manager was therefore compelled to disappoint the Dubuque people.

A very sensible suggestion, which Chicago spectators will do well to heed, is offered by the Cleveland *Herald*, as follows: "The spectators are falling into a habit which was a horrible bugbear last season—cheering a good batsman every time he appears at the bat. It is all right to applaud the boys, but let them wait until after he makes a hit, as it confuses a man to receive applause before he does anything, and in his endeavor to deserve it he is liable to make a poor strike. Some of the spectators applauded Dunlap yesterday, while others began to hiss those who were applauding, and Dunlap thought they were hissing him. Don't do it."

It is the general impression that the penalty of suspension to Nov. 1 imposed by the Boston Club upon Lou Brown for drunkenness can be at any time removed by the Club Directors. This is not the case. Brown is absolutely dead to base-ball for the whole of this season. Under the League constitution his disability can only be removed on appeal to the League Directors, and can only be heard by them at a regular annual meeting. There is, therefore, no earthly chance for the reinstatement of any player disciplined by his Club under Sec. 3 of Art. X. until the playing season is ended. The League is in better shape than ever before to enforce this penalty, for there are many experienced and serviceable players not yet under engagement, and there is hardly a League Club in the country that is not in receipt of applications from such players. Evidently the time has arrived when a ball-player can be compelled to behave himself and render satisfactory service to his Club. As a curiosity, the first official notice of the enforcement of the new legislation on this subject is appended:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—*W. A. Hulbert, President National League*—SIR: Mr. John Bergh has signed contract with the Boston B. B. C. for the balance of the season of 1880, and Mr. Louis J. Brown is suspended for the remainder of the playing season. Cause, drunkenness. Yours truly,
N. YOUNG, Secretary.

THE RAILROADS.

EAST-BOUND FREIGHT MOVEMENT.

The East-bound freight shipments by rail during the past week were lighter than they have been for years, and fears are entertained that if the trunk lines persist in keeping up the present rates they will go down still lower. The total shipments of flour, grain, and provisions during the week ending May 8 were 23,480 tons, against 26,899 tons the week previous, a falling off of 3,419 tons. For the week ending March 27 the rail shipments amounted to 79,223 tons, so that in a little more than a month there has been a falling off of 55,743 tons. For the week ending March 27 the grain shipments amounted to 58,614 tons, while during the past week they aggregated only 11,944 tons. These figures show conclusively that the Eastern roads have cause to feel downhearted over their prospects during the summer. The Western lines, although their business is also light, do much better than the Eastern, as nearly all the business that is going forward comes to Chicago to take the lake routes. If the trunk-line managers persist in keeping up the present rates much longer, there will certainly be trouble among the roads in Joint Executive Committee, as they cannot afford to lay idle all summer, and a general cut in rates cannot be avoided. It is stated that several of the Southwestern lines are already violating the agreement by making special contracts with large shippers, and by making fictitious waybills. Mr. Fink's edict to the Peoria roads last week, ordering them to stop this sort of practice, will have but little effect, as long as the roads must have business to keep their rolling-stock moving.

The following statement shows the amount of flour, grain, and provisions shipped during the past week by the various Eastern roads:

	Flour, brls.	*Grain, tons of 2000 lb.*	*Prov's, tons of 2000 lb.*	*Total tons.*
Michigan Central	11,809	1,872	1,217	4,269
Lake Shore	8,662	5,059	2,727	8,653
Fort Wayne	13,093	2,730	3,065	7,104
Pan-Handle	840	290	1,437	1,811
Baltimore & Ohio	1,497	707	787	1,643
Total	35,901	10,658	9,233	23,480

RECONSIDERED ITS ACTION.

For some years past an arrangement existed between the three Iowa pool lines, the Burlington, Rock Island, and Northwestern, that but one Sunday train should be run jointly by the three roads, thus giving a train to each road every third Sunday. A few weeks ago the Burlington put on a Sunday train to run to Atchison every Sunday to connect with the train of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé. This action on the part of the Burlington was considered a violation of the original agreement. The Burlington claimed that it was not a violation of the agreement, as the train did not run to Omaha, but via Creston to Atchison, and that it had to put on such train in order to compete with the St. Louis lines, which are running Sunday trains. Still the other roads were not satisfied, and threatened to run regular Sunday trains to Omaha unless the Burlington rescinded its action. In order to avoid trouble and complications, the Burlington has finally decided to take off the extra Sunday train to Atchison from next Sunday. After to-day, therefore, the old arrangement, by which a Sunday train will be run alternately over one of the roads, will be in effect.

SOUTHWESTERN RATES.

Commissioner J. W. Midgley announces that after this date the railroads in the Southwestern Railroad Association will charge the following prices on shipments carried by all-rail routes to destination, from St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, and Kansas City:

On Business to Buffalo—To Chicago, 75, 60, 45, 27, 27, 25, 25½, 20, 25½, 25½, 26½; to East St. Louis, 40, 35, 23, 11½, 16½, 20, 18½, 13½, 12½, 19½, 18.

On business to Pittsburg or Wheeling—To Chicago, 75, 60, 45, 27, 27, 23, 25, 19½, 25½, 25, 25½; to East St. Louis, 50, 40, 28, 13½, 18½, 20, 20, 15, 16½, 20, 20.

In case any of the above rates are less than the local rates established by the Association to Mississippi River points or Chicago, the shall apply only on business destined to the points above named.

The rate per 100 pounds on lumber westward-bound should be 26¾ cents from Toledo to Missouri River points.

The rates on coal-oil per barrel in car-lots, in same tariff, should be made to read: From Toledo, $1.45; Chicago, $1.10; Peoria, 70 cents; and St. Louis 55 cents per barrel.

The rate per 100 pounds on ninth-class eastward bound should be 25 cents to Chicago.

INSPECTION TOUR.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 8.—Albert Keep, President, and Marvin Hughitt, General Manager of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, will leave Chicago next Monday evening to make a tour of inspection over the Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota and the Wisconsin Valley Railroads and branches, with a view of leasing or purchasing the properties of these important roads.

BUTLER & DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., May 8.—A published analysis of the subscription made to secure a connection with the proposed Butler & Detroit wing of the Wabash Road shows 434 notes given in sums ranging from $5 to $10,000, the whole amounting to $35,454. The Committee will now proceed to secure the requisit right of way.

SOUTHERN ROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.—The Louisville & Nashville Railway Company assumed control to-day of the New Orleans & Mobile Road. The Mobile route is now added to the Southern roads operated by the Louisville Company.

ITEMS.

A general order just issued by Mr. T. J. Potter, Assistant General Manager of the Burlington, announces that Anderson, Ia., on the Nebraska City, Sidney & Northeastern Branch, will be opened as a billing station Monday, May 10, 1880.

A meeting of managers of Western roads was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday for the purpose of devising ways and means by which the troubles about the passenger rates to Missouri River points can be overcome. There were present J. C. McMullin, Alton; T. J. Potter, Burlington; R. R. Cable, Rock Island; and C. C. Wheeler, Northwestern. After fully considering the question at issue, it was decided to hold a meeting jointly with the General Passenger Agents of the various roads a week from next Tuesday, to arrange matters satisfactorily and get the Passenger Agents to enter into a new agreement that will be more satisfactory to the various roads than the old one.

BEECHER ON INGERSOLL.

The Peoria Infidel Finds a Friend in the Person of the Great Brooklyn Divine.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 8.—"Robert Ingersoll," said Mr. Beecher, at Plymouth prayer-meeting last evening, "is not a saint, but there is not a man on the Continent, I suppose, to whom he would not give his hand, after putting it in his pocket and filling it with silver. I am not personally acquainted with him. I suppose this to be his disposition, and yet he kicks over the New Testament and the whole Bible. He swears at the ministers, and unjustly criticises them, but his whole nature couples him with his fellow-beings, and this marks him as a Christian. I say that the man who holds to the New Testament and passes by on the other side of the street when men need help and sympathy is an infidel. He is orthodox for the ouside of the Bible but an indel for the inside. Those who despise their fellow-men and keep aloof from them are absolutely infidel, and men who do this under a Government like our own are piteously infidel."

The vigor of youth given to the aged and infirm by using Hop Bitters. Try it.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Stocks Open Strong, React, and Close Weak.

The Produce Markets Generally Quiet, Except Corn, Which Was Rather Weak.

Provisions and Wheat Firmer—Oats Easier—Movement of Produce for the Week.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks opened with some appearance of strength, but this was soon lost, and the market ran down steadily to the close, at which point prices were weak and dispirited.

There were a few gains, but they were not important. The best recovery was made by Minneapolis, which went up 1¼, to 55; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Central advanced ⅜, to 73½; Illinois Central ⅜, to 103½; Northwest preferred ½, to 108; Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central ¼, to 11¼; Atlantic & Pacific ½, to 42; Lake Erie & Western ½, to 26; San Francisco preferred ¼, to 44⅝; Sioux City preferred ½, to 73½; and Chesapeake & Ohio ⅜, to 17.

The especial drive of the day was made against Northern Pacific. The common has all along been selling at much higher prices than the insiders ever thought it was worth. It opened at 24¾, advanced to 25, sold down to 21⅝, where it closed. The preferred sunk from 50½ to 45, closing at 46, a decline of 3¾. The coal stocks were all weak again. Hudson lost ⅜, to 78¾; Lackawanna ½, to 84¾; Jersey Central ½, to 75; and Reading 1⅞, to 55. Western Union was noticeably weak, and went steadily down from 105 to 103½. Morris & Essex lost ¾, to 106; New York Central ⅜, to 126⅞; Michigan Central 1¼, to 84⅜; Lake Shore ⅝, to 104⅜; Erie 1⅞, to 38½; the preferred ¼, to 62⅝; Northwestern ½, to 91½, after selling at 92¼ and 91¼. St. Paul ranged between 76¼ and 75¼, losing ⅝, to 75½. Wabash sold at 35¾@36@34⅞, and the preferred at 65⅞@65¾@64¾. Ohios lost ½, to 30¾; St. Joe ¼, to 32; the preferred 1, to 70; Kansas & Texas ½, to 34⅛; and Pacific Mail ⅞, to 36, after selling at 37¼. Iron Mountain declined from 49½ to 47⅞; Louisville & Nashville 1, to 123; Chattanooga 2, to 73; Texas Central 3, to 58; Canada Southern ⅝, to 60; Manhattan ¼, to 29⅜; Sioux City ¼, to 40; and Mobile & Ohio ⅜, to 15½.

The much-advertised reconciliation between Jay Gould and Keene had very little effect on the market. The shorts did not rush in to cover, and the bulls did not hasten to take up new loads. The temper of the brokers and the public is decidedly bearish. Advices from New York were to the effect that a sharp rally might be expected at any moment, after which prices would go still lower than they have been. Some of the students of the game stop here, while others venture to express the opinion that, as the result of the severe liquidation which has taken place, the solid stocks will be a purchase at any further decline.

Erie second 6s sold at 91@91¼@90¼@90⅝.

Railroad bonds, in New York on Thursday, were active but weak, and generally lower,—the greatest decline being in Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts, which sold down from 55¼ to 42, and recovered to 44. Erie consolidated firsts declined from 119 to 118½; do seconds from 91⅜ to 90¼; do funding from 85 to 84½; Kansas & Texas firsts from 102 to 101; do seconds from 61⅜ to 59¾; Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consolidated firsts from 63 to 60½; Mobile & Ohio first debentures from 73¾ to 72; C., C. & I. C. supplementary firsts from 81 to 79½; Erie & Western incomes from 56 to 55; Texas Pacific incomes from 66 to 65; San Francisco class B from 73½ to 73; Delaware & Hudson coupon 7s of 1894 from 107¾ to 107. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 7s advanced from 121½ to 122; do 8s from 109½ to 109⅞; Michigan Central sinking-fund 8s from 107 to 107½; Ohio Central incomes from 49 to 49½; C., C., C. & I. firsts from 117½ to 118; Northwest registered gold bonds from 117½ to 118; Denver & Rio Grande firsts from 101⅝ to 102.

Business in bonds was only fair. The District of Columbia 3.65s were 94¼ bid and 95 asked; the United States 4s were 107 bid and 107¼ asked; the 4½s were 108⅜ and 109; the 5s 102⅝ and 103; and the 6s 106¼ and 106½.

There was a larger supply of foreign bills. Sterling posted rates were 486 and 489; actual rates were 485@485¼ and 488@488¼; and documentary sterling was 483@483¼. French bankers' bills were 520 and 517½, and German bankers' bills 95 and 95½. French commercial 524⅜@525. Commercial marks were 94@95.

Chicago bank clearings were $4,490,451. Currency receipts were in excess of the shipments. New York exchange was sold between banks at 75c per $1,000 premium. Discounts were not active. Bank rates were quoted at 6@8 per cent, with first-class call loans at 5 per cent.

Manager D. R. Hale, of the Chicago Clearing-House, reports the clearings of the Chicago banks for the week as follows:

Date.	*Clearings.*	*Balances.*
Monday	$ 9,273,518	$1,285,749
Tuesday	6,158,464	550,740
Wednesday	5,733,599	628,224
Thursday	5,540,835	610,773
Friday	4,621,894	554,780
Saturday	4,490,451	552,151
Total	$35,819,064	$4,192,444
Corresponding week last year	27,251,145	2,629,877

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY BANK,
Northeast corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.,
Receives savings deposits and allows interest on same at the rate of 4½ per cent, subject to the rules of the bank.
G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 8.—After yesterday's close it was hoped to-day would witness a further advance in stocks, but with the covering of shorts the support the market received was due only to manipulators to enable them to put out a further line on the short side. The opening of the market was steady but very dull, and the market became weak almost immediately. The market was heavy all day, and at the close decidedly weak, with most of yesterday's sharp gain lost. The appearance of the bank statement at noon failed to help the market, notwithstanding the gain was nearly $3,000,000 in the reserve. In fact, the greatest weakness was after the bank statement was made up. Liquidation for the long account is going on daily, and there is no buying among the outside public. Erie, Ohio, Northern Pacific, and Western Union were the weakest stocks, with less support to the Grangers than has been observed. There was little borrowing demand for stocks to-day, and no great short interest was observable. As has been repeatedly telegraphed, the outlook is decidedly for lower prices on the general list.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The stock market opened strong, and prices advanced ⅛ to 2⅜ per cent, but subsequently reacted ⅛ to 2 per cent, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy leading both the advance and decline in the general list. Northern Pacific was a marked exception to the general market, selling down from 25 to 21⅝ and closing at the lowest figure. During the afternoon speculation was weak and irregular, but in the final dealings there was a fractional recovery. The greatest activity was in Erie, coal shares, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, and Southwestern stocks.

Governments quiet, but generally firm and higher for some issues.

Railroad bonds irregular.

State securities dull and nominal.

Transactions 282,000:

Canada Southern	1,900	Nashville&Chatta'ga	2,000
C., C. & I. C.	2,100	New Jersey Central	23,000
Chicago, Bur. & Q.	1,500	New York Central	7,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	1,800	Northern Pacific	7,700
Lackawanna	49,000	Ohio & Mississippi	14,000
Erie	51,000	Pacific Mail	13,000
St. Joseph	2,900	Reading	4,700
Iron Mountain	2,700	St. Paul	11,000
Kansas & Texas	8,700	St. Louis & San Fran.	1,400
Lake Shore	14,000	Wabash Pacific	9,000
Michigan Central	3,300	Western Union	13,000
Northwestern	5,500		

Money, 4@6, closing at 6. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, quiet but steady at 485¼; demand, 488.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 1881	105⅝	New 4s	107¼
New 5s	103⅛	Pacific 6s of '95	126
New 4½s	108¼		

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana 7s consols	48½	Virginia 6s, old	22
Missouri 6s	109	Virginia 6s, new	22
St. Jo	105	Va. 6s, consols	39
Tennessee 6s, old	35	Virginia 6s, deferred	10
Tennessee 6s, new	29		

STOCKS.

C. P. bonds	112¾	L. E. & W.	26¾
U. P. firsts	112¾	Ontario & Western	24
U. P. land grants	110	B. C. R. & N.	65
U. P. sinking funds	115¼	Alton & Terre Haute	13
Lehigh & Wilkes	104	A. & T. H. pref'd	60
St. Paul & S. C.	101½	Wabash, St. L. & P.	34¼
Erie seconds	90⅛	W., St. L. & P. pfd	63
Rock Island	186	Hannibal & St. Jo	31
Panama	189	Hannibal & St. Jo, pfd	65½
Fort Wayne	116	Iron Mountain	47¾
Pittsburg	113¼	St. L. & San Fran	31
Illinois Central	103¾	St. L. & S. F. pfd	44
C., B. & Q.	122	Do. 1st preferred	63½
Chicago & Alton	104½	C., St. L. & N. O.	26
C. & A. pfd	130	Kansas & Texas	34
N. Y. Central	126¾	Union Pacific	84½
Harlem	180	Central Pacific	67

Lake Shore	104¾	Northern Pacific	21⅝
Canada Southern	60	Northern Pacific, pfd	45⅝
Michigan Central	84¼	Louisville & Nashville	123
Erie	38½	Nash. & Chattanooga	73
Erie, preferred	62⅝	Louis., N. A. & Chi	50
Northwestern	91½	Houston & Texas	50
Northwestern, pfd	107½	Western Union	103
St. Paul	75½	Atlantic & Pacific Tel	41½
St. Paul, preferred	103¾	Pacific Mail	36
St. Paul & Minneapolis	53	Adams Express	110
St. Paul & Sioux City	40	Wells Fargo	103
St. Paul & S. C., pfd	78	American Express	57
Del., Lack. & Western	84¾	U. S. Express	46½
Morris & Essex	106	Quicksilver	12½
Delaware & Hudson	78¼	Quicksilver, preferred	60
New Jersey Central	75	Caribou	2¼
Reading	55	Leadville	2⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	30¼	Central Arizona	4¾
O. & M., preferred	74½	Homestake	33
Chesapeake & Ohio	17½	Standard	28
Mobile & Ohio	15¼	Excelsior	18
Clevel'nd & Columbus	73½	Little Pittsburg	6¾
C., C. & I. C.	11½	Ontario	34
Ohio Central	18		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, May 8.—The market this morning showed much activity, and the general feeling is good. The transactions were in several instances large, and more or less strength was shown in all classes of stocks. The railroads were the special feature, and with but one or two exceptions made advances of from one to three points. Little Rock is on the "boom" once more, and has rallied to 35¼, when the Second Board closed. Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain is feeling considerably better, and was sold at 24½. Eastern was an exception to the general rule, and dropped to 28½, and New York & New England to 33½. Atchison & Topeka sold at 128, St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred at 45, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy at 123@123¼, do fractions at 24¼@24¾, Cincinnati & Sandusky at 9½@10½, Fort Scott at 43@45, Chicago & West Michigan at 50@52, Union Pacific at 86¼.

Land stocks were firm and very active, with no changes of importance. Among the bonds and securities Hartford & Erie dropped still lower, and large sales were made at 37½@37⅞ and 38. The mining stocks, in sympathy with the rest of the market, were for the most part strong, though in one or two cases there was a slight temporary decline. At present it is difficult to form any accurate conjecture as to the immediate future of Hartford & Erie 7s, which have caused so much commotion on the street during the past few days. Parties who are in a position to know best are of the opinion that they have about reached their lowest point, but that their recovery will be very gradual, and that for several weeks, at least, they cannot possibly get above 45.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 8.—Consols, 99 3-16; account, 99 5-16.

American securities—New 5s, 104⅝; 4½s, 111½; 4s, 109½; Illinois Central, 106½; Pennsylvania Central, 55; Erie, 40⅝; seconds, 93; Reading, 29¼.

PARIS, May 8.—Rentes, 85f 45c.

MINING NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 8.—The following are the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	5¾	Bodie	7¾
Alta	2	Potosi	3½
Belcher	2	Imperial	5-16
Best & Belcher	7	Mono	5
Bullion	2¾	Consolidated Pacific	2⅝
California	2½	Mammoth	2
Chollar & Potosi	3¾	Tioga	2
Consolidated Virginia	3	Northern Bonanza	5-16
Crown Point	1¼	Orgenta	3½
Eureka Consolidated	19½	Noonday	1¾
Exchequer	1½	Betchel	1½
Gould & Curry	2¾	Bulwer	3
Hale & Norcross	3¼	Lady Washington	5-16
Julia Consolidated	21-32	Silver King	2¾
Justice	9-16	Wales	3
Mexican	6⅞	Caledonia	5-16
Northern Belle	9¼	McClinton	13-32
Ophir	9¾	Tip Top	6¼
Overman	1½	Belvidere	6⅝
Raymond & Ely	5-16	Good Show	9-16
Savage	3⅝	Hillside	1
Sierra Nevada	3¾	Syndicate	1
Union Consolidated	16½	Silver Hill	1¾
Yellow Jacket	4¾	O. of Bodie District	8½

Crown Point levies an assessment of 50 cents.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning, and the corresponding time last year:

	RECEIPTS. 1880.	RECEIPTS. 1879.	SHIPMENTS. 1880.	SHIPMENTS. 1879.
Flour, brls	8,176	10,566	6,226	10,191
Wheat, bu	41,699	76,322	61,808	163,434
Corn, bu	287,609	144,263	108,931	304,446
Oats, bu	74,686	40,765	73,368	86,125
Rye, bu	3,090	2,423	2,781	4,651
Barley, bu	5,000	10,050	8,589	9,306
Grass-seed, lbs	150,040	53,330	25,687	120,535
Flax-seed, lbs	24,000	1,300	111,400	29,300
Broom-corn, lbs	20,000	....	4,944	38,498
Cured meats, lbs	428,050	95,640	3,072,505	1,445,561
Beef, tcs	....	....	....	1,340
Beef, brls	....	....	122	18
Pork, brls	....	100	5,887	1,198
Lard, lbs	79,200	100,130	1,619,055	1,386,565
Tallow, lbs	70,800	64,810	72,022	....
Butter, lbs	135,772	134,864	160,145	82,008
Dressed hogs, No	....	1	....	....
Live hogs, No	17,346	16,853	2,606	5,090
Cattle, No	3,623	2,319	3,230	2,233
Sheep, No	829	898	659	607
Hides, lbs	188,772	180,816	107,940	190,400
Highwines, brls	74	....	....	....
Wool, lbs	38,800	65,767	107,940	58,868
Potatoes, bu	3,256	11,096	15	12,008
Coal, tons	15,696	12,624	793	1,348
Hay, tons	50	70	44	9
Lumber, m feet	8,136	4,496	2,449	2,850,096
Shingles, m	1,775	1,950	305	300
Salt, brls	9,917	....	4,330	4,125
Poultry, lbs	305	....	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	1,519	....	344	....
Cheese	2,436	....	724	....
Green apples, brls	196	....	....	....
Beans, bu	....	....	722	....

Withdrawn from store during Friday for city consumption: 500 bu wheat, 3,770 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city Saturday morning; 7 cars No. 2 winter wheat, 1 car no grade, 1 car mixed, 117 cars and 132,300 bu No. 2 spring, 15 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected, 5 cars no grade (150 wheat); 531 cars No. 2 corn, 228 cars high-mixed, 38 cars new mixed, 63 cars rejected, 3 cars no grado (863 corn); 9 cars No. 1 white oats, 38 cars No. 2 do, 23 cars and 10,000 bu No. 2 mixed, 17 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (88 oats); 4 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected; 1 car No. 2 barley, 7 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars extra, 1 car no grade (11 barley). Total (1,117 cars), 680,000 bu. Inspected out: 77,377 bu wheat, 182,896 bu corn, 6,532 bu oats, 5,216 bu barley.

The 132,300 bu wheat reported above was received by lake from Milwaukee. It consisted of 6 cargoes, 4 of which were inspected here as hard No. 2 and the others as straight No. 2. The wheat is all good, which effectually disposes of the absurd fancy referred to in these columns Saturday morning.

The following table shows the movement of breadstuffs and live stock in this city during the week, with comparisons:

	May 8, 1880.	*May 1, 1880.*	*May 10, 1879.*
Receipts—			
Flour, brls	54,472	57,801	67,089
Wheat, bu	416,621	183,392	422,576
Corn, bu	1,894,560	1,061,984	1,164,646
Oats, bu	449,270	511,241	266,033
Rye, bu	13,736	22,324	19,377
Barley, bu	31,024	30,548	41,042
Live hogs, No	129,293	131,283	89,922
Cattle, No	19,087	27,630	17,492
Shipments—			
Flour, brls	48,855	54,533	73,964
Wheat, bu	522,331	711,629	658,776
Corn, bu	1,655,739	1,433,071	1,071,461
Oats, bu	437,409	518,266	359,657
Rye, bu	32,074	25,604	55,955
Barley, bu	47,402	46,300	55,248
Live hogs, No	25,830	29,859	34,536
Cattle, No	13,741	21,062	11,946

Beerbohm reports that the shipments of wheat and corn from the Danube and Black Sea ports, collectively, have been small.

The leading produce markets were rather slow Saturday, except corn, and most of them were steady, in the absence of excitement. The corn market took the lead in interest, a rather large line of May corn being sold by parties supposed to have hitherto controlled the deal. They probably grew tired of carrying it, with a prospect of not far from 2,000 car loads some day during the coming week, the existence of a big premium for May stimulating country shippers to activity. This and a further stiffening in freights made it desirable to change the deal into subsequent months, and the result was a material shrinkage in the May premium. The corn was taken by shorts, one firm filling in a line of about 600,000 bu preparatory to leaving the city for a vacation during the summer months. Wheat was quiet but firmer, in sympathy with the tone of British advices, and pork products were firm because hogs were stronger, though in both cases there was little doing. Mess pork closed 5c higher, at $10.05@10.07½ seller June and $10.05@10.07½ for July. Lard closed 2½@5c higher, at $6.85@6.87½ seller June and $6.90@6.92½ for July. Short ribs closed at $6.10@6.12½ for July. Spring wheat closed ⅝@1⅛c higher, at $1.18 for May and $1.11⅞ for June. Corn closed irregularly lower, at 36¾c for May and 36¼c asked for June. Oats closed easier at 29⅞c for June and at 30⅜c for May. Rye was firm at 78¼c cash. Barley closed stronger at 60½@61c for extra 3. Hogs were active and firm at $4.15@4.40 for light and at $4.10@4.55 for heavy. Cattle were active and strong at $3.00@4.90 for common to extra.

Lake freights were firmer at 4½c for wheat by vessels, and 3⅞@4c was the quoted range for corn. The rate on corn to Kingston was 6c. Lake and canal rates to New York were quoted at 10¾c per bu for wheat and 9¾c for corn.

The New York *Bulletin* gives some correspondence from Liverpool in regard to European crop prospects, and says: "It would be extraordinary, indeed, if three successive years of failure in the crops of Europe were followed by a fourth. The thing is so improbable in itself that an opposit result might be calculated upon with a considerable degree of safety. All reports agree, so far, that there is no prospect of a fourth failure in the seasons. The information above alluded to shows that in Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Spain, Italy, Hungary, and Algeria the crop prospects are excellent, and that the early indications favor the chances of at least average crops of grain."

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were unusually quiet, but averaged firmer, being offered sparingly on a lighter demand. Liverpool reported 3d decline in lard, but the local hog market was stronger. The summer packing of this city to date is reported at 757,000 hogs, against 493,000 do same date last year.

MESS PORK—Advanced 5c per brl from the latest prices of Friday, and closed steady at about $10.05 for round lots spot or seller the month, $10.05@10.07½ seller June, and $10.15@10.17½ seller July. Sales were reported of 75 brls spot at $10.10, 5,750 brls seller June at $10.00@10.10, and 10,250 brls seller July at $10.10@10.20. Total, 16,075 brls.

LARD—Was dull till after midday, then improved about 5c per 100 lbs under a fair demand, and closed tame at $6.85 for round lots, spot or seller the month, $6.85@6.87½ seller June, and $6.90@6.92½ seller July. Sales were reported of 500 tcs seller May at $6.85@6.87½; 6,250 tcs seller June at $6.87½@6.90, and 5,000 tcs seller July at $6.97½@6.95. Total, 11,750 tcs.

MEATS—Were inactive in local futures for the first time in several weeks, but there was a moderate export movement at full previous prices. Sales were reported of 200 boxes shoulders at $4.30; 250 boxes long clears at $6.15; 1,250 boxes long and short clears at $6.25@6.30; 50,000 lbs short ribs at $6.00; 150 boxes do (special cut) at $6.50; 150 boxes singed Staffordshires at 7⅛c; 75 boxes do Wiltshires at 8c; and 145 tcs sweet-pickled hams at 8¾c for 14-lb averages. Short ribs, seller July, closed nominal at $6.10@6.12½.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was rather quiet, though there was some demand for export, and price changes were small. Sales were reported of 875 brls winters, partly at $5.00; 1,375 brls double extras, partly at $5.75; and 355 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 2,605 brls. Export flours in sacks were quoted at $4.75@5.00 for extra, and $5.00@5.25 for choice do.

OTHER BREADSTUFFS—Were firm. Sales were reported of 4 cars bran at $15.00; 3 cars middlings at $15.75@16.00; 2 cars wheat screenings at $10.00@10.50 per ton. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at $14.00 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was quiet and irregularly firmer; next month's deliveries advanced ½c, and closed ⅝c above the latest prices of Friday. The British country markets were quoted a shade dearer, and cargoes firmer, though Liverpool was quiet. There was little change in New York, but firm holders, and our receipts by rail were larger, besides the arrival of six cargoes from Milwaukee. The bulk of the trading was in June deliveries, but the tone seemed to depend largely upon an irregular demand for this month, a few shorts being filled at an advance, while the feeling was bearish when buyers for May were not at work. It is stated that there is yet a big line of May shorts out, and so well scattered that it is difficult to form a well-defined idea of the magnitude of the deal. Some operators, on the other hand, think the May trades are pretty well evened up. Spot wheat was in moderate demand, but car-lots of No. 2 were generally about ½c below round lots, closing at $1.17¾ and $1.18 respectively. Seller June opened at $1.11½@1.11¼, advanced to $1.11⅞, fell back to $1.11¼, and improved to $1.11⅞ at the close. Seller the month opened at $1.17, advanced to $1.18¼, fell back to $1.17, and closed at $1.18. July ranged at $1.05⅛@1.06⅜, August at 95½@95⅞c, and the year at 97½@97¾c. September was nominal 89c bid and 90c asked. Spot sales were reported of 35,000 bu No. 2 at $1.16½@1.18; 1,600 bu No. 3 (in Central) at 96c; 4,000 bu do (A., D. & Co.'s) at 97c; and 4,800 bu by sample at 65c@$1.07½. Total, 45,400 bu.

OTHER WHEAT—Sales were 400 bu No. 2 red at $1.12½; 1,600 bu long berried do at $1.18; and 400 bu No. 2 mixed at $1.05.

CORN—Was rather active, and irregularly weak, this month's deliveries declining ¾c, and closing ⅝c lower than the previous day, while next month was only a shade easier. The British markets were quoted firm, but New York was dull, and our receipts were larger, with fears that they would show a further increase the coming week, while the shipments of the week seemed to have been exceeded by the arrivals. This decided some holders of May corn to sell, or turn their corn over into following months, and the result was a weakening of the May price, though shorts took hold quite freely at the decline. The advancing tendency of lake-freights was also quoted as a reason for lower prices, and some people thought that the leading longs were abandoning the much-feared May deal. There was only a moderate inquiry for spot, closing at 36¾c for No. 2 and high mixed; the latter had sold at ¼c premium early. Seller May sold early at 37¼c, then at 37⅜c, declined to 36⅝@36¾c, and closed at 36¾c. Seller June ranged at 35¾@36⅛c, closing at 35¾@35⅞c. July sold at 35¾@35⅞c, closing at 35¾c bid, and August was nearly nominal at 36@36⅛c above July. Spot sales were reported of 146,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 36½@36⅞c; 7,600 bu new high mixed at 36¾c; 8,000 bu new mixed at 34¼c; 17,000 bu rejected at 34@34¼c; 19,600 bu by sample at 35@36c on track; 6,000 bu do at 35¼@37½c free on board cars; and 600 bu ears at 37c. Total, 205,000 bu.

OATS—Were rather quiet and easier, May averaging ¼c lower, while other futures were a little off, and closed steady. The May deal appeared to have been well settled up, as there was little demand, and prices fell off early, then rallied, and closed easy. The receipts were liberal, with free shipments reported, and the weekly statement of the movement of oats showed little change in the stock in store. Cash oats, chiefly samples, were taken for shipment. May opened at 30½c, declined to 29⅞c, and closed at 30¼c. June opened at 30@30⅛c, off to 29⅝c, and closed at 29⅞c. July sold at 28⅛c, down to 27⅞c, and closed at 28c. Cash oats closed at 30¼c. Cash sales were reported of 10,400 bu No. 2 at 30¼@30⅜c; 13,300 bu by sample at 31⅛@35¼c on track; and 9,100 bu mixed at 31@32½c; and 39,200 bu white at 32@35c free on board. Total, 72,000 bu.

RYE—Was in fair request and firmer. Car-lots sold at 78@79c, closing at about 78¼c. The offerings were light, and the stock here is getting low. May was nominal at 78@79c. There was some inquiry, but no one wanted to sell. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 78@79c; 1,800 bu by sample at 80@81c on track. Total, 4,200 bu.

BARLEY—Was quiet and firmer. A few car-lots of extra 3 were sold at 61c, and the closing range was 60¼@61c, the price depending on location of receipts. No. 3 sold at 55c, and No. 2 for May was nominal at 75c. Consumers are buying from hand to mouth, and the stock is gradually decreasing. The speculative deal is completely petered out. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu extra 3 at 61c; 1,200 bu No. 3 at 55c; 2,500 bu by sample at 56@68c on track. Total, 6,700 bu.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, May 8—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s 6d; No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 6d; No. 2, 9s 8d; spring, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s; white, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 9s; club, No. 1, 10s 4d; No. 2, 9s 10d. Corn—New No. 1, 4s 10½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 60s. Lard, 37s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, May 8.—COTTON—Dull and easier at 6 13-16@6⅞d; sales, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 4,300.

LARD—American, 37s 3d.

CHEESE—Fine American, 72s.

LONDON, May 8.—SUGAR—Muscovado, afloat, 22s@22s 3d.

ANTWERP, May 8.—PETROLEUM—17½f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LONDON, May 8.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet and steady; white Michigan, 10s 4d; red winter, 10s 4d; spring—No. 3, 8s 3d; No. 2, 9s 9d. Corn slow at 4s 10½d. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat firm; the demand for the Continent continues. Corn firm. Cargoes on passage—Wheat firm; corn firm; good shipping California wheat, just shipped, 49s; nearly due, 47s. Country markets for wheat—English a shade dearer; French generally dearer. Cargoes on coast—Wheat between 10@15; corn less than 10. The shipments of wheat and corn from the Danube and Black Sea ports collectively have been very small.

LIVERPOOL, May 8.—Wheat quiet and steady; red winter, 10s 4d; No. 2 spring, 9s 9d; No. 3 do, 9s 3d. Corn rather dull and easier at 4s 10½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in moderate demand. Corn rather dull. Arrived—Wheat in good demand and firm; demand for the Continent fair. Corn in fair demand and firm. To arrive—Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 2 spring nearly due advanced 1s 3d. Corn in fair demand and firm. Pork, 60s 6d. Lard rather dull and 3d lower at 37s 3d. Bacon, L. C., 33s 6d; S. C., 34s 6d. Tallow dull and 6d lower at 32s 6d. Cheese dull, and is lower at 72s. Beef, 72s 3d. Country markets a shade higher.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 8.—The wheat market has been quiet again to-day, and the fluctuation of values unimportant. June opened at $1.10¾ this morning, ⅝c higher than at the close yesterday, and this was the favorit option all day. It closed at $1.11⅝. The recent keen demand for May wheat has disappeared, and on this account the market is depressed, notwithstanding the favorable reports from abroad and from the other home markets. The stock of wheat in store to-day is 3,947,000, against 2,333,000 a year ago, and 565 in 1878. There is an unusually active business at the banks at present. The shipments of wheat to-day only amounted to 5,790 bu, against 33,495 receipts. Regarding the condition of the market Messrs. A. K. Shepard & Co., in their circular issued to-day, make the following statement:

"Our market has shown considerable excitement, particularly as regards May wheat, which sold as high as $1.15 Thursday. The rapid advance in cash wheat has virtually stopped the shipping demand, and speculators have done but little to-day owing to the existing uncertainty as to the future operations of the 'clique' in Chicago. The cash wheat both in that market and here is nearly all owned by the 'clique,' and operators are generally disposed to await further developments, although there seems to be a growing feeling of confidence as regards prices during this month and June. Foreign advices have been more favorable of late, and orders from the Continent are again appearing in New York."

The receipts of wheat for the week ending to-day were 248,125 bu, against 300,000 the corresponding week a year ago. The amount drawn for shipment and local milling was 470,790 bu.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 8.—COTTON—Dull at 11 13-16@11 15-16c; futures quiet; May, 11.65c; June, 11.68c; July, 11.78c; August, 11.85c; September, 11.44c; October, 11.00c; November, 10.76c; December, 10.75c.

FLOUR—Quiet; receipts, 12,000 brls; superfine State and Western, $4.00@4.85; common to good extra, $4.35@4.90; good to choice, $5.00@7.00; white wheat extra, $4.85@5.25; extra Ohio, $5.00@6.75; St. Louis, $4.80@7.00; Minnesota patent-process, $6.00@8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; receipts, 177,000 bu; ungraded spring, $1.03; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.14; ungraded red, $1.24@1.30; No. 2 do, $1.30@1.30¼; ungraded amber, $1.29¼; No. 2 do, $1.28; ungraded white, $1.20@1.23; No. 1 do, $1.23¼@1.24¾; No. 2 red, May, $1.30@1.30¾; June, $1.26@1.26¼; July, $1.14¼@1.15. Corn—Cash heavy; futures firm; receipts, 91,000 bu; ungraded, 48¾@52c, the latter fancy; No. 2, 51@51¼c; yellow Western, 49½c; No. 2, May, 49½c; June, 47¼c; July, 47¾c. Oats heavy; receipts, 65,000 bu; mixed Western, 41@45c; white Western, 45@49¼c.

HAY—Active and firm at 70c.

HOPS—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee nominally unchanged. Sugar quiet, but firm; fair to good refining, 7⅜@7½c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice active and firm.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; united, 78¾c; crude, 6¾@7¾c; refined, 11⅛c.

TALLOW—Steady and unchanged.

RESIN—Nominally unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 31@31½c.

EGGS—Nominally unchanged.

LEATHER—Dull; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weights, 24@27c.

WOOL—Dull and heavy; domestic fleece, 43@57c; pulled, 30@55c; unwashed, 13@33c; Texas, 13@30c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but steady; old mess, $10.50@10.60; new, $10.85. Beef quiet but steady. Cut meats steady; long clear middles, $6.70; short clear middles, $7.00. Lard quiet but steady; prime steam, $7.20.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 11@18c.

CHEESE—Dull; Western, 12¾@13c.

WHISKY—Nominal at $1.11@1.12.

METALS—Manufactured copper quiet; new sheathing, 23c; ingot lake, 23@23½c. Pig iron and dull heavy; Scotch, $21.00@25.00; American, $24.00@28.00. Russia sheeting, 12½c. Nails—Cut, $4.12@4.25; clinch, $5.62@8.75.

Knowles' Insect Powder Gun is by far the best.

MARINE NEWS.

LAKE PORTS.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 8.—Everything quiet in marine matters to-day. Repairs on the Stampede are progressing rapidly, and she will soon be out of dock in good condition again for business.

The schooner Speed is in dock at Wolf & Davidson's receiving a thorough recalking, a piece of keel aft, several new plank, part new rail, etc. The repairs are being made under the efficient supervision of Capt J. P. Clark, who formerly commanded the Green Bay packet Cuba, and is well known on the lakes.

Capt. Martin Blackburn is in the city on business connected with marine insurance matters.

The steam-barge Mary Jarecki left for Escanaba this afternoon.

The Manistee tug A. P. Wright was in dry dock at Wolf & Davidson's Friday to receive a new Sheriff's wheel.

Capt. Fred Underwood expects to give his yacht—the S. H. Watson—a trial to-morrow.

The genial Spencer—commander of the new steamer Minnesota—has returned to the city, and is taking his hash again at the Metropolitan.

Lieut. Walton, of the Life-Saving Service, was interviewing Capt. Aga, of the Stampede, the other day in reference to the heroism shown by Capt. Aga in rescuing the life-saving crew of Sheboygan who, in attempting to take off the Stampede's crew, were capsized and were rescued by Capt. Aga, who lowered the vessel's yawl and with two men managed to pick up the life-saving crew. Capt. Aga certainly deserves a great deal of credit for his pluck.

The race, if there is one, between the Moonlight and Porter, seems to attract more attention in Chicago—according to the *Inter-Ocean*—than it does here. They kept remarkably close on that passage down as far as Detroit, as the Porter, passing in the same tow with the Moonlight, if the next vessel in tow with the Moonlight, must have been just about as far behind the Moonlight as they were in leaving Milwaukee. The Moonlight passed through East Water street bridge as the Porter came through Menominee bridge. "Mack," in to-day's *Inter-Ocean*, must have been a little wild in his statement that the Moonlight got out several hours ahead of the Porter. It is a remarkably close run, anyway.

The tug H. N. Martin is in the hands of the United States Marshal on a claim for seamen's wages amounting to $84.95. John Peterson and Peter Grine are the libellants.

During the recent heavy weather the schooner Rob Roy lost her jibboom and foretopsail when in the vicinity of the Foxes. She arrived here this morning with a new jibboom.

The schooner Angus Smith sailed for Escanaba today to load ore for Buffalo. Freight rate private.

The schooner Falmouth cleared for Buffalo this morning, and the Inter-Ocean, Argonaut, C. J. Kershaw, and O. M. Bond are loading, and all expect to get away to-night.

Charters—To Buffalo: Steam-barge C. J. Kershaw, 51,000 bushels wheat; schooner O. M. Bond, 22,000 bushels wheat, both at 4¼ cents.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 8.—Arrivals—Propellers Porter and Chamberlain, grain, Detroit; propellers W. F. Graves and Morley; schooner G. W. Adams, grain, Toledo; schooners Col. Cook and Monitor, grain, Milwaukee.

Cleared—Propellers W. T. Graves and Morley; schooner G. W. Adams, Toledo; schooner Sea Gull, coal; Phantom, Detroit; schooner Anna Smith, Marquette; schooner W. S. Crosthwaite, coal; C. B. Jones, and Old Concord, Chicago; schooner F. M. Knapp, Racine; schooner Highland, Port Dover.

Canal Freights—Firm, at 5¾ cents on wheat, 5¼ cents on corn, and 3¾ cents on oats to New York; pine lumber to Albany, $2.25 per 1,000 feet, and $3 to New York; staves to New York, $1.75 per ton.

Canal shipments—123,465 bushels grain.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., May 8.—Passed Up—Propellers Potomac, Kincardine, Oswego Belle, James Fisk, Jr.; steam-barge Raleigh and schooners Lucerne, William Cowie, Morning Star, W. L. Wetmore and consort, S. Chamberlin, Havana and consort; schooners L. Van Valkenburgh, John Magee, Fellowcraft, A. J. Rodgers, Sunrise, Golden Fleece, Niagara, New Hampshire, Lizzie A. Law, Emma C. Hutchinson, John O'Neill, Sweetheart, H. M. Scove, Maria Martin, M. S. Bacon, E. Corning, J. R. Noyes, Mary E. Perew, St. Lawrence, Belle Hanson, North Cape, A. G. Morey, Annandale, Phebe, Catherine, Ishpeming.

Passed Down—Schooners Augusta and George N. Bolt.

Wind—East, light.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, May 8.—Up—Propellers L. Shickluna, Potomac, Cleveland and barges; tugs Sprague and barges, Burnside and barges; schooners G. S. Hazard, Oliver Mitchell, King Sisters, Home, Josco, S. T. Stephens, A. J. Rodgers, Sunrise, Golden Fleece, H. A. Kent, Guinari, L. Van Valkenburg, Fellowcraft. Down—Propellers Mary Pringle and barges, Oakland and barges; schooner Erie Belle.

Wind south, light. Weather fine.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 8—10 p. m.—Up—Propellers James Fisk, Jr., Raleigh with schooner Lucerne; schooners Lizzie A. Law, Niagara No. 2, Maria A. Martin, E. C. Hutchinson, John O'Neal, Sweetheart. Down—Propellers Newburg, Quebec, Mary Mills and consort, George King and barges, Michigan and barges; tug Vulcan with raft; schooners Chris Grover, Snowdrop, Josephine.

Wind north, light. Weather clear.

DULUTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DULUTH, Minn., May 8.—Arrived—Propellers City of Winnipeg, Collingwood; City of Owen Sound, Collingwood; Arizona, Buffalo; Japan, Buffalo; Manistee, Milwaukee; schooner J. O. Thayer, Buffalo.

Cleared—Propellers Ontario, Sarnia; City of Owen Sound, Collingwood.

The propeller City of Winnipeg, while at Prince Arthur's Landing bucking ice, in some way got her rudder twisted, and the Captain thought he could reach Duluth in that shape, but when forty miles from here a heavy northeast storm was prevailing, and she lost her smokestack, and, being unmanageable, was left to the mercy of the waves, but she got in all right, and will be repaired in ten days.

HOUGHTON, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOUGHTON, Mich., May 8.—Arrived Up—Propellers Arizona and Japan, and schooners Clayton and Belle. The schooner Montecito, laden with coal for L'Anse Linden, while attempting to enter Portage River under sail and heavy wind, drifted on to the reef last night near the pier. The tug Anderson pulled her off at 2 p. m. to-day.

ESCANABA, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., May 8.—Arrived—Propellers Ira H. Owen and S. C. Baldwin, schooners Jessie Linn, G. W. Wescott, A. L. Potter, Eclipse, G. W. Davis, and W. B. Ogden.

Cleared—Propeller R. J. Hackett, schooners W. B. Ogden, James Platt, David A. Wells, Selkirk, W. McGregor, and Jane Bell.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., May 8.—Entered—Propeller Nahant and schooner E. A. Mayes, both ore from Escanaba.

Cleared—Propellers S. Chamberlain, Marquette; Conestoga, Buffalo, and St. Louis, all Chicago, merchandise; schooner Minnehaha, Escanaba.

Charters—Schooners Pomeroy, coal to Chicago, 60c; Florence, coal to Sault Ste. Marie, p. t.; Red, White, and Blue, coal to Milwaukee, p. t.

MANITOWOC, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANITOWOC, Wis., May 8.—A large tow-barge, built by Rand & Burger for the Menomonee Barge Line Company, was launched here this afternoon. She is named Henry Witbeck. Dimensions, 165 feet keel, 33 feet beam, 11½ feet hold, 498 tons burden. She will carry about 700,000 feet of lumber.

The William Jones is repaired and leaves to-night. The Ida Keith goes into dry-dock.

OSWEGO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 8.—Coal charters—Schooner Blazing Star, Toledo, 50 cents a gross ton; schooner Hartford, Detroit, same rate; schooner Hartford, lumber, Bay City to Oswego, on private terms.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SARNIA, May 8.—The steamer Oswegatchie, from Cleveland for Chicago, called here to-day for fuel.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT DALHOUSIE, May 8.—Passed down—Schooner T. C. Street, Chicago to Kingston, corn.

ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., May 8.—The schooner C. A. King arrived from Escanaba last night with iron-ore.

The schooner Lottie Cooper cleared for Escanaba to-day.

BAY CITY, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BAY CITY, Mich., May 8.—The propeller Cuba left this evening with salt for Chicago.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop John Pridgeon, Jr., Bay City, salt.
Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop W. H. Barnum, Milwaukee, light.
Prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, lumber.
Prop G. P. Heath, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Trader, White Lake, sundries.
Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Garden City, Cleveland, sand ballast.
Prop Annie Young, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, light.
Schr G. B. Sloan, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Emeline, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Ketchum, Fish Creek, telegraph poles.
Schr Penobscot, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Milwaukee Belle, Green Bay, railroad ties.
Schr Frank Crawford, Georgian Bay, railroad ties.
Schr S. G. Andrews, Horn's Pier, cedar posts.
Schr South Side, Stoney Creek, cedar posts.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Garden Bay, railroad ties.
Schr G. C. Finney, Bay City, lumber.
Schr Cuba, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr E. L. Coyne, Bay City, lumber.
Schr Typo, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Gesine, Ludington, lumber.
Schr G. Ellen, Duck Lake, bark.
Schr J. B. Penfield, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Knight Templar, Black River, lumber.
Schr A. Plugger, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Eagle Wing, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Merchant, Fayette, sundries.
Schr Reciprocity, North Bay, railroad ties.
Schr Martha, Gross' Point, gravel.
Schr Moselle, New Mission, bark.
Schr J. Parker, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr James Garrett, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Kearsarge, Charlevoix, lumber.
Schr K. E. Howard, Holland, railroad ties.
Schr El Tempo, Ahnapee, railroad ties.
Schr Success, Ahnapee, railroad ties.
Schr H. Etty, Manitowoc, railroad ties.
Schr Adirondack, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Iver Lawson, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Cormorant, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Cecelia, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Midland Rover, Midland, ice.
Schr Four Brothers, Manistee, lumber.
Schr H. F. Church, Port Huron, light.
Schr Conquest, Ahnapee, railroad ties.
Schr R. Simmons, Muskegon, lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Schr C. Hibbard, Frankfort.
Prop Fayette, Manistee.
Schr G. Knapp, Manistee.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Manistee.
Schr James Garrett, Manistee.
Schr Hunter, Montague.
Schr Ann Maria, Ludington.
Schr Gesine, Ludington.
Schr Milwaukee Belle, Bark River.
Schr Ahnapee, Hamlin.
Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven.
Schr A. Plugger, Muskegon.
Schr F. Crawford, Mackinac.
Schr Otter, Sturgeon Bay.
Schr Pulaski, Escanaba.
Schr S. J. Luff, Manistee.
Schr Coral, Silver Lake.
Schr Minerva, Manistee.
Schr J. Dresden, Portage.
Schr G. M. Filer, Manistee.
Schr White Oak, Hamlin.
Schr M. Slawson, Escanaba.
Schr A. Bradley, Muskegon.
Schr J. Parker, Muskegon.
Schr South Side, Sister Bay.
Schr Penobscot, Manistee.
Schr G. Ellen, Duck Lake.
Schr B. Parsons, Egg Harbor, 5 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr J. R. Benson, Kingston, 22,305 bu corn.
Prop Lincoln, Kingston, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr G. M. Neelon, Kingston, 22,388 bu corn.
Prop Europe, Montreal, 17,000 bu corn, 200 brls flour.
Schr E. Fitzgerald, Buffalo, 20,000 bu wheat.
Schr Lafrinier, Buffalo, 25,000 bu wheat.
Schr Halstead, Buffalo, 37,000 bu corn.
Schr Mary Lyon, Buffalo, 22,500 bu corn.
Prop Delaware, Erie, 35,000 bu corn, and sundries.

To artists,—to persons of musical taste and judgment, who have confidence in their ears,—the Emerson piano carries its own recommendation in its perfect action and matchless tones.

Fortify feeble lungs against winter blasts with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Parents, do not use vile drugs or nostrums in your families, but use pure Hop Bitters.

Delicate females find Malt Bitters nourishing, strengthening, and purifying.

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Organized under the laws of New York.
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STOCK UNASSESSABLE.

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Vice-President, STEPHEN V. WHITE.
Secretary, D. F. VERDENAL.
Treasurer, JAMES D. SMITH.
General-Manager, W. S. KEYES.
Financial Agent, WALDEMAR ARENS.
Bankers, FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.

TRUSTEES:
William H. Stevens, Geo. D. Roberts, Levi Z. Leiter, Richard C. McCormick, Jonas H. French, Luther R. Marsh, Stephen V. White, Geo. B. Robinson, James D. Smith.

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in large or small amounts. $25 or $25,000. Write W. T. SOULE & CO., Commission Merchants, 130 La Salle St., CHICAGO, ILL., for Circulars.

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WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMSHIPS,
Leaving New York Every Thursday at 2 p. m.
FOR
ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND GERMANY.
FOR PASSAGE APPLY TO
C. B. RICHARD & CO., New York,
OR TO
FELSENTHAL & KOZMINSKI,
90 & 92 Fifth-av., Chicago,
General Passenger Agents.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
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JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Sailing twice a week to and from British Ports. Passage Tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry at lowest rates. Company's Office, corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago. Drafts for £1, and upwards, at lowest rates.
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Carrying the United States and Royal Mail between New York and Liverpool. For passage apply to Company's office, 48 South Clark-st.
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Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

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GRATEFUL--COMFORTING.
EPPS' COCOA.
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.
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JAMES EPPS & CO.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, Eng.
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Is the only journal in America that publishes a Weekly Record of Engineering and Contracting Intelligence about Gas and Water Works, Street, River, and Harbor Improvements, Sewerage, Bridges, Railways, Buildings, and Contract Lettings. Published by GEO. H. FROST, Tribune Building, New York. For sale by all newsdealers. Price, 10 cents.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as JOHNSON & WARE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Lumber and Planing-Mill business heretofore carried on by us will be continued under the name of WARE, JOHNSON & CO., who assume all indebtedness of the retiring firm.
May 1. JOHNSON & WARE.

HOTEL.

WOODRUFF HOTEL,
Wabash-av. and Twenty-first-st.
Parties who have applied for rooms at the Woodruff, and could not secure them, can now be accommodated with some choice suites and alcoves.

BIRDS, &c.

BIRDS
GERMAN CANARIES,
And all other kinds, Cages, Gold Fish, and Aquaria.
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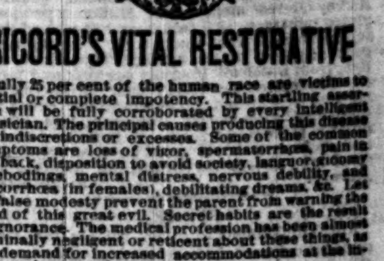

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Fully 25 per cent of the human race are victims to partial or complete impotency. This startling assertion will be fully corroborated by every intelligent physician. The principal causes producing this disease are indiscretions or excesses. Some of the common symptoms are loss of vigor, spermatorrhœa, pain in the back, disposition to avoid society, languor, gloomy forebodings, mental distress, nervous debility, and leucorrhœa (in females), debilitating dreams, &c. Let no false modesty prevent the parent from warning the child of this great evil. Secret habits are the result of ignorance. The medical profession has been almost criminally negligent or reticent about these things, as the demand for increased accommodations at the insane asylums amply attest.

There is a well-known principal in animal physiology that no vital action can take place except through the agency of the nervous system. If the nerve power in any organ is weakened, then that organ is weak. There is a remedy in the reach of all, one that has stood the test for over half a century. Dr. Ricord's VITAL RESTORATIVE has been scrutinized and indorsed by the Academy of Medicine in Paris as an infallible specific for the above, contains no phosphorus, cantharides, or other poison; is purely VEGETABLE, producing no reaction, and is permanent in effect; is a sugar-coated pill, and can be had of Levassor & Co., 19 bis rue Richelieu, Paris (France), or of Dr. S. Brown Sigesmond, sole agent for the U. S., Singer Building, St. Louis, Mo.; box of 100 pills, $3, box of 400, $10, sent by mail upon receipt of price.

CERTIFICATE.

PARIS, July 18, 1873—19 Rue de la Paix.—A Mr. E. L., fifty-three years old, had been a widower twenty-five years, nervous temperament; had suffered for thirty years with spermatorrhœa, and for ten years with nervous debility and entire impotency. For eighteen years he tried every known remedy without any benefit. He came to me and I advised him to try Ricord's Vital Restorative. After four months he was discouraged, but I insisted upon his continuing its use, and in nine months he was restored to full health and vigor—got married, and has two fine children.

Out of 349 patients treated 45 were cured within 30 days, 115 in six weeks, 130 between two and three months, 8 between five and six months, 1 in nine months.
DR. M. PERIGORD,
Médecine de la Hospital Charité.

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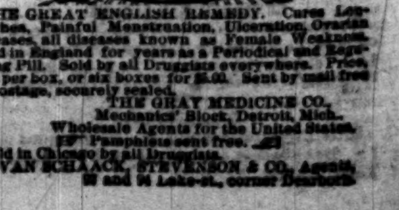

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WASH[INGTON]

Some Idea of ... by the Way[s] ... Com[mittee]

In the Work W... Been Ple[...] Tariff

A Reform in W... tionists as ... Out

All the Contested ... the House ... B...

The Object Being ... sult of the Pr...

Important Work ... the Wallace ... in Ne[w]

Leading Facts Re... tion of th[e] ...

TARIFF ...

CONTESTED ...

WASHINGTON.

Some Idea of the Botch Made by the Ways and Means Committee,

In the Work Which They Have Been Pleased to Call Tariff Reform;

A Reform in Which the Protectionists as Usual Came Out Ahead.

All the Contested Election Cases in the House to Be Held Back,

The Object Being to Await the Result of the Presidential Election.

Important Work Being Done by the Wallace Committee in New York.

Leading Facts Regarding the Operation of the Naturalization Bill.

TARIFF REVISION.

THE BILL OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—The Ways and Means Committee has finally decided to report without recommendation a Tariff bill, but this must not be accepted as a victory of the friends of tariff revision. It is to some extent a concession on the part of the Protectionists, but it is a concession which concedes little. The bill reported simply proposes to contain reductions, but none of those who vote for it in Committee expect that it will in that form become a law. On the subject of wood-pulp the Committee probably will be glad to have the country believe that they propose to reduce the tariff from 20 per cent ad valorem to 10 per cent. The truth is, and members of the Ways and Means Committee are thoroughly advised on the subject, that it was the intention of Congress to put wood-pulp upon the free list, but that by a strained construction of the law by the Treasury Department it was decreed or enacted that the tariff should be fixed at 20 per cent. The Ways and Means Committee, instead of rebuking such a usurpation of authority by the Treasury Department, which thus assumed to enact a law that Congress had not passed, and instead of stating that under the existing law wood-pulp is free, and should be free, have recommended that the duty upon it be fixed at 10 per cent. This apparent reduction is really a positive increase of 10 per cent from the real spirit, intent, and meaning of the framers of the existing law; yet the total revenue from wood-pulp for last year at the present rates was but $112, and for some years it has been but 40 cents.

The duty upon

SIZED OR GLUED PAPER,

such as is adapted only for printing-paper, the Committee recommends to reduce 5 per cent from the existing rate, placing it at 20 per cent ad valorem. The annual revenue from this source at present is but $222. Upon book-paper the reduction proposed is also 5 per cent, or from 20 per cent, the present rate, to 15 per cent ad valorem. The total revenue from this source last year was $1,230.

The duty on all manufactures of paper, or of which paper is a component part, is reduced 10 per cent.

The result of all the agitation, therefore, on the question of a tax on knowledge is that the Ways and Means Committee proposes a reduction of 10 per cent on wood-pulp and of 5 per cent upon printing-paper. The Protectionists, of course, have practically gained their point, and have

SAVED THEIR SYSTEM

in committee by preventing any considerable assaults upon any particular portion of it.

As to the proposition to make salt free, and to put Western farmers upon the same footing as Eastern fishermen, that article is entirely stricken from the bill, the Committee not desiring to embarrass the monopoly of New York, Michigan, and the Kanawha Valley salt districts by recommending any change in the existing tariff. The duty on salt remains at 12 cents per 100 pounds in bags, and eight cents per 100 pounds in bulk.

The Committee propose to reduce the tax on some agricultural, mining, and mechanical implements 10 per cent ad valorem, or from 35 to 25 per cent.

As to the question of sugar, the result of the deliberations of the Committee is not less ridiculous. All propositions to simplify and reduce the tariff on sugar, and to make it less easy for the great refining monopolies of New York to impose both upon the Government and public, seem to have been futile, and the bill which is reported to-day is said by those who are thoroughly conversant with the subject to, in point of fact, have the effect both to increase and complicate the existing sugar tariff.

Tucker, of Virginia, who had been relied upon to favor a simpler and better system, refused to support the substitute which was offered.

THE SUGAR BILL.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 8.—The Sugar bill, which the Ways and Means Committee agreed to report to the House, it is understood to-night, is not considered by the majority of the Committee as the best measure which could have been adopted. Inasmuch as any system of ad valorem duties was deemed impracticable, the Committee decided to report it to the House without recommendation for the purpose of bringing the subject directly before the House. At the meeting of the Committee to-day several propositions for an ad valorem tariff were presented, but all voted down as impracticable. The amendment proposed Tuesday by Mr. Frye was renewed to-day by Carlisle, and failed by one vote. This measure Carlisle gave notice he should move as a substitute for the Tucker bill when the subject comes before the House. The Frye bill proposes a uniform tariff of two cents per pound on all raw sugars up to No. 13 D. S., dividing the line between refining and grocery qualities; $2.25 from No. 13 to 16; $2.60 from 16 to 20, and $3.25 above 20. Melado is reduced to $1.50 and molasses five cents per gallon. Frye's bill reduces the duty about 15 per cent, equal to $8,000,000, which he claims is in harmony with the prevailing sentiment for reduction in the cost of food staples.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

CURTIN VS. YOCUM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—The House devoted to-day to the consideration of the contested-election case of Curtin against Yocum from one of the Pennsylvania districts. Curtin is an apostate Republican, who claims the seat as a Democrat. Yocum is Republican-Greenbacker. The day was devoted to a very long speech by Beltzhoover, of Pennsylvania. He argued that Curtin was undoubtedly elected, and should be seated. The case turns upon technical points of the Pennsylvania State Election law. The principal point is whether, in fact, the voters in a certain precinct made certain affidavits required by law in the interest of Yocum. Yocum claims that they did, and that the affidavits were filed in the ballot-boxes. Curtin claims that if the affidavits were made they should have been filed with a Notary, and that the fact that they were not so filed is presumptive proof that affidavits did not exist. Yocum attempted to obtain orders from the Court to preserve the contents of the ballot-boxes in order that he might prove his statements, but

THESE TRIALS WERE POSTPONED

by Democratic aid until the time came under the laws of Pennsylvania for the contents of the boxes to be destroyed. Yocum applied to the courts for injunctions to prevent this, but Senator Wallace and other leading Democratic lawyers appeared in the courts to argue against the injunctions, and before the cases could be decided the legal time for the destruction of the ballot-boxes came, and the proof disappeared.

There are some speculations that notwithstanding the Curtin-Yocum case was taken up in the House to-day, there will be no vote upon it at this session. As to other contested election cases there seems to be no prospect that anything will be done before next winter. The Elections Committee has not had a meeting for a month. Although the reports in the Donnelly-Washburn case have been ready nearly six weeks, they have not yet been presented to the House, and the Democratic members of the Committee are credited with a determination not to report that or any other case to the House before Congress adjourns. The pretext for holding back the reports in the Donnelly-Washburn case is

THE ANONYMOUS-LETTER INVESTIGATION,

which can have no possible bearing on the case, and which is likely to continue for several weeks longer. The deliberate purpose of the strong Democratic majority of the Elections Committee ever since last December has been, as it now appears, to prevent any action by the House on certain cases unless such action was sure to give the Democrats a political advantage in case the election of the next President should be thrown into the House of Representatives. There are three such cases,—those of Bisbee against Hull, of McCabe against Orth, and of Donnelly against Washburn. The last-named was prosecuted industriously until the Democrats discovered, to their surprise and chagrin, that the attempt to capture Mr. Washburn's seat now could not succeed. There is no prospect that the House will do anything about it until after the Presidential election. The Democrats think that if they need the seat then they will be able to steal it. The Committee has postponed further action in the Indiana case until next winter, with the same purpose in view. The other case, that of Bisbee against Hull is one which presents few difficulties either of law or of fact. It was fully argued and submitted more than three months ago, and could have been decided at a single meeting of the Committee, but it has been left untouched. Mr. Hull occupies a seat which even many Democrats believe and admit

BELONGS TO MR. BISBEE,

and he will continue to hold it until next winter. Even then he will be retained if the election of a President shall devolve upon the House, for the Democrats will need the vote of Florida. If that contingency does not arise, Mr. Bisbee may get his seat sometime before next March, but Mr. Hull will in the meantime have drawn from the Treasury of the United States $10,000 or $12,000 of the people's money. The delay in reporting this case is the more unjustifiable in view of the fact that when Mr. Hall was sworn in there was an implied agreement that the matter should be promptly investigated and the contest decided. Last December the Democratic members of the Election Committee were

VERY FREE WITH THEIR CRITICISMS

upon the dilatory action of the previous Election Committees. They declared that they would act promptly on every case, and that in one Congress, at least, no man who was not fairly elected should retain a seat and draw pay one day longer than was necessary. The Committee was in a situation to carry out this commendable intention, for its Clerk remained here all last summer to oversee the printing of the testimony, and it was completed when Congress assembled last fall. There was, therefore, no excuse for delay, and yet, although the House has been in session near six months, it has not been called upon to decide a single case where an adverse decision could possibly hurt the Democracy.

KEY'S SUCCESSOR.

POSTMASTER JAMES' BACKERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 8.—A strong movement is making in favor of Postmaster James for Postmaster-General. An Albany special says the feeling among Republicans there is very pronounced for New York's able Posmaster. A petition for his appointment to the Cabinet received the signature of every Republican Senator and every State officer, save the Governor, to whom for obvious reasons the petition was not presented. Congressman Anson G. McCook will present the petition to President Hayes.

In New Jersey a similar petition was headed by the Chairman of the State Republican Committee, and has been signed by the most prominent men in that State. Further, New Jersey merchants and business men not accustomed to engage in politics or such matters have taken interest enough in this matter to circulate a petition, which has received the approval of the best business men irrespective of party. Mr. James will accept the place if it is tendered him. It is believed by the best Republicans here that the appointment will not be delayed until after the Chicago Convention, as has been stated, but will be made certainly during the present month.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

THE NATURALIZATION MILL.

NEW YORK, May 8.—In the Wallace investigation to-day, Thomas Stapleton, of the Andrew Jackson Democratic Association, testified that he was in Judge Barnard's Court in October, 1868, and answered per diem seventy-five or eighty applicants for naturalization, as the names were read from the list by the Judge. Didn't know who furnished the list. There were about forty or fifty other men present from various wards of the city, and as the names were read out they made responses in the capacity of witnesses. Witness knew only a few applicants for naturalization. No oaths were administered, and the certificates of naturalization obtained were distributed three nights afterwards by his Association.

He couldn't recall a single name he answered for. There were about 200 or 300 names answered for altogether.

Several witnesses testified they had their naturalization papers handed them on the street or sent to their houses. They had never made any applications, or signed any paper, or been to Court.

James A. Early, Clerk of the Superior Court in 1868, testified that men representing persons desiring to be naturalized went before the Supreme Court and had papers signed by Judge McCunn. He spoke to the Judge about it, and the Judge said it was a d——d outrage that Judges had to do this naturalization business. Witness and several other Clerks signed the name of James M. Sweeney, Clerk of the Court, to the jurats.

Commissioner Davenport occupied the remainder of the day presenting to the Committee about 400 irregularly made applications for naturalization in 1868.

NOTES AND NEWS.

CONCESSIONS FROM NICARAGUA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 8.—While Mr. De Lesseps has been actively at work endeavoring to secure capital for his Darien Canal scheme, the Americans have not been idle. A dispatch was received in this city to-day from Panama stating that the President of the Nicaragua Government had made a very liberal concession to a number of American capitalists to undertake the construction of a canal across any portion of the territory of that country which may seem most advantageous. This concession is likely to be the basis of an important movement in the interests of a canal under the control of American capitalists, and it is understood that an organization will soon be effected in direct antagonism to De Lesseps' scheme.

ADJOURNMENT.

There continues to be extraordinary confidence among the leading Democrats that a final adjournment of Congress is possible by June 1. The Speaker this morning renews his expression of confidence in the ability to do this. The Clerk of the Appropriations Committee has received orders to arrange the details of the unreported bills at the earliest possible day. The House is dispatching business more rapidly than usual. The conference report on the Diplomatic bill, as to which there were some points of difference, was agreed to this morning without a dissenting voice.

A VISIT TO MOUNT VERNON.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—President Hayes and a number of guests at the Executive Mansion to-day visited Mount Vernon.

THIS YEAR'S EMIGRATION.

The Consul-General of the United States at Montreal, under date of April 30, reports to the Department of State that a large emigration from Canada to the United States is going on. Two hundred and ninety-two families, or 2,119 individuals, by the official statement of the Inspector of Customs, have emigrated via Montreal during the month of April.

From the Consul at Bremen it is also learned that during the first two weeks of April 8,103 emigrants left that port for the United States, making over 15,000 emigrants since Jan. 1, 1880. The emigrants were notably of a thrifty, forehanded class.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The Treasury now holds $3,624,936.50 in United States bonds to secure the National-bank circulation. Bonds deposited to secure the circulation for the week ending to-day, $333,000; amount withdrawn, $836,000; National-bank circulation—outstanding currency notes, $343,755,930; gold notes, $1,351,350; revenue, $68,300,786; customs, $596,216,824. National-bank circulation received for week ending to-day, as compared with corresponding period of last year:

	1879.	1880.
New York	$1,712,000	$794,000
Boston	6,280,000	123,000
Philadelphia	169,000	859,000
Other places	745,000	401,000
Total	$3,249,000	$1,463,000

Receipts to-day, $389,000.

RELICS OF A WRECK.

The United States Consul at Para, Brazil, in his dispatch to the Department of State, dated April 9, 1880, reports that a large number of casks or cases of kerosene oil have been picked up on the coast, near Maranham. The authorities had already in charge some fifty cases of oil, marked thus: "D. G. B. & Co.; the Devoe Man'f'g Co., New York, 65 lbs oil." It seems probable that an American vessel has been wrecked in that vicinity.

JOURNALISTIC.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 8.—The *Evening Tribune* of this city to-day purchased of the *Pioneer-Press* the morning franchise for Associate Press dispatches, and will on Tuesday morning, May 11, change from an evening to a morning paper.

THE WHITTAKER CASE.

WEST POINT, May 8.—Southworth, the expert in handwriting, to-day gave his conclusions to the Court of Inquiry in the Whittaker case. He has no doubt the note of warning was written by the same person who wrote sample No. 21.

CHURCH COUNCILS.

An Exciting Day in the Methodist Conference at Cincinnati.

The Work of the Cape May Commission Discussed and Passed Upon,

And the Conference Decides that the Agreement Arrived At Is Final.

Southern Baptists—The Woman's Foreign Mission Society.

THE METHODISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., May 8.—Among the visitors to the Conference this morning, were the fraternal delegates from the English and Irish Wesleyan Conferences, and Bishops Dagget and McTiere, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Bishop Simpson presided this morning, and it was well there was one of such rare ability in the chair. The proceedings opened quietly enough, and through nearly an hour moved on with a call for memorials and petitions. Under this call were considered lay delegation in the Annual Conferences, the proper disposition of the proceeds of the Book Concern, and the advisability or otherwise of countenancing Conference or other evangelists.

Dr. Hughes, of Cincinnati, presented a memorial complaining of the action of a Bishop in changing a pastor of a church in Columbia a year or more ago, whereby great damage was wrought. Referred to the Committee on the Episcopacy.

Dr. Walden, of the same Conference, presented a memorial requesting the General Conference to provide authority for the organization of home or city missionary work with a proposed plan, and by the same, on behalf of his Conference.

Resolutions were adopted declaring the judgment of the Conference that no change of the restrictive rule on the Episcopacy is necessary to give the Annual Conference power to determine the number of districts within its bounds. Germany and Switzerland Conference wanted more time from the Bishops.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

At 10 o'clock the call was suspended to hear the report of the Commission ordered by the last General Conference "to adjust all existing difficulties" between this Church and the Church South. The mutterings of not very distant thunder had been heard in ominous quarters during yesterday and this morning, so that the scene of unusual interest, not to say high excitement, that followed was not wholly a surprise. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk read the report from the platform, and, as he closed, Dr. Phelps moved to take up the case of the church and parsonage of Hillsboro Circuit, Louden County, Va. The point of order was at once made that the work of the Commission was final, and not subject to review by the Conference.

Bishop Simpson declined to decide the question, saying that, though he and his colleagues were clearly of the opinion that the work of the Commission was final, yet as simply presiding officers here they preferred the Conference should in matters of legislation, and not of parliamentary order, decide its own case. He then ruled that no discussion on the merits of the case would be allowed, but speakers should confine themselves to the question whether they would reopen the case or regard the action of the Commission as final. This ruling had to be repeated several times, as the matter was during the debate frequently

VERY MUCH TANGLED.

Mr. Phelps proceeded on the new line, and through several interruptions tried to show that if the Commission had attempted to review and authoritatively determine a question of history and church property it had quite transcended its authority, and therefore this General Conference should pass upon its work.

Mr. Price, of Baltimore, offered a resolution saying the Commission had exceeded its power in assuming to settle questions of history and property. But this was cried down, and the Bishop promptly ruled it out of order.

It ought to be stated that the Commission referred to had been raised in accordance with a resolution of the last General Conference instructing the Bishops to appoint a Commission consisting of five persons—three ministers and two laymen—to meet a similar Commission from the Church South to adjust all existing difficulties in order to remove the obstacles to formal fraternity.

Dr. Brush, of Texas, hoped there would be extreme care taken in this discussion not to say anything that would tear open the sores that are in process of healing. Lately he had met in a public place a prominent member of the Church South, who said, "Why not a formal organic union of the two Churches as well as formal fraternity?" and he said amen. But another suggested there should first be

A UNION OF HEARTS,

and again he said amen, and this work of unifying was going on, and he hoped this report would not be touched. Dr. Hare moved:

Resolved, That without expressing any opinion as to the wisdom or unwisdom of the action of the Commission on Fraternity, we accept their action in good faith and as final.

This resolution seemed to represent much of the sentiment of the Conference, and was debated at length.

Dr. Buckley moved to amend so as to read:

"*Resolved*, That we regard the action of the Commission appointed by the Bishops pursuant to the action of the General Conference of 1876 as final."

It was argued that if one case was to be reopened then every case must be reopened, and if not settled now it would never be settled. That the General Conference of the Church South had without debate and by unanimous vote

ACCEPTED THE VOTE AS FINAL;

that this Commission understood its action to be final, and all the Bishops agreed in the same view.

Dr. Foss looked on the action as final, and so he and his colleague, Will Cumback, had informed the last General Conference of the Church South when they went to bear to them fraternal greetings. He had read the proceedings of the Cape May Commission. They met at Cape May, N. J., with grateful tears, and said at once it must have been produced by a Divine inspiration, for what else could have brought together Fuller and Myer, who had each written a book on opposit sides of these questions?

Senator Willey, of West Virginia, thought that, though one General Conference could not bind another in legislation, it could in contracts, and he hoped the repudiation would be left to those States who chose to so disgrace themselves.

Dr. Warren and others thought the Commission had gone

FAR BEYOND ITS AUTHORITY.

Judges Reynolds, of New York, and Biddle, of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Todd, of Philadelphia, also discussed the question, and finally the previous question prevailed, and Dr. Hare's resolution was lost by a very large vote, and then by about the same that of Dr. J. M. Buckley was adopted, probably not more than six, or ten at the farthest, voting in opposition.

During the debate there were times when a dozen persons simultaneously shouted "Mr. President," and, as for points of order, they were thick as blackberries in harvest. The general sentiment of the Conference plainly was that their Commission had surrendered nearly every point that had been in debate between the churches, and that the General Conference of the Church South could well afford to unanimously agree that the action was final. The Commission had agreed to the legitimacy of the Southern organization, and the right of secession, or, if you please, "withdrawal," even without the consent of the other party to the contract. It seems now that the members of the Commission, such as Newman and Fuller, and those who gush over their work, as Foss, have

SERIOUSLY INJURED THEIR PROSPECTS

for any of the offices in the gift of this Conference for which they have been named. Many say this afternoon: "I intended to vote for Foss or Newman, but I will not now." How far this will go next week cannot now be told. The Conference voted on honor to let the work of the Commission stand, because it considered itself

PLEDGED TO IT.

But if the question had been on the wisdom of delegating such authority, or on the wisdom of the Commission's decision, it is very likely the adverse vote would have been nearly as strong as that which agreed on honor to stand to the bargain.

This matter consumed the time up to adjournment, save while a few unimportant items of routine work was attended.

Bishop Simpson is to preach in the great Music-Hall to-morrow afternoon. The Protestant pulpits of the city and surrounding country, in some instances for sixty miles or more, will be filled with members of the Conference. The colored men had a meeting last night, and decided to press the claim for a colored Bishop. There is considerable feeling manifested toward granting it. Dr. Marshall W. Taylor, Presiding Elder of the Ohio District of the Lexington Conference, was named by the meeting as their selection.

SOUTHERN BAPTISTS.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 8.—The time of the morning session of the Convention was mainly taken up in the consideration of reports of the Committees of Missions. Dr. Tichenor presented the report on Chinese Missions, and made an eloquent address in its behalf. C. Lewis, of Kentucky, and Dr. Dodson followed in able addresses.

Dr. B. Manly presented the report on African Missions, and addressed the Convention in their interest, followed by Dr. McDonald, of Richmond.

The report on Domestic Missions was laid on the table for further consideration.

The next Convention meets at Columbus, Miss. Dr. Landon, of Georgia, is to preach the opening sermon; F. H. Kerfoot, of Baltimore, alternate. The evening session was given mainly to women's mission work. The motion to incorporate their report in the Convention proceedings was carried.

MISSION WORK.

COLUMBUS, O., May 8.—At to-day's session of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society the several branches reported their total receipts for the past year, as follows: New England branch, $12,019; New York branch, $13,174; Philadelphia branch, $6,560; Baltimore branch, $12,896; Northwestern branch, $16,737; and Western branch, $9,670. This is the largest collection made any year since the organization of the Society. Delegates were received from missionary organizations connected with the Episcopal Church, the American Board, and the Union Society.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 8.—Intelligence was received here to-night of the murder of two colored children near Clarksville by their father, mother, and aunt, who had become crazed by religious excitement. For two weeks past a negro named David Martin, residing five miles from Clarksville, has been known to be insane on the subject of religion. Last Sunday he and his wife and his sister went to Antioch Church, and by their crazy actions so disturbed and alarmed the congregation that the services were suspended. This was the first known of the women being affected. Brothers of Martin fearing for the safety of the children, five in number, made several attempts to get them away from the house, but Martin would always close the doors and threaten to kill any who entered the yard. Yesterday one of his brothers procured warrants for the arrest of the parties as lunatics. The warrants were placed in the hands of Constable Saunders, and he in company with William Ramey, a special deputy, went to Martin's house, where they found that the negroes had broken up all the furniture and piled it in the yard, together with cooking utensils, tableware, clothing, provisions, in fact everything except the bed and a few quilts. They were shut up in the house, singing, shouting, and beating the floor. They refused to open the door. After a parley the officers broke the door down, when Martin rushed out with an ax, striking Saunders a severe blow on the shoulder, disabling his right arm. Ramey fired at Martin, who turned on him. The women came out with shovels. The officers retreated, firing on Martin to drive him back. The negroes returned to the house. The officers went to the city for assistance. Sheriff Mosely and Officer Morrison returned to Martin's house with Saunders and Ramey, and, finding the negroes sitting on the porch, handcuffed them without further trouble. It was found that Martin had been shot in the right shoulder and thigh. Neither wound is thought to be dangerous. On entering the house, two children, aged respectively 4 years and 18 months, were discovered lying dead on the bed. The elder one had its skull crushed. The younger lay on its face naked. The elder had evidently been dead several days, as decomposition had set in. The only explanation given by the negroes was that the children had gone off in a trance, and that they had to do what the spirit told them. The lunatics were brought to Clarksville and lodged in jail.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 8.—A Geneva special says: Thursday Farmer Townsend received a telegram from Troy, Mich., to meet the remains of William Becket, brother of Mrs. Townsend, which had been shipped Wednesday. The remains arrived at 11:15 Thursday, and with them a letter addressed to Mrs. Townsend stating that her brother died of a very contagious disease, and that it would be extremely hazardous to open the coffin. The letter was signed by a physician, and directed that the remains be interred at once. Mrs. Townsend, however, insisted on seeing them, and, upon raising the lid, the face was found covered with a cloth, which, on being removed, disclosed her brother's blood-bespattered features and a deep, wide cut across the forehead. An investigation be had at once, as foul play is suspected. Beckett moved to Michigan a few years ago from Geneva, where he long resided. He drank freely, and it is supposed his death occurred in a drunken row. The affair caused great excitement.

"GEN." A. B. MORTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—Gen. A. B. Morton, President of the National Liberal League, appeared in the Court of Criminal Correction to-day with his attorneys to answer to the charge of forging a check on the Joplin Bank. The prisoner was accompanied by his wife and daughter, who watched the proceedings with the most intense interest. The plea was introduced by the prisoner that he wanted time to get witnesses from New York to prove his identity, and the case was laid over until Tuesday next. It appeared to-day that in February last an elderly man called at the place of a stencil-cutter here, named Harris, and had a fac simile made of the stamp of the Owensboro (Kentucky) Bank. This is the stamp, or at least it is supposed to be the one, found in Morton's possession when arrested. The General still preserves his indignant demeanor.

HANGINGS.

GALVESTON, Tex., May 8.—Isham Kapp (colored) was hanged at Fort Worth yesterday for the outrage of a white woman. The father of the woman made the noose. During the preparations for death Kapp joined in praying and singing, and said to the 10,000 people present: "I was a soldier in the Union army for ten years, but, bless God, I am now a soldier of the cross. I am perfectly satisfied and willing to die. Farewell, all." The trap was then sprung.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 1.—Henry Horne (colored) was hanged yesterday at Charlotte for burglary. The execution was private, and Horne was very nervous, having refused to eat breakfast, saying it was no use. At 12 o'clock he mounted the scaffold, trembling at every step and mumbling to himself. After a short prayer by his religious adviser the noose was adjusted, Horne praying earnestly to himself all the while. He then said, "I am ready." His neck was broken, and he died without a struggle.

OUTRAGED AND MURDERED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 8.—The *Courier-Journal's* Hopkinsville correspondent telegraphs: "Last evening a negro man committed a rape near Fairview, Todd County, upon Mrs. George Salmon, who had been married about eighteen months. Her husband left her in the morning to assist in moving a mill, and told her she had better go visiting. She started, and had gone some distance from home, when a negro plowing in a field near by struck her with a stick, outraged her, and left her, doubtless thinking she was dead. He soon returned, and finding she had somewhat recovered, and had endeavored to reach home, he followed her and cut her throat. She is now dead. The negro was arrested, and parties started to take him to Elkton to put him in jail, but it is said that he was taken from the guard and shot several times and left hanging to a tree."

A FIENDISH SCHEME.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 8.—Fire in a barn in the rear of Jacob Berg's saloon last evening brought the Fire Department to the scene, and the fire was soon extinguished. This being the third attempt within a week, a thorough search was determined on, which resulted in finding a little boy scarcely 10 years of age chained to the floor and handcuffed in a room that would have been swept by flame but for the promptness of the firemen. Further search disclosed another ring, chains, and handcuffs on a floor in a bathroom. Berg accused his step-sons of lying, stealing, and general wickedness, and declared that he had been obliged to resort to such means to command obedience. The Humane Society will prosecute Berg.

A CALIFORNIA FEUD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 9.—Squatter troubles at Alameda Point, between the Bird brothers, resulted in Urban Bird receiving a load of shot in the head while defending his sister from an assault by George Bird. The gun went off accidentally it is alleged, while Bird was held by one Wilkinson. The fracas of yesterday is the result of a long-standing quarrel over the ownership of a valuable tract, originally preëmpted by George Bird.

POISONED BY MISTAKE.

OXFORD, N. C., May 8.—Ediva and Mollie Wilkins, children, died suddenly yesterday at a house in Buchanan County from poison. Their mother poisoned some bread and put it where a stepson had frequently broken in and taken eatables, expecting him to get it, but her own children were her victims. She is a low character, and is in jail.

KILLED INSTANTLY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., May 8.—Thomas Jones, living at Iatan, Mo., returned home late last night and found that William Jackson had usurped his position as husband. He seized his gun and fired, killing Jackson instantly. All are colored.

OUR SOCIETY.

CHICAGO.

MATRIMONIAL.

The wedding of Mrs. Carrie Rogers, of this city, and Mr. Edward W. Beattie, with the firm of Henry Sears & Co., took place Saturday evening, May 1, at their future residence, No. 132 Elm street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Powell, of Oak Park, and only the intimate friends of the parties were present.

The marriage of W. W. Evans, of this city, to Miss Julia Hyde was celebrated Thursday at noon at the residence of the bride's parents, in Joliet, Ill., the Rev. A. H. Laing officiating.

The marriage of Miss Amelia E. Morris to Mr. John Russell Winterbotham, of this city, was celebrated Tuesday, April 27, at Wilmington, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Winterbotham sailed for Europe.

The marriage of Miss Lillian Rickel, daughter of the Hon. Henry Rickel, of Cedar Rapids, to Mr. A. H. Newman, of the *American Bee Journal*, Chicago, was solemnized Thursday evening.

Miss Ada Dower and Mr. Joseph Green were married Wednesday evening by the Rev. R. De Baptiste.

The marriage of Mrs. Faustina Gazolo and Mr. A. Minucciani was celebrated Wednesday evening, May 5, at the corner of Halsted and Adams streets. The following is a list of the presents: Butter-dish, pickle-dish, and cake-basket, Messrs. Joe Dixon, L. L. Mills, and Capt. McGarrigle; card-receiver, A. L. Peacock; fruit-basket, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Peacock; butter-dish, Mr. and Mrs. Raggio; dinner-caster, Mr. and Mrs. Edmanson; sugar-spoon, Miss Nellie M. Barry; clock, ink-stand, and pen-stand, Messrs. J. Mahler and G. Gale; one dozen silver spoons, Miss Emelia Gazolo; album, Mrs. Frank Gazolo; album, John B. Chioppi.

COMING NUPTIALS.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Rebecca Silverman, daughter of Lazarus Silverman, Esq., and Mr. Leopold Moss, which is to take place Wednesday at 5:30 p. m. in the Temple K. A. M., corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street. A reception will be given at the Palmer House in the evening.

The marriage of Miss Josie Mead and Mr. John H. Hamline will be celebrated Wednesday evening, May 19, at 7:30 o'clock, at the First Methodist Church, Evanston.

The engagement of Miss Daisy Wilson, of 2728 Prairie avenue, and Mr. James Barnes is announced.

The engagement of Miss Goodrich and Mr. Farwell is announced.

SOCIAL AND CLUB NOTES.

Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Pond celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage by handsomely entertaining a large company of friends at their new and beautiful home, No. 538 West Adams street. The parlors were spread with canvas, and a fine orchestra provided excellent music, and dancing was a pleasing feature of the evening. Supper was served at 10 o'clock, and was heartily enjoyed by the guests. The presents were exceedingly rich and appropriate, including a pair of superb solitaire diamond earrings, the gift of Mr. Pond to his wife.

Trinity Episcopal Church Mite Society was entertained Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Hall, No. 3207 Michigan avenue, and, notwithstanding the warm weather, the attendance was large. Dancing was the attraction of the evening, and the company were entertained by Mr. L. D. Powers with several recitations, and with character songs by Mr. Will Olcott. The next party will be held Tuesday evening, May 18, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, on Prairie avenue.

An enjoyable musical and literary entertainment was given Thursday evening at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Wentworth avenue and Twenty-fifth street. The program was under the direction of Prof. W. A. Deminger and included selections by a number of local celebrities. The Rev. L. C. Koehler is the pastor of the church, which has now a large congregation, and the proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to the replenishment of the church treasury.

The Sheridan Pleasure Club closed their dancing season with a grand May party at Shrum's Hall, Thursday evening. The hall was handsomely decorated, and there was a large company in attendance. Miss Lou Julson was crowned Queen of the May.

Wednesday evening Messrs. Bert Patterson and Arthur Seaver gave a reception to a select circle of their friends at their home, No. 824 Fulton street, in honor of their 21st birthday. A very enjoyable time was indulged in.

Misses Fannie and Dody McKay entertained about thirty of their little friends Friday evening, at the residence of Capt. C. P. McKay, No. 281 Hermitage avenue, the occasion being the 10th birthday of Miss Fanny.

The second annual meeting of the Calumet Club occurred Monday evening, and the reports for the past year were exceedingly encouraging to the members. The Club is now on the lookout for new quarters.

Mrs. E. S. Gillett, of No. 306 Michigan avenue, gave another one of her brilliant French receptions last Saturday evening, when the comedy "La Joie Fait Peur" was produced with considerable success.

COMING EVENTS.

The promenade concert and hop to be given Thursday evening by Company C, First Regiment, I. N. G., promises to be a delightful affair. Prof. Rosenbecker's full orchestra will furnish music, and, in addition to an exhibition drill, with "silent manuel," by the company, there will be a number of novelties introduced. Dancing will follow the concert.

The "Pickwick Trial" will occur Thursday and Friday evenings at Central Music-Hall. Eminent legal talent has been secured for the occasion, and a most interesting entertainment may be expected.

The Eagle Pleasure Club will close a very pleasant series of parties with a grand leap-year May party next Friday evening at Central Academy, corner of Halsted and Adams streets.

The rehearsals for the "Frog Opera," to be given at an early date, will occur Saturday evenings at half-past 7 o'clock at the Chicago Music Store, No. 152 State street.

Mrs. W. H. Durant will entertain the "L. D. C. S." Club and their friends at her residence, No. 421 West Monroe street, Friday evening.

The lady friends of the Oakley Progressive Club will give a grand leap-year May party Saturday evening at the North Side Turner-Hall.

The Mignonette Social Club will give a complimentary May party at Martine's Academy, on Ada street, Friday evening next.

The Fair Pleasure Club will give its seventh party Thursday evening next at Klare's Parlors, Nos. 70 and 72 North Clark street.

The sixth and last reception of the Maple-Leaf Social Club will be held Tuesday evening, May 18, at Lake Side Hall.

Prof. Carr's May party will be given Wednesday evening at the Academy, Wood and Lake streets.

PERSONAL.

"Miss M. Wildman returned last week to her home on Michigan avenue after an absence of twelve weeks in Ottawa, Canada, where she was a guest in the family of the Deputy-Minister of Marine Fisheries. While there Miss Wildman was a guest several times at Rideau Hall, and had the honor of being specially presented to her Royal Highness the Princess Louise by his Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, both of whom extended to her a cordial welcome to Canada."

Mrs. J. W. Doane left early in the week for Europe in answer to a cablegram that her daughter, Miss Fannie Doane, was very ill at Paris with typhoid fever. The statement that she was at Rome suffering with "Rome fever" is erroneous.

Mr. William J. Whitehouse, of this city, has taken the Potter cottage, on Rhode Island, for the season, and will leave with his family about June 15.

F. R. Myers, Esq., General-Passenger Agent of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad, has taken apartments at the Avenue House, Evanston.

Mrs. Frank R. Millard left the city last Monday for Western New York, where she will remain during the summer.

Miss Marie A. Brown, of Boston, Mass., is spending a few weeks with her cousin, Mrs. Wilson, of 809 West Washington street.

Mrs. H. L. Hatch, of No. 310 Indiana street, is visiting her daughter, Miss Kittie Hatch, in Brooklyn.

The Hon. Hugh T. Dickey and family will occupy a Newport villa during the coming summer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Dandy have removed to No. 374 West Monroe street.

Mrs. Condit and Miss Condit, of Indianapolis, visited Chicago several days last week.

Mrs. R. E. Goodell and the Misses Goodell left last week for Leadville, Colo.

Miss Gertrude Garrison, of Indianapolis, is visiting friends in the city.

The Rev. Frank D. Osborne, Rector of Trinity Church, Atchison, Kas., and wife are visiting friends in the city for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. White have removed to No. 591 Jackson street.

Mr. and Mrs. George Ross are at the Avenue House, Evanston.

SOCIETY TOPICS.

Paris is literally filled with violets. Carloads of the sweet-scented flowers are to be found in every street, and every lady you meet has a purple bouquet fastened in her bodice.

The husband who lays down a rule of conduct for his wife and expects of her a meek and lowly obedience is either unsophisticated or enormously self-conceited.

The fresh importations of hats, bonnets, and rare novelties at Hagedon's millinery emporium, 42 and 44 Madison street, are a great attraction, as is evinced by the throng of ladies who daily visit the store anxious to see the choice arrivals as fast as opened.

The outdoor pastime of Parisians is carpet-gardening. It consists in the laying out of beds on lawns, of borders and strips of earth, with shrubs or bedding plants of variegated hues in order to match the shades of Persian carpets and Indian shawls.

The Chickering piano, from the marvelous elegance and beauty of its furniture and unrivaled quality of tone, is leading all others. Pelton, Pomeroy & Cross are the agents.

Large Spanish combs, so broad and so high that they look almost preposterous, are to be seen in some of the shops. It is not in the least improbable that English ladies will adopt the Spanish fashion of wearing mantillas in lieu of bonnets, and that these combs are the avant couriers of that fashion.

The new millinery establishment at 237 State street, under the management of Miss Hughes, is a complete success, and is securing a fine trade, as was predicted by those who visited the store on its opening and saw the extensive array of elegant millinery and the courteous attention bestowed.

It is now reported that Mr. Tilden is definitly engaged to Sarah Bernhardt. This is the thinnest story yet.

Young men find that H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College affords them the best introduction they can have to business houses.

Mr. W. S. Gilbert is credited with the following aphorism: "The sun never goes down on the Queen's dominions because Heaven is afraid to trust an Englishman in the dark."

The prizes of the annual regatta of the Mississippi Valley Amateur Rowing Association to be held at Moline next month will surpass in value and artistic merit any heretofore offered at a Western regatta. Messrs. Trask, Rowe & Co., 105 State street, furnished the designs and received the order for the medals.

At a late sale in Paris a book by a modern binder, Trautz-Bauzonnet, a master of the art of inlaying, sold for $3,200, of which at least $2,200 was paid in respect of the binding.

An attractive feature of West Madison street, and one much admired, is the extensive exhibit of late styles in ladies' and gentlemen's fine shoes in the beautiful display-window of J. C. Skiff at No. 327.

A woman in New York accidentally went to church with two bonnets on her head—one stuck inside the other—and the other women inside the congregation almost died of envy. They thought it was a new kind of bonnet, and too sweet for anything.

Before leaving the city for a season, ladies should procure a pair of the stylish boots made by Keller, Monroe street, Palmer House. His work is well made and can be relied upon for any occasion.

Wicker baskets of gilt twigs are the newest flower-holders. The blossoms are not only placed in the basket itself, but also on the handle.

A large and enthusiastic attendance of ladies graced the millinery opening last week of Mrs. N. B. Haynes, importer of rich millinery, 198 North Clark street. She claims, we think justly, to have the most extensive stock of fine millinery on the North Side.

Judge Tourjee, author of "The Fool's Errand," has retired from the editorship of the Denver *Times*, and will hereafter devote himself wholly to literary labors.

Aunt Lizzie Aiken, Sister Dora, Elsie's Widowhood, Missy, by the author of "Rutledge," Mrs. Beauchamp Brown, The True Character of the Bible, and Is Life Worth Living, are a few of the many books recently added to the West Side Library.

So little has been said about the Darwin theory of late that some men are again traveling on the reputations of their forefathers.

Lace pins, emblematic of racing, yachting, archery, objects of nature, flowers, fruits, etc., may be seen at N. Matson & Co.'s.

Every garment, hat, bonnet, and wrap that has an air of originality, novelty, and grace about it is fashionable this season.

Mrs. Telfair has charge of millinery department, Chicago Suit Co., 220 W. Madison.

Only those who have been abroad, says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, know how meagre is the vaunted store of beauty in foreign lands, how rich the array of female loveliness which brightens the every-day life of this plain Republic.

Radical improvement in cutting fine clothes; in elegance of style unequaled; in perfection of fit unrivaled; in quality of workmanship unexcelled; in genuine solid value unexampled; in finish and firmness unparalleled; in popularity universal. Ward & Davis, tailors, 179 State street, under Palmer House.

A Boston ice-cart driver says that the size of the lump left at the kitchen door depends considerably on the good or bad looks of the cook.

Jno. S. Stott, stationer, has removed from 158 to 224 State street. A full line of stationery, blank books, albums, pocketbooks, velvet frames, etc., constantly on hand.

Men always feel their dignity and self-respect in some way involved in the attire of the women they love best.

Maud Muller bracelet, one of the latest devices in jewelry, and extremely pretty, may be seen at N. Matson & Co.'s.

On the English bonnets but few flowers are used, but jet in large quantities and feathers. Jet is used in profusion, many being made entirely of cut jet on a foundation of net.

Patterns of ladies' and children's garments, cut to measure and guaranteed a perfect fit, at Wyant's, 158 State street.

Wear what you choose, so that it is new, original, tasteful, and becoming, and you will not be out of the fashion.

Refrigerators, water-filters, and coolers combined, French ranges, house-furnishing goods. Harbeson's, 88 North Clark.

The rule in dressmaking this season that seems the most fixed and invariable is that no dresses are made of but one material. Fashion is almost a tyrant in this respect.

Burnham, 71 State street, Central Music-Hall, has just what every lady needs in water "waves." Ask to see them.

A new play by Joaquin Miller, called "Home, Sweet Home," has been performed for a week in Providence.

Boericke & Tafel are headquarters for Homeopathic medicines, 35 Clark street.

Two materials must be used in the formation of a fashionable dress, one plain and the other figured, the plain or figured fabric predominating according to the composition of the costume.

You will regret any purchase of a range made before seeing the "New Hub" at Dalton's, 192 State street, who also carries *full lines* refrigerators, Kedzie water-filters, water-coolers, etc.

If telephones come into use for spreading sermons, remarks the *Derrick*, the man who passes the contribution-box will need a horse and carriage.

Perfect in fit, correct in style, in fact a shirt that *cannot* be duplicated, as well as all other novelties in neckwear, at Cone's 148 Dearborn street.

A city missionary was asked the cause of his poverty. "Principally because I have preached so much without notes," he said.

Only 14 merchant tailors in the block with A. W. Hitchcock, 203 Dearborn street, yet we will guarantee he will hold his own.

Wendell Phillips never goes to church. How much better a man he might be did he do so cannot be surmised.

Mrs. M. E. Abbott, dentist, Central Music-Hall, is very successful. She excavates and fills sensitive teeth without pain.

The finest of silk is put into the beautiful stockings now worn, and the cost is run up to almost any figure by elaborate embroidery.

The hair goods manufactured under Fetherly's guidance are greatly admired for their beauty and natural appearance.

Since the introduction of oleomargarine a great many persons don't know on which side their bread is buttered.

No fears of a poor pudding when Hill's Manioca is used. Once used always found in the house. Your grocer has it.

Every woman has her own way of doing housework; and if she is able to plan her house herself, she will arrange its conveniences in such a way as to make it easy for her to go through the ordinary routine of domestic industry with the least possible friction.

Rogers and parian statuary in great variety at West's, 245 Wabash avenue.

The woman caught in a shower with her new bonnet and no umbrella can never be persuaded that the rain was needed.

Our visitors say we have such nice, sweet bread. We tell them they can have the same by using Wilson's reliable yeast.

Young ladies will be pleased to know that Vennor, the Canadian weather prophet, predicts a large crop of autumn leaves this year.

Our near- and far-sighted friends indorse Langguth, the optician, 48 Madison street.

A Cincinnati mule has committed suicide, and the Boston *Post* says that even a mule gets tired of living in Cincinnati.

The only genuine Fisher Refrigerator and all kinds of seasonable housekeeping goods at Hatch & Breeze's, 50 State street.

Bret Harte has been made a member of the London Reform Club.

A Brooklyn youth fired at a cat and brought down a young lady.

Engagement and bridal jewels, the correct style, may be seen at N. Matson & Co.'s.

A beautiful woman who sees another woman still more beautiful than herself is the most unhappy creature in the world.

You'll be charmed with our new French range—John D. Bangs & Co., State and Van Buren streets.

Spanish shapes as well as Spanish colors are worn. Lace mantles are the veritable Spanish mantillas, and are to be worn with one end thrown over the hair in Spanish styles.

One of the most stylish bonnets issued this spring is called the "Languedoc," made by Miss Harrington, 109 State street.

A Paris woman has discovered how to prevent wrinkles. The remedy shortens life, but what of that?

Frames, cords, wire, nails, albums, chromos, photos, stereoscopes. Lovejoy's, 88 State.

Patti, it seems, refuses to reënter society. O, why will you shut yourself up and be an oyster-Patti?

Feathers, carpets, mattresses, renovated by steam very low. Thomas Griffin, 202 State.

Capt. Martin, of Nashville, Tenn., has in his possession a piece of the dress that was worn by the wife of President Washington on the day of the inauguration, together with the fan she used on the same occasion. The dress was a light rep silk, with stripes embroidered with flowers of needlework. The fan is a plain white, on which the only ornament is a silver-spangled wreath.

Picnic parties and pleasure-seekers will be glad to learn that Messrs. Edmanson Bros. & Poyer have refitted and will conduct River Grove picnic grounds, and make it the favorite resort the coming season.

Infant lace-caps, emb. Swiss caps, sunbonnets. Soiled caps cleaned. Mrs. Hodge, 151 22d.

Importations of the choicest European designs for this season's trade are being received daily at Jno. J. M. McGrath's wall-paper salesrooms, 174 and 176 State street. Prices the lowest in town.

Rocne & Neil, so favorably known as the fashionable merchant tailors in the Sherman House, have removed to enlarged quarters, and now may be found at 31 Dearborn street, Unity Building, where their usual courtesy is extended to their patrons. They make wedding outfits a specialty, and the elegance of their suits, and their artistic following of style and faultless fitting, rank them among the leading tailors of the city. They carry a carefully-selected stock of the best imported goods.

Mr. H. A. Elkins is giving special attention to the class in landscape and sketching at studio of Mrs. E. O. Jones, 620 West Adams.

Prof. Sullivan has leased the Brunswick billiard-hall, 137 Twenty-second street, for his dancing-school and club parties.

FIRES.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 8.—Huse, Loomis & Co.'s extensive ice-houses on the river front, between Cass avenue and Florida street, caught fire about 10 o'clock in the midst of a tremendous thunder and lightning storm, and are now nearly consumed. The houses were about seventy-five feet front each by 130 feet deep, forty to fifty feet high, and well filled with ice. The three houses contained 10,000 to 12,000 tons of ice, nearly all of which it is believed have been destroyed. Loss estimated at $60,000 to $80,000. Insurance cannot be ascertained to-night.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 219 at 9:20 last evening was caused by lightning striking a two-story and basement brick building at No. 3017 Indiana avenue, owned and occupied as a residence by J. H. Richardson. The lightning struck on the roof, and, making a small hole for itself, ran down into the bed-room, where an infant was asleep. No one was injured, and the damage to the house is quite slight.

AT GALVA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALVA, Ill., May 8.—A fire at this place this evening at 9 o'clock destroyed a portion of the lumber-yard of D. E. Holmes. It originated in a building containing a large amount of dry lumber, moldings, shingles, etc. Loss about $1,500; no insurance on the building; some on the lumber. It was the work of an incendiary.

AT WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., May 8.—In the fire yesterday the total loss was over $100,000. Insurance on eleven dwellings $75,000.

LOCAL CRIME.

CROOKED ELECTION JUDGES.

The examination of Michael Walsh and John Gibbs, the delinquent judges of election in the Seventh Precinct of the Fourteenth Ward, was set for yesterday afternoon before Judge Hudson. Messrs. Rubens, Williams, and Pendergast appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Heep represented Gibbs. He presented an affidavit to the effect that, owing to sickness in his family, Gibbs could not appear. The prosecution after a time withdrew as to Gibbs, but insisted that Walsh should go to trial. Walsh was present without counsel, and took a change of venue to Justice Robinson, who was sick, and could not hear the case. Thereupon the defendant and counsel, followed by a perfect horde of witnesses, proceeded to the court-room of Justice Hawkinson, where, after an amusing display of forensic ability and legal knowledge on the part of the attorneys, the case was continued until Wednesday at 1 o'clock sharp.

ARRESTS.

Thomas Gibbon is a prisoner at the Twenty-second Street Station charged with the larceny of some household goods valued at $25 from M. A. Sharpless, of No. 573 Michigan avenue.

Robert Shilling is a prisoner at the Armory charged with the larceny of a watch and chain from Thomas Hall, who boards at his house, No. 88 Twenty-fourth street. The two were together in Churchhouse's saloon at No. 71 Cottage Grove avenue, and, upon Hall falling asleep, his landlord helped himself to the watch and chain.

Detectives Shea and Kipley yesterday arrested out of a boarding-house at No. 152 Kinzie street a Greek named Nicholas Annapolettes, alias Mannato, Pecret, Nicholetti, and Sanapoletti, who is wanted at New Orleans for grand larceny. The arrest was made upon a telegram stating the charge, describing the man, and telling where he was likely to be found. The prisoner is a tall, powerful fellow, who, notwithstanding his desperado look, appears to be quite peaceably-tempered. The particulars of the charge against him were unknown to the police, but the prisoner himself says that he is falsely accused of having stolen $500 cash from the wife of Nicholas Theodore, a man who runs a number of boats along the river, and in whose employ Annapolette was for some time. The police, upon searching the prisoner's room and person, found a fine gold watch and chain, a large trunk, and a sailor's bag full of clothing, and a small sum of money.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL'S ACCOUNTS.

CINCINNATI, O., May 8.—The depositions have been taken of Archbishop Purcell and of Father Edward Purcell, his brother, in a suit brought by one of the creditors of the Archbishop. Father Edward's deposition, which is very clear, is to the effect that he acted solely as business and financial agent of the Archbishop for the benefit of the diocese, and had done so since 1836. He said he did a sort of banking business, receiving money on deposit and paying interest. The money was not used for his or the Archbishop's personal benefit, but for building churches and orphan asylums, for charity, and to educate priests in Rome, France, and other places. The amount of indebtedness was over $4,000,000, with the exception of a few importunate creditors who got the mortgages. The debts were all unsecured, it being understood that the diocese was liable. The Archbishop testified that none of the money received from the depositors was applied to any personal use.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Arrived, steamship City of Montreal, from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, May 8.—Arrived, City of Brussels, from New York.

Pronunciamento to the public: The best complexional beautifier is Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

GREGG is still in the County Jail, and says he has no idea when his pardon will be operative, and that his lawyer heard nothing from Washington so far as he knows.

THE demand for Deputy Sheriffs greatly exceeded the supply yesterday, the smallness of the offerings in this line of county officials being caused by the Grant boom which the Sheriff and his assistants were working upon all day.

THE temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 64 degrees; 10 a. m., 67; 12 m., 65; 3 p. m., 62; 6 p. m., 57; 8 p. m., 65. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.51; 8 p. m., 29.31.

ALEXANDER MCTEE, a deck-hand on the schooner M. L. Coyne, had his right shoulder badly dislocated at 2 o'clock yesterday morning by falling from the rigging to the deck while just outside the North Pier. He was attended by Dr. Cunningham, and will be cared for on board the vessel.

THE annual election for officers of the Union Catholic Library Association will be held Tuesday. The regular ticket is headed by Mr. E. O. Brown, a prominent member of the Chicago Bar. A committee is incubating an opposition ticket, and a third ticket is talked of. The contest promises to be lively.

FOR nearly a week there has been a dead dog lying on the corner of Kingsbury and Kinzie streets. If the person who goes for it has a cold in his head, he will be aided in his search by the information that it is on the southwest corner. If not soon removed the commercial value of the animal will be utterly destroyed.

EDWIN SKINNER, of this city, a young man who has achieved a deserved reputation as possessed of more than ordinary artistic genius, and who the past two years has been pursuing a course of study at a leading educational institution near Philadelphia, will sail from New York on the 26th inst. on the steamer St. Laurent for Paris, France. He will remain abroad from four to five years under the tuition of the best European art instructors.

THIRTY-THREE patients were treated in the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children during the month of April, forty-six in the Dispensary, and eight outside; total, eighty-seven. There was a money donation of $25 from Mrs. Henry Crawford. Donations of merchandise and delicacies for the sick were received at the Hospital from Mr. J. C. Hilton, Mrs. W. W. Kimball, Mrs. A. C. Price, Dr. Stevenson, Mrs. Henry Wilkinson, Mrs. Pierson, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. Hubbard, J. N. Beecher & Co., and Mrs. Betts.

A REGULAR meeting of the Public Library Board was held yesterday afternoon, with a full Board in attendance. The Committee on Library recommended the purchase of 447 English books and 400 German books, costing in all $843. Adopted. A recommendation to purchase a number of art works was laid on the table. The salary of Mrs. Voelmey, Assistant Librarian, was raised from $800 to $1,000 per annum. The lady was highly complimented by Librarian Poole, who said he felt that her services could not well be dispensed with.

THE Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, under the auspices of Divisions No. 96, 10, and 111, will hold a public meeting at Hershey Music-Hall, 83 and 85 Madison street, Chicago, next Sunday afternoon at half-past 2 o'clock, on which occasion an address will be delivered by the Grand Chief Engineer, Mr. P. M. Arthur, of Cleveland, O. The subject will be "The Origin, Aims, and Objects of Our Brotherhood." The Committee extend a cordial invitation to all railroad-men and their families, and also to members of the press, to be present.

THINK of a descendant of Gustavus Vasa dying in penury after leading the life of a peddler in an American city. Adgiar Vasa, supposed to be a descendant of the great Vasa, was found dead in his cot-bed in a barn in the rear of No. 44 Norton street, at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon. He rented the barn on the 23d of April, and people in the neighborhood knew but little of him, other than that he gained a living by peddling kindling-wood. For the last three or four days he had been so ill that he was unable to do his work, and he laid there without the attendance either of a physician or a nurse. At 10 o'clock yesterday Mrs. Nash, a kind-hearted neighbor living at No. 43 Norton street, brought some refreshments and delicacies, of which he partook freely, and for which he was truly grateful. At 11 o'clock some other neighbors who were emulating Mrs. Nash's good example found him dead. The deceased was evidently of Swedish birth, and was about 40 years of age. He was a recluse of the true type, and thus far nothing has been ascertained concerning his past life. Some $2.16 and a horse and wagon were his only possessions, so far as known.

THE DELUGE.

The clouds which had been gathering their forces during the day yesterday about sundown had become gloomy enough to venture on a regular old-fashioned thunder-storm. While the people were hurrying home to supper the rain poured down in torrents, and with occasional interruptions continued with persistent energy during the evening. About the time darkness set in a boisterous thunder-storm was rattling away overhead, and the lightning was incessant in blinding flashes. Towards 9 o'clock the electricity had exhausted itself, but the rain continued to fall, mercilessly drenching the theatre-goers, belated pedestrians, and anxious politicians. The streets were flooded and the sewers were full, while the venders of umbrellas and rubbers rubbed their hands and rejoiced. There was but little wind, and the rain came down in a steady, refreshing shower, cleaning the streets and the air at once.

One of the serious effects of the storm was the havoc created in the one-story frame dwelling at No. 18 Thirteenth street, which was struck by the electric fluid at about 7:45 p. m. Seated about the stove were two French brothers, Joseph and David Sagnon, aged 24 and 20 respectively, in company with a friend who was uninjured. The fluid went through the roof and passed out through the floor near the stove. The clothing of the eldest caught fire and he was so seriously burned on both arms and legs that he will be temporarily paralyzed for several weeks to come. The youngest, David, was burned on the right leg and foot only. Dr. Frazer attended the brothers and pronounced the wounds serious, but not fatal. The lightning made a jagged fissure in the roof, and an exactly similar one in the floor, about a foot long and an inch wide, the wood being charred and splintered. The bolt passed diagonally across the room, and did not touch the stove. It is thought that the young men received only the edge of the current, and hence their lucky escape. The house was protected by a lightning-rod, but it is supposed that the connections were either broken or not properly made.

THE MONSTER SHOW.

W. C. Coup's "New United Monster Shows" will be in the city to-morrow, and during the week will give two exhibitions daily. This is one of the three or four really great circuses in the country, and combines material enough for four or five of the shows that our fathers used to witness. There is in it the entire Imperial Circus from Japan, $100,000 worth of Broncho horses, Coup's Oceanic and Inland Aquarium, Fryer's Pony Circus, Colvin's African Caravan of Zoology, the contents of Wood's New York Museum, Melville's Australian Circus, a Japanese art gallery, a collection of Indians numbering twelve men and two squaws, and a troupe of jubilee singers. There is one feature in this circus which will be viewed with curiosity by scientific people,—a flying machine which, it is claimed, perfectly navigates the air. Those interested in dogs can see a $10,000 collection, and those who relish feats in horsemanship can witness the extraordinary Indian rider Signor Marquese, the well-known riders James Melville, Miss Kittie Stokes, Mlle. Daisy, Charles Foley, and Louis Snow. In the way of gymnasts there are the Lenton Brothers, Herr Drayton, Dolly Varden, Rivers and Martin, Signor Jose Gomez, Mons. Pillaire, and many others more or less known to the people who patronize the circus.

THE CITIZENS' LEAGUE.

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' League for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquor to Minors was held Friday evening at 1330 Michigan avenue, President Elmendorf in the chair. Nearly all the members were present, and a good deal of interest was manifested. A number of good subscriptions were reported, amounting to $641, including one from the First Baptist Church of $221, being a collection last Sunday night after a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Lorimer. The Agent's report for the month was read and approved. It stated that the police courts had been visited almost daily, and the change that had taken place with regard to the arrests of minors since the organization of the League was truly gratifying and wonderful. The arrests of minors were not now half as many as before the League was formed. The report stated that now whole miles of streets in the city could be traveled without finding a minor in a saloon, which was a marvelous change from what it was two years ago. During the month six or seven of the lowest dens in the city have been closed by order of the Mayor and from other causes. Eight cases had been prosecuted during the month by the League with gratifying results.

TICKETS TO THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

At a regular meeting on Thursday last of the Committee of Arrangements, Gov. Beveridge made the following motion, which was adopted unanimously:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of this Committee keep a record of all persons subscribing $25 and upwards to defray the expense of the coming Convention, that the Chairman appoint a committee of three to wait upon the Republican National Committee and present the claims of such persons for admission to the Convention, and that the Secretary of this Committee be intrusted with the distribution of such tickets."

The tickets to the Convention will be entirely under the control of the Republican National Committee, and nothing absolute can be promised about the tickets until the next meeting of that Committee, which will be in this city two days before the Convention.

Every member of the National Committee who has been spoken to on this matter is in favor of treating liberally, as regards tickets, all those who bear the expenses of the Convention, and it cannot be doubted that they will be well taken care of.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

Political Developments Under the New English Administration.

Gladstone's Foreign Policy Already Attracting the Attention of Europe.

Miscellaneous Notes of the Week—English and Continental Gossip.

Special Cable.

LONDON, May 8.—The Tories assert that Austria demanded and received an apology for Mr. Gladstone's language respecting the Austrian Emperor and the Austrian policy in regard to the Balkan Principalities. The contrary is true. No formal demand was made, but a suggestion from Vienna that an explanation would be acceptable elicited a courteous but firm declaration that the English Government intends to hold Austria to a strict compliance with the Treaty of Berlin, and will require the ultimate evacuation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, being in favor of the development and independence of the nationalities. Mr. Gladstone caused the Emperor to understand that the language he used toward him, while meaning no personal disrespect, required no excuse. Subsequent semi-official telegrams from Vienna indicate that Austria acquiesces in the Balkan program.

The present Ministry will give a public definition of its whole policy on the Eastern question in the expected circular to the European Governments. In the Austrian affair and other matters Earl Granville has

SHOWN MARKED FIRMNESS,

dissipating already the Continental notion that the English policy is capable of being affected by vague menaces. Diplomatists applaud the promptitude shown in respect to the Montenegrin difficulty, Earl Granville having in a few days secured a concerted European demand that the Porte should first reoccupy the district seized by the Albanians, and then deliver it to Montenegro, as agreed.

The appointment of Mr. Goschen as Ambassador to Turkey further signifies Earl Granville's determination to enforce her treaty obligations on Turkey. Mr. Goschen accepted the appointment most reluctantly, finally sacrificing his own personal objections and those of his family, because he was convinced that he would be enabled to carry out an energetic policy. There is similar activity in other Government departments. It is believed that Lord Hartington has already reversed Lord Cranbrook's decision to separate Candahar from Afghanistan.

Mr. Forster devoted the week in Dublin to a careful examination of the condition of Ireland, and to deciding whether to continue the peace preservation act or allow it to expire.

MR. GLADSTONE,

amid the pressing duties of organizing the Administration, determining its policy, and settling the business of the coming session, finds time to institute a minute inquiry into the national finances. Each Minister is expected to master the condition of his own department before next Wednesday, when the Cabinet meets to decide its course and provide a legislative outline for the Queen's speech. It is understood that a Burials bill has been determined upon, but it is doubtful whether any other measure except the necessary financial and administrative bills will be undertaken at the present session. Lord Selborne is unlikely to adopt Lord Cairn's land scheme without modifications.

A PROFOUND SENSATION WAS CREATED

by Mr. Fawcett's definite statement of the financial deficit in India, which heretofore had been only vaguely indicated. Mr. Fawcett, while abstaining from any accusation against the late Government, distinctly asserts that an error amounting to £4,000,000 ($19,700,000) in the Indian budget was known to Lord Cranbrook the day after the Government had announced a surplus in the House of Commons, and declined on that ground to relieve India of the charges of the Afghan war. Mr. Gladstone last November intimated his suspicion that the figures then published were incorrect. Mr. Fawcett and other Indian authorities also reiterated doubts. Lord Lytton denounced Mr. Gladstone's attack as calumnious and cowardly. Lord Stanhope and Sir Stafford Northcote affirmed the accuracy of the official accounts in the House of Commons, and the country acquiesced accordingly in the Ministerial refusal to charge part of

THE AFGHAN EXPENSES

to England. If Mr. Fawcett is correct, the Ministers, after all this had happened, though acquainted with the real facts ten days before the House adjourned, withheld the knowledge of them, obviously fearing the effect on the elections. This is among the first subjects for Parliamentary debate. Even Tory papers admit that the charge, if proved and unexplained, must destroy every public man guilty of complicity in such a juggle.

A NEW PAPER.

Mr. Greenwood, within forty-eight hours after his retirement from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, received offers exceeding $500,000 to establish a new journal. Politicians, Horse Guardsmen, financiers, and others in high social positions, were among the subscribers. The arrangements are nearly completed, and the paper will appear in a few days. The name of the paper is still uncertain, but the form, typography, and general features will be similar to those of the *Gazette*, with some improvements.

A recent letter from

MINISTER LOWELL,

dated at Biarritz, says his wife is somewhat worse, but hopes to be able to travel. He intends to start with her on Tuesday next, and reach London by way of Havre and Southampton before the 17th inst., when his leave of absence expires.

BRET HARTE,

since the Royal Academy dinner, at which his speech was only moderately successful, has made a brief visit to Glasgow and returned to London, where he is much lionized, as the guest of Lord Granville, the Duke of St. Albans, and Mr. Froude. He returns to Crifeld to close up the Consulate there, intending then to come back to London for the remainder of the month.

Mr. Swinburne publishes

A NEW VOLUME OF SONGS

of the "Spring Tides," containing among other poems a remarkable birthday ode to Victor Hugo, a sonnet on the proposed desecration of Westminster Abbey, invoking scorn, everlasting and eternal shame on the Dean for the projected insult to France and England.

MME. MODJESKA,

though creating a marked sensation by her first appearance in "Heart's Ease," has failed to attract good houses during the week, partly from the badness of the play, and partly because she was obliged to appear afternoons in a remote theatre. She hopes shortly to arrange for evening performances in a new play. The Prince of Wales declared himself surprised and delighted, and sent her a bouquet of camelias at the end of the third act. The audiences, though small, are enthusiastic. The newspaper criticisms are eulogistic.

EDWIN BOOTH.

Mr. Hollingshead contradicts the reported engagement of Mr. Booth for the Gaiety Theatre, but says he will gladly arrange for Mr. Booth's appearance in London if he so desires and his engagements will permit. Mr. Mapleson announces the commencement of the season at Her Majesty's Opera-House on Saturday next, Mme. Nilsson appearing in "Faust."

THE NEW APPOINTMENTS

show that a good deal of wisdom has been exercised in the selections. Lord Dufferin was tendered the Viceroyalty of Ireland and of India, but declined, preferring to remain at St. Petersburg.

Mr. Goschen replaces Mr. Layard at Constantinople, where his financial talents will have full scope in preserving British interests until the expected catastrophe takes place.

The Viceroyalty of Ireland was offered the Duke of Connaught, but he also declined.

Lord Ripon's appointment as Viceroy of India displeases *Vanity Fair*, which recalls the fact that "He was selected by Mr. Gladstone to go to Washington in order to make the Alabama claims surrender." Col. Gordon, of Chinese fame, accompanies him as Secretary, and Sir Garnet Wolseley, who has been recalled from Africa, will follow to take charge of Afghan military matters.

While on the subject of

THE MINISTRY,

it is but justice to say that the papers to-day deny the authenticity of Sir Charles Dilke's alleged interview with a correspondent of the *Voltaire* which was published a few days ago. They assert that the views now attributed to him are those he entertained years ago, and that he has since changed his mind. The interview has not, however, been specifically denied by Sir Charles himself.

Among the curious

GOSSIP

of the society papers this week is the story that Beaconsfield said last July that Dilke was one of the few men he knew who had in him the making of a capital Foreign Secretary. It is also said that a bet has been made at the Carlton Club by a member of the Conservative Government of £1,000 to £500 that Dilke, if he lives, will within five years be Prime Minister or a leading statesman in power. All this simply illustrates the conviction entertained here of the growing strength of the Radical element in the Liberal party.

A daughter was born to Mme. Gerster at Bologna last Sunday.

Mr. Cross, to whom Miss Evans was married on Wednesday, is the representative of the American banking-house of Brown, Shipley & Co.

All hope of the training-ship Atalanta has been given up, the different vessels dispatched in search of her having returned from their fruitless mission.

GENERAL SATISFACTION.

Special Cable.

PARIS, May 8.—The result of the prosecution of the Republican journal *L'Union* at Bourges, for calling Judge Boen a "purveyor of victims for the mixed commissions," has given general satisfaction. MM. Brisson and Albert Joly, who defended the journal, asked permission to prove the truth of the alleged slanders, which being accorded, they fully established their case. Instead, therefore, of the 10,000 francs damages which were demanded, the tribunal awarded 1,250 francs for the "outrage," thereby ignoring the question of defamation. The decision is an important one on the eve of discussing the bill for the reformation of the French magistracy.

THE JESUITS.

A conversation was had with the head of the great Jesuit school the other day anent Paul Bert's sensational bill for subjecting young men who are training for the Church or for the purpose of becoming teachers to a year's military service. The Jesuits, like the mass of clericals here, have a deep-rooted dislike to the proposed measure, which, they complain, would deter many from joining the priesthood. It does not appear, however, that the persons most interested—that is, the neophytes themselves—feel very great indignation. A number of young teachers have just given public expression to their approval of M. Bert's bill, and have even suggested that it should be made retrospective in action. The Protestants also profess perfect satisfaction, and the leading organ of the reformed faith declares that it rejoices at the prospect of the Christian Church being spared the support of cowards and lukewarm apostles, who turn priests merely to escape the military duties which are rendered by common mortals.

PERE HYACINTHE

finds it impossible to continue his Gallican campaign unless the State aids him. He intends soliciting Government assistance shortly.

WANTS PEACE.

A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs as follows: "The Russian representatives abroad have received a circular in which the Czar's Government expresses its sincere desire for peace, and requests its Ambassadors to use all their influence with foreign Governments to assure it. Prince Gortschakoff is preparing to leave for Carlsbad."

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Special Cable.

LONDON, May 8.—What a busy, ubiquitous man the Prince of Wales is. He seldom leaves a stone unturned that is likely in any way to bring him popularity. He attended the first appearance of Modjeska, and the same evening was also present at the Royal Academy banquet, where Bret Harte, who was one of the guests, got the first inning in complimenting the Prince, but at the same time expressing himself as a little disappointed at not finding him such a big man as he had expected. Next, the Prince is seen on the Newmarket race-course, where the American trotters that have come from New York were exhibited for his amusement. His Royal Highness was much pleased with their performance.

To give the program of the Prince's labors and wanderings for a week: Monday he went with the Princess of Wales to Portsmouth to bring home his sons, Albert Victor and George; Tuesday evening the Prince and Princess saw the "Pirates of Penzance"; Wednesday he gave a dinner at the Marlborough House, at which nearly all the new members of the Cabinet were present; Friday afternoon he held a levee by command of the Queen at St. James Palace. Presentations to this Court are considered to be equivalent to presents to her Majesty in person. Among those who were thus honored on the occasion was the Hon. J. W. Foster, United States Minister to Russia, presented by the United States Chargé d' Affaires Saturday night to see Mme. Albani in "Lohengrin." Next Monday evening he will attend Miss Genevieve Ward's matinée performance of "L'Aventurière," and a fortnight hence he is announced to lay the foundation-stone of Truro Cathedral.

PRINCE LEOPOLD,

with a suite of several officers, sails next Thursday on the Sardinian for Canada. The Queen is seldom seen in public. She may possibly open the exhibition of Indian collections at South Kensington this month, but it is very uncertain.

The Liberal papers emphatically dwell upon the reassuring effect the change of Government has produced abroad. France, Russia, and Germany, they say, are complacent, and the Austrian fantom raised by Mr. Gladstone was quietly laid in its grave the moment the Austrian Embassy at London came in contact with the new Cabinet. It is reported at Berlin that the politicians are openly discussing the probable disruption of the Ottoman Empire, and express the opinion that Constantinople must ultimately fall under British dominion.

THE CITY-HALL.

ALDERMAN-ELECT WATKINS qualified yesterday.

THE City Treasurer yesterday received $5,724 from the Water Department, $1,335 from the Collector, $469 from the Controller, and $200,000 from the County Collector.

BIDS were opened yesterday for supplying the city with paving blocks. The bids ranged from $11.25 to $11.40 for pine, and from $10 to $10.10 for hemlock. No award was made.

BIDS were opened yesterday for furnishing the city with lumber. The bids were $8 and $8.50 per 1,000 for hemlock, and from $18.50 to $20 for oak on the specifications. There were no bids for pine for some reason or other. No award was made.

THE only Aldermen who have taken out a license to keep a dog are Smyth, Waldo, and Throop, and the only police officer is Capt. Hathaway. In a few days the authorities will begin to issue summonses against those who have not taken out a license, and there will be some sport.

COMPLAINT was made at the Building Department yesterday that King, of concert-saloon fame, was violating the building ordinance in the erection of an establishment at 337 State street. The records showed that he had gotten a permit to build a fence at that number, and this was all that could be learned on the subject.

SMALL-POX AND MEASLES.

Another case of small-pox was reported yesterday, and the unfortunate was the father of the two children who were taken from No. 1199 West Lake street two weeks ago, and died of the disease. He will be taken to the hospital this morning. Another case of exposed measles was also reported, the patient being a man who had been sent to the County Agent the day before, and who had been turned into the street because that official had no means of caring for him. He had been found by the police under the sidewalk at the corner of Halsted and Meridian streets, but before the Health Officer could reach him he had disappeared, and, up to last accounts, was supposed to be abroad scattering the disease. Mrs. Page and baby were at the Health-Office, as they had been the day before, and, there being no place to take them, Dr. De Wolf sent out and procured a bed and clothing for them, and they were doing reasonably well at last accounts. He supplied them with food during the day at his own expense, and will keep them at his office until they are well. As yet, the child has no symptoms of the disease, but it is only a matter of time when it will be attacked.

A DAMAGE DECISION.

City-Attorney Grinnell yesterday won a victory for the city before Judge Rogers which is of more than passing importance. June 12, 1878, it appears, Mrs. Deborah Stevens, of Englewood, while passing along La Salle street, near Van Buren, broke through a rotten plank in the sidewalk, and injured one of her legs. She claimed $15,000 damages; but, while the evidence showed that the plank was rotten, it failed to show that the city had any knowledge of the fact; and, on the strength of it, the case was dismissed before reaching the jury. In deciding the matter, the Court laid down the principle that the city was not liable for defects in the sidewalks which were not of a dangerous character and known to be such, and the decision is important in that most of such cases—certainly in the one in question—they are tried on the assumption that a jury must find for the plaintiff upon the injury being shown. About 100 such cases are now pending.

EXPLANATORY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., May 8.—The explanation for the change in the proprietorship of the *Herald* is, that Mr. Parsons' health was not equal to the strain upon it made necessary if he continued as editor. His management had not been successful financially, and he sold a controlling interest in the paper to some friends of Mr. Keffer, of the *Leader* staff, who will be benefited by the change. Sensational stories telegraphed from this city to the effect that the change troubles the *Leader* are all bosh.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

has opened a branch in Chicago, Mr. A. Wickson, Manager, and has purchased a splendid burglar-proof safe from J. W. Norris, of the Diebold Safe & Lock Company, thus adding another to the long list of banks in this city who depend for protection upon the works made by the Diebold Company.

M. Bernhardt, optician, adjusts glasses to all defects of vision upon scientific principles, and is recommended by the medical faculty and clergy of Chicago and thousands who have used his glasses. Office, Room 3, 125 State street.

If you wish to buy a good gold or silver watch, key or stem winder, or have one you wish repaired by one of the best watchmakers in Chicago, go to Dexter's, 152 Dearborn street.

The Eldredge Sewing-Machine.—It leads the world, and is the best for you to buy. Sold on monthly payments. 199 State street.

Chas. K. Miller & Co.'s Advertising Agency, established three years ago, do a large and successful business.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Speaking of the sudden variations in the weather and the danger of taking cold, a friend says it isn't safe to change a pocket-handkerchief nowadays.

"Oh! mister," said an old lady after a bicycle had passed her, "just now I seed a wagon-wheel runnin' away with a man. You kin believe it or not. I wouldn't if I hadn't seed it myself."

Order your statue before you die. Then if the artist turns you out too small in the back and too large on the nose you can tell him what you think of his skill.

Owing to the amount of moving this season the leading music houses experience some difficulty in handling the pianos. Messrs. Pelton, Pomeroy & Cross, whose sales during the past month have been unusually heavy, report that they find it almost impossible to deliver pianos promptly, as their men have to attend to so many removals, and many have necessarily been disappointed by the delays.

Mifflin Mayer, a mind reader, formerly of Cincinnati, where he married a woman with a daughter, is so well satisfied with the family that he desires, apparently, to marry them all. He has just eloped with his step-daughter, and is now living in Boston with that young woman.

Brick painting and penciling, so much the rage in Philadelphia and Boston, is being largely introduced by O'Brien Bros., 367 State street,—J. W. Doane, Esq., F. Tuttle, Esq., W. Walk, Esq., and Enos Johnson, Esq., being a few of those having their buildings beautified and permanently benefited in this way.

The experienced married man not only shakes the carpets, but he also "shakes" all other spring house-cleaning by going to a neighboring city for a week on "business."

Smith's, 122 Dearborn, is the only place in the city where one can always find a full line of Seaside and Franklin Square Libraries; also all the numbers of Stoddarts, Munro's, and Boosey's musical libraries.

We cannot be too grateful to the Naugatuck man who has invented a rubber shoe that can be carried in the pocket. This will obviate leaving it in the hall for some one to drain his umbrella in.

The Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Co. have removed their stove office to 95 Lake street, corner store, under the Tremont House. Their "wire gauze" oil-stove still takes the lead everywhere. Nearly two thousand of them were sold during April.

A little girl of Sullivan, Moultrie Co., Ill., has the past winter had, first whooping cough, then chicken pox, and a few days ago took the measles. As she lay tossing upon her pillow she looked up at her father and said, "Papa, what comes next?"

H. C. Haselhun, dealer in fruits, teas, and coffees, has removed from 72 State street to 171 Madison street, and has added a splendid stock of fine groceries for the better accommodation of his patrons.

John B. Gough complains of liquor-drinking on railroad trains. There is a "smash" there pretty often, to say nothing of the conductor's punch.

It is no exaggeration to say that John Kranz's mead and soda water are the best to be found in the city, and only five cents per glass. Try a glass.

Daniel Webster was a great man, but when he found the pigs in the front yard he got right down to other men's level in a minute and a half, and he didn't climb back until he had used up every brickbat around the place.

John H. Fall, formerly of the Gault House Exchange, has opened with a splendid stock of imported and domestic liquors and cigars at 169 East Madison street, where he will be pleased to see his old friends.

A New York Justice of the Peace refused to recognize the lactometer as a test in a milk case, but swallowed a tumblerful himself and called out: "Chalk—$10 fine."

The worst cases of nervous prostration and female weakness readily yield to Dr. D'Unger's cinchona-rubra treatment, which is such an effectual cure for drunkenness.

Ten different men claim to have first got the idea of the telephone. Most of their claims are as empty as the "hello!" which starts off a conversation.

Mr. Snow, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets, has just received 15,000 pounds of the choicest maple sugar ever seen in Chicago.

The world is the book of women.—*Exchange.* A disreputable old bachelor says this may be so, but some women don't read it. They manage to find out all that occurs in it by gadding around town and questioning their neighbors.

It is the Matthews & Holt, not the Matthews, gas-machine, as THE TRIBUNE styled it yesterday, that is superior to all others.

A woman's journal says Gabriella T. Stickney, for a number of years a compositor in the Chicago *Legal News* office, "has secured the appointment of Notary Public, and now does most of the swearing for the Village of Collyer, Kas." If the lady is as gifted in profane history as some male compositors, she might include the adjoining county in her swearing territory without feeling overworked.

The instantaneous photographs of children at Smith's studio, 206 N. Clark, are charming.

It is said that "All things come to him who will but wait"; but at a hotel table that depends somewhat upon the waiter.

Walter C. Lyman, elocutionist, has returned and located Room 30 Central Music-Hall.

A friend explains how a young lady yields her heart to a rough-looking sailor. He says she is carried by a salt.

A St. Louis rich man drew up a will which was so pathetically worded that it moved all his relatives to tears. It left all his property to an orphan asylum.

A traveler says it is true that many young Russians will eat candles. Of course they will; they eat up the candles so that they may kiss in the dark.

AN INVESTIGATION.

Facts for Business-Men—Attention, Property-Owners.

In the *Times*, issue of March 6, appeared an article on fire-insurance, the organization abroad of companies designed, apparently, for this country, and the system of flash advertising indulged in by many of their agents. Mention was made of two French companies, organized last summer, one of which was introduced with great éclat to the Western public, an advertisement showing a greater "amount of surplus to policyholders" than appeared in the sworn statement of the company, and omitting to show an impairment of capital, thus violating the Illinois law relative to publication of fire insurance statements. The advertisement was discontinued by order, as alleged, of the Auditor of State. A few weeks after the appearance of the *Times*' comments an additional statement was filed with the Auditor by the Company in question, showing a surplus of $6,164, and a better condition. The *Investigator*, of this city, in its April number, issued a week ago, sees fit to style the article an unjust and unwarranted attack, and now the *Times* readers may judge whether criticism applied to erroneous statements of institutions violating the laws of the State can be so easily put down by further misstatements in a journal "devoted to the interests of insurance."

The *Investigator* issues a fire-insurance chart "showing the condition of the companies Jan. 1, 1880, which are authorized to transact business in Illinois." These charts are recommended to companies and property-owners as compiled from the sworn statements in the Auditor's office, and are used by insurance agents and the insuring public as a source of reliable information relative to the worth and financial standing of fire-insurance companies at a certain time,—viz.: 1st January.

In the list of companies in that chart appears the name of the Company referred to,—the Métropole,—stating that it had $1,031,290 surplus, accompanied by a reference footnote: "(c) Last home office statement." *The home office statement of that date showed no such amount of surplus, but did show an impairment of over $18,000;* and the statement was on file in the Auditor's office at Springfield when the chart was being compiled.

To commence business with impaired capital would be a poor introduction for any company, hence initiated advertisements with a false surplus in annual fire chart would be worthy of the genius for finance which so eminently characterizes such alleged schemes. If the impairment could not readily be made good, and public attention was drawn to the figures in chart, they could be called a "typographical error," or "mistake of the proof-reader."

"What the people of this country want is insurance, not bombastic statements," said the same insurance journal relative to another company; and when foreign companies issue distorted advertisements and refer to prominent trustees, property-owners will do well to remember the old adage, "All is not gold that glitters." The record of the Scottish Commercial Fire-Insurance Company (recently amalgamated) shows that exaggerated announcements of financial ability with the appointment of prominent citizens as local trustees, will not always succeed. Therefore, when urged to accept a policy in a foreign fire company, let the test be age and amount of assets in this country. The agent may refer to well-known citizens as trustees; to large "subscribed" and "guaranteed" capital in other countries; keep him to the question, and if he shows you a fire chart—it may not be correct in amount of surplus.

There are foreign companies of age and responsibility represented throughout the land that can show from $1,000,000 to $8,000,000 available assets in the United States. Consider their merits, and remember that "as good as gold" is not what is wanted when gold itself is obtainable.—*From Chicago Times, May 8th.*

Times: Our highest artists in dentistry: The McChesneys beyond doubt, though but $8 a set.

Rosy-cheeked misses and pretty boys buy their candy at Dawson's, 211 State street.

The moth will not attack a fabric that is packed in Buck & Rayner's "Moth Powder."

MARRIAGES.

SHELDEN—TAYLOR—At the pastor's study of the First M. E. Church, corner Clark and Washington-sts., by Dr. Williamson, May 6, Mr. Harry S. Shelden, of San Francisco, Cal., and Miss Belle G. Taylor, of Rochelle, Ill.

SAMMONS—HALL—April 28, by the Rev. H. W. Thomas, Mr. T. J. Sammons and Mrs. E. L. Hall, both of Chicago. No cards. At home at St. Dennis Hotel.

CORLIES—WEBSTER—On Thursday evening, May 6, at the residence of Mr. Thomas H. Webster, No. 88 Flournoy-st., by the Rev. A. K. Parker, Mr. William C. Corlies and Miss Sarah H. Webster.

HATHAWAY—HAMMOND—May 6, by the Rev. Charles Hall Everest, at the residence of Mr. Joseph Jones, 2236 Indiana-av., Charles H. Hathaway and Laura Hammond.

DEATHS.

WALLACE—On May 8, at 350 Root-st., Town of Lake, Mary, wife of John Wallace.

Funeral from her late residence, Sunday, May 9, at 3 o'clock.

BROWN—At the residence, 286 State-st., Joseph, son of George and Mary Brown, aged 18 months and 8 days.

Funeral at 10 a. m., Monday.

BROPHY—On Saturday, May 8, of bronchitis, P. Alvord, son of Elizabeth and Nicholas Brophy, aged 7 months and 3 days.

READ—On May 7, Irene, daughter of Robert and Annie I. Read, aged 4 weeks.

Funeral Sunday at 2 p. m., from their residence corner Dunning-st. and Seminary-av. Lake View friends of the family invited.

☞ Albany and Syracuse (N. Y.) papers please copy.

BELL—At the residence of C. W. Willard, Esq., 2446 Prairie-av., Hattie Louise, beloved daughter of Kossuth H. and Emma M. Bell, aged 3 months and 4 days.

Funeral Sunday, May 9, at 2 p. m., by carriages to Oakwood.

CARPENTER—May 8, Merrick F. Carpenter, in the 31st year of his age.

Remains interred in Graceland Cemetery.

MURRAY—May 8, at his late residence, 343 Twenty-fourth-st., John Murray. He was born in the County Tyrone, Ireland.

Carriages to Calvary Cemetery, Monday, May 10, at 10 o'clock.

INGRAM—In this city, May 8, Clara Ames Ingram, youngest child of A. B. and Clara S. Ingram, aged 4 years and 2 months.

☞ Akron and Newark (O.) papers please copy.

BARRETT—May 8, at his residence, 240 Sedgwick-st., Henry Barrett, aged 72 years.

Funeral Monday, May 10, at 10:30 a. m., from Church of Holy Name, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

STOKES—On Saturday morning, May 8, of paralysis of the heart, Mark Stokes.

Funeral Monday morning, May 10, from the residence 3024 State-st., at 9:30, to St. James' Church, and thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family invited. The members of Division No. 3, A. O. H., are requested to meet at Walters Hall, 3023 State-st., Monday, May 10, at 9 a. m. sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of Mark Stokes.

WILLIAMS—On May 7, Mrs. Filge Williams, aged 42 years.

Funeral Monday, May 10, at 10 a. m., from 179 North Clark-st.

BROWNSON—At Leadville, Colo., on Thursday, May 6, of pneumonia, Charles B. Brownson, of the late firm of Brownson Bros. & Co., of this city, aged 37 years and 9 months.

His remains will be taken to Connecticut for burial.

☞ Bridgeport (Conn.) papers please copy.

THOMAS—At 329 Ohio-st., on May 8, George Sidney, only son of C. P. and Jennie L. Thomas, aged 4 months.

Funeral from the house on Monday, May 10, at 2 p. m.

WHITE—May 8, at 3:30 p. m., at 594 Fulton-st., of typho-malarial fever, Katie F., beloved wife of Frank M. White, aged 21 years.

Funeral Tuesday, at 10 a. m.

☞ Beloit (Wis.) and Evansville (Ind.) papers please copy.

BARRON—The funeral services of Michael Barron will take place from his late residence, No. 146 West Eighteenth-st., on Monday, May 10, 1880, at 10 o'clock, to the Church of the Sacred Heart, and thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ATTENTION—GEO. A. CUSTER POST, NO. 40, G. A. R.—Next regular meeting to be held Tuesday evening, May 18, at G. A. R. hall, 167 East Washington-st. Comrades bear in mind. Visiting comrades invited. By order LEONARD S. HUDSON, Commander.
JOHN MORAN, Adjutant.

A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF COMPANY D, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers will be held at Palmer House club-room Wednesday evening, May 12, at 8 o'clock. Members will please send their address to CHARLES CATLIN, Secretary, care Western Union Telegraph Company.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SWISS BENEVOLENT Society Sunday, May 9, at 2:30 p. m., in Uhlich's Hall, North Clark-st. Members and friends of the Society are invited to attend. A. BUCHER, Secretary.

CHICAGO UNION VETERAN CLUB—REGULAR monthly meeting at Palmer House to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIETY—173 EAST RANdolph-st. President, Mrs. Annie E. Walbert; Vice-President, Mrs. T. J. Bluthardt; Secretary, George S. Redfield; Treasurer, Lyman J. Gage. Directors—The Hon. E. B. Washburne, the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, the Hon. Leonard Swett, Gen. A. L. Chetlain, the Rev. H. W. Thomas, George S. Redfield, the Hon. William Vocke, N. K. Fairbank, and Lyman J. Gage.

Strangers assisted, and employment for girls and women. 173 East Randolph-st.

Boarding and sewing department and laundry at Industrial Home.

THE WASHBURNE DELEGATES TO THE County Convention will please meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel Monday morning at 8 o'clock. JAMES A. KIRK.

THE BLAINE DELEGATES TO THE COUNTY Convention will please meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel Monday morning at 8 o'clock. C. B. FARWELL.

BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

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100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
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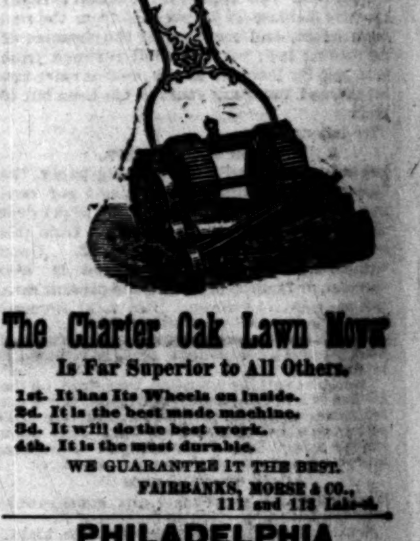

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20 Prizes $500 each	10,000		
9 Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes			2,700
9 Prizes $200 each, Approximation Prizes			1,800
9 Prizes $100 each, Approximation Prizes			900
1,960 Prizes			$112,400

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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

Beginning TO-MORROW (Monday, May 10, 1880), THE
CHICAGO DAILY TELEGRAPH
Will again be published as a Morning Newspaper. It will appear in an entirely new dress of type, and will be greatly enlarged. The price will be TWO CENTS per copy.

The SUNDAY TELEGRAPH will be a large eight-page paper, and will be sold at THREE CENTS per copy.

Daily and Sunday, delivered in the city promptly and regularly, FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

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This favorite house opens June 25. Application for rooms will meet with prompt attention. Address until June 1, Box 30, Providence, R. I. J. E. BRADFORD.

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THE HESS OPEN FIRE PLACE
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DR. A. REEVES JACKSON
Has removed his Office and Residence to 271 Michigan-av., near Peck-court. Office hours, 8 to 9 and 2 to 4. Edison Telephone.

RELIGIOUS.

Ernest Renan's Recent Lecture on Saints Peter and Paul,

In Which He Considers the Legend of the Founding of the Roman Church.

Religious Persecution in Russia—Fifteen Millions of People Cruelly Plagued.

Some Reflections on the Danger of Being Too Good—Presbyterian Church Dry-Rot.

General Notes, Personals, Sunday Humor—Services To-Day.

UNBELIEF.

There is no unbelief;
Whoever plants a seed beneath the sod,
And waits to see it push away the clod,
Trusts he in God.

Whoever says, when clouds are in the sky,
"Be patient, heart! light breaketh by and by,"
Trusts the Most High.

Whoever sees, 'neath winter's field of snow,
The silent harvest of the future grow,
God's power must know.

Whoever lies down on his couch to sleep,
Content to lock each sense in slumber deep,
Knows God will keep.

Whoever says, "To-morrow," "The Unknown,"
"The Future," trusts that power alone
He dares disown.

The heart that looks on when the eyelids close,
And dares to live when life has only woes,
God's comfort knows.

There is no unbelief;
And day by day, and night unconsciously,
The heart lives by that faith the lips deny;
God knoweth why.

—*Watchman.*

PETER AND PAUL.

M. ERNEST RENAN'S LECTURES ON THE LEGEND OF THE ROMAN CHURCH—A BRILLIANT DISCOURSE.

On April 8 M. Renan delivered in St. George's Hall, Langham place, London, the second Hibbert lecture on "The Legend of the Roman Church—Peter and Paul." In the first he endeavored to show the inextricable difficulty in which the Roman Empire found itself in the first century in dealing with religion. In the inevitable death-grapple with Paganism, it was already becoming clearer and clearer that Judaism, under the Christian form, must carry the day. The future belonged to the Jew. The Jewish colony at Rome dated from about B. C. 60. The Israelites multiplied rapidly. Cicero plumed himself on his courage in having resisted them. Cæsar favored them, and found them trustworthy. The mob hated them, found them spiteful, and charged them with forming a secret society whose members pushed themselves forward without scruple at the cost of others. But all did not judge thus hastily; the Jews had as many friends as libelers. Juvenal's sneers at the Judaizing ladies of his time proved the literal fulfillment of Zachariah's prophecy, that people would lay hold of the skirts of a Jew and would beg to be led to Zion. The Ghetto of that early age was across the Tiber; hence in the poorest and dirtiest slums of the city, most likely near the modern Porta Portese. The first nucleus of Rome's Jewish population had been freedmen, mostly sprung from prisoners of war brought by Pompey from Jerusalem. They had clung to their religion in spite of their cruel bondage, and their synagogs at Rome had never broken off their relations with Jerusalem. The original colony had been reinforced by many emigrants, who were started in life by their brethren as peddlers, or became adepts in the trade of begging. No Roman who respected himself ever set foot in the quarter, which was a sink of the most despised classes and the most disgusting industries. The police never penetrated into the district save when its squabbles grew too bloody or too frequent. Few quarters of Rome were so free. There were no politics there, and in ordinary times no hindrance to religious rites or proselytism.

A world of ideas was hatching in this 'longshore population, but was lost in the roar of the great city, and the proud patricians who promenaded the Aventine did not dream, when they deigned to look across the Tiber, what a future was preparing in those hovels at the foot of the Janiculum. Near the port was the Taberna Meritoria, a kind of low lodging-house used by soldiers and the like, where the Roman cockneys were shown an oil spring reputed to have gushed from a rock. Afterwards the taberna became a church, and under Alexander Severus there was a lawsuit about the property between the Christians and the guild of innkeepers, and the Emperor adjudged the house to the Christians. We were here plainly on the native soil of an old popular Christianity, which must have been among the number of those "foreign superstitions" against whose encroachments Claudius and his Senate took politic precautions in the former half of the first century. It was quite natural, M. Renan argued, that the Capital should hear of the name of Jesus long before the evangelization of the intermediate provinces, as that a towering mountain peak should be gilded by the dawn much sooner than the valleys. Rome was the Mediterranean port with which the Syrians had most business. It must be admitted, then, that towards A. D. 50 some Jews from Syria, already Christians, entered the Imperial Capital, and communicated to their fellows the faith which had already made themselves happy. Nobody then thought that the founder of a new Empire, a second Romulus, was then lodging at the port on the straw. Others followed soon, and letters from Syria brought by the new comers told of a movement which was incessantly spreading. A small group flocked together, everybody smelling of garlic, poor and dirty proletarians,—these ancestors of the Roman prelacy,—unknown, unmannered men, clad in malodorous stable slops, with tainted breath like that of ill-fed people. We know the names of a pious Jewish couple who were mixed up with these movements,—Aquila, originally of Pontus, a tent-maker like Paul, and Priscilla, his wife.

But we ought to see, not in St. Peter's, but in the old Ghetto at the Porta Portese, the birthplace of Western Christendom. Some small chapel ought to have been reared to the two good Jews from Pontus who first syllabied upon the quays at Rome the name of Jesus. One main point to be noted was that the Church of Rome was not, like the churches of Asia Minor, Macedonia, and Greece, planted by Paul. It was a Jewish Christian foundation directly sprung from the Church of Jerusalem. Here Paul would never be on his own ground; he would see in this great Church many weaknesses, which he would treat indulgently, but which could not fail to wound his exalted idealism. Attached to the circumcision and to externalism, Ebionite in its taste for abstinences, and in its doctrine more Jewish than Christian as to the person and death of Jesus, as well as by its strong attachment to Millenarianism, the Church of Rome presented from its earliest days the essential characteristics which mark it throughout its long and marvelous history. A daughter of Jerusalem in the direct line, the Church of Rome would always bear an ascetic and sacerdotal stamp opposed to the Protestant tendency of Paul. Peter was always destined to be her real chief, and in the next place, inspired by the political and hierarchical genius of old Rome, she was to become a veritable New Jerusalem, the city of the Pontificate, of hierarchical and rubrical religion, of material sacraments justifying of themselves, the city of ascetics. She would be the Church of authority. For her the only proof of apostolic mission would be a letter signed by the Apostles. All the good and all the evil which the Church of Jerusalem did to nascent Christianity the Church of Rome would do to the Universal Church. In vain did Paul write to her his fine epistle to expound to her the mystery of the cross of Jesus, and of salvation by faith alone. She understood next to nothing of it. But Luther, fourteen and a half centuries afterwards, was to understand it and to open a new era in the secular series of the alternate triumphs of Peter and Paul.

M. Renan spoke of St. Paul's arrival at Rome in A. D. 61, for the purpose of prosecuting the appeal he had made to the Emperor, as a great event in the world's history. In his chains the apostle of the Gentiles believed that in this event this apostolic career had culminated. It had been preluded by a second apparition of Christ, who had bidden him be of good cheer, assuring him that as he had borne witness of him at Jerusalem, so should he also at Rome. The learned lecturer then gave an elaborate account of what he called the profound divisions of which already, in the first century from the foundation of Christianity, sundered the disciples of Jesus,—so profound, he said, that all the differences which divided orthodox folks, heretics, schismatics in our own days were as nothing compared with the dissensions between Peter and Paul. The views presented were those arrived at by the so-called Tubingen school of ecclesiastical history and theology. The Church of Jerusalem refused communion to all uncircumcised Christians, however pious. Paul, on the contrary, preached that to uphold the old law was to insult Jesus, as implying the insufficiency of His merits for the believer's justification. Jerusalem with its Bishop James, with which church Peter was in close alliance, sent out opposition missions to counterwork those of Paul. Peter, whose rôle in the Judaizing party was that of a kind of timid trimmer between the Ebionite and Pauline extremes, came to Rome with some such intent, and, seemingly, not very long after Paul's arrival there. At the Reformation the Protestants made a kind of dogma of the denial that he had ever been there, thus dethroning the Pope at once, who claimed the headship of Christendom as the lineal successor of St. Peter. For the Roman Catholic assumption of St. Peter's arrival at Rome in A. D. 42 and his Pontificate there of twenty-three or twenty-four years, M. Renan proved in detail that there was no tangible evidence; while, to mention nothing else, the silence of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans (written A. D. 58) and of the closing verses of the Acts were quite conclusive against it. On the other hand, he marshaled a powerful array of arguments for answering in the affirmative the question as to Peter's having visited Rome after Paul. Peter's martyrdom is attested by extremely ancient evidence, and the somewhat later tradition which connects it with the Neronian persecution at Rome has all antecedent probability in its favor. The mystical Babylon whence he dates his epistle can only be Rome. It was quite admissible that Peter came to Rome, as he came to Antioch, following on the heels of Paul, and with a view to neutralize his influence. About the year 60 the Christian community was in a state of spiritual excitement, which presented quite a contrast to the twenty years of calm waiting for the end which followed the death of Jesus.

M. Renan, after deploring the mystery which overhangs so many of the facts of primitive Christianity, addressed himself to penetrate, as far as was possible, the veil which hides from us the circumstances of the death of Peter and Paul. It would never, he said, be wholly pierced. The likeliest view was that both perished in the great massacre of the Christians ordained by Nero. As to the fact of such a massacre there was no room for doubt, since we had it on the authority of Tacitus. It was an episode in the history of the great fire of Rome, which broke out on July 19, A. D. 64, and not only destroyed entirely three out of the fourteen regions of which the city consisted, but reduced seven more to blackened walls. Of this frightful disaster, the suspicion which Nero fell under of having caused it, and the heartlessness with which the tyrant abandoned the Christians to the rising waves of the public wrath, M. Renan gave a most graphic recital. It was but too easy for Nero to carry out his infernal idea of making the new religionists the scapegoats of his own crime. They were still worse hated than himself. The horror they felt for the temples made it very conceivable to the bigoted mob that they had at least fed, if they had not lighted the flames. Some strict Jews would not carry money because it bore Cæsar's image, while others would not pass through any city gate surmounted by a statue. The song over burning Rome in the Apocalypse, written four years and a half afterwards, most likely borrowed some traits from the great fire of A. D. 64. The exultation there expressed was too congenial to the pious sectaries, who were not unlikely to have been in spirit the saints and angels applauding from on high what was regarded as a just expiation. Nero offered his gardens across the Tiber for the shows, in which the victims were to be the Christians clad in the skins of wild beasts, while others dressed in garments saturated with oil and pitch served as living torches to illuminate the horrid scene. M. Renan described this fête of Nero's gardens on the 1st of August, a day which he could only compare with that of Golgotha, of sufficiently realistic detail. The event was one of the most solemn in the history of Christianity. After remarking that the solidity of a building is in proportion to the virtue, the sacrifices, the devotion deposited on the foundation-stone, he added, that fanatics alone can found anything. Judaism lives on still because of the intense frenzy of its prophets and annalists; Christianity by means of its witnesses. Nero's orgy was the great baptism of blood which marked out Rome, now the city of martyrs, as destined to play a signal part in the history of Christianity, and to be its second Holy City. It was the taking possession of the Vatican Hill by a kind of triumphal procession unknown till then. The hateful and brainless Emperor did not see that he was founding a new order of things, and was signing for the future a charter whose provisions would be matter of claim at the end of 1,800 years. M. Renan proceeded to argue that Peter and Paul were both martyred at this epoch, and not improbably in the manner attested by tradition,—namely: Peter being crucified with his head downward and Paul by beheading.

CHURCH DRY-ROT.

A CORRESPONDENT CRITICISED.

The Interior.

A [Presbyterian] writer in THE TRIBUNE offers to explain why we have not so many Presbyterian churches in Chicago as we had ten years ago. His answer is, "Intolerance and dogmatism—cast-iron theology." There is room for difference of opinion here. We do not think there is any pot-metal theology about the *Interior*. If we know ourselves, we are a great deal more desirous for the truth than for any special forms of statement. We have not shown any disposition to scare over the developments and demonstrations of science where they bear upon traditional religious beliefs. We do not reverence opinions because they are old. It is true, however, that we give to such opinions the prima facie credence to which the fact that they have time and again borne the test of reinvestigation entitles them. In short, we think that we are to be held responsible for the use of the reasoning faculties bestowed upon us, and, therefore, we try to employ them upon all subjects in a reasonable and common-sense manner. And so we all say—both pastors and people. Is there any pot-metal about that position?

But, then, we want something spiked down somewhere in this world, so that it shall not be said that everything tilts when you step on it, and falls loose when you grasp it. We have had, historically, 5,000 or 6,000 years of human reasoning, and it is about time we should know to a certainty whether there be a God. We have had 2,000 years to consider the claims of Jesus Christ, and if reason is not utterly imbecile, we ought to know by this time what we think of Him. We are satisfied to know but very little, but we want to know that precious little to a certainty. We Presbyterians, at least, wish to have it understood among ourselves that we shall proceed upon the basis of a few ascertained truths, the which, if they be not ascertained truths, we have no business to exist as a church. You may call that "intolerance" and "cast-iron," if you choose, but we defy any man to make any fundamental statement of Christian or philosophic or scientific doctrine that shall not be so. We can point our "Presbyterian" critic to a church which is dead because the Unitarians will not stand the "cast-iron theology" of their Universalist coparceners. The dogmatic demand of the "liberals" is that we all shall say to all who have gone before in religious and philosophic thinking, "Go up, thou baldheads!" Does he not see that the prevailing destructive criticism is a ridiculous pitching overboard of the compass, quadrant, charts, and chronometers, and proposing to sail a boundless sea, to nowhere, with no objective harbor in view? If all the navigators who have gone before have left us no knowledge of the true course, by what token shall we know that our new independent pilot will not steer us upon the reef?

THE OLD BELIEVERS.

FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF THE CZAR'S SUBJECTS WHO HAVE BEEN CRUELLY PERSECUTED.

New York Times.

The Czar's Ministers have been discussing an important reform, which, if carried out, will improve the miserable condition of fifteen millions of Russian dissenters, known under the general name of Old Believers.

The Russian schism (Raskol) originally appeared as an uncompromising protest, on the one side, against the autocracy that was gradually absorbing all the liberties of the people, both political and religious; on the other, against the State Church, which, being herself subjugated to the Czar, had in her turn undertaken to subjugate the people's conscience. This unequal struggle has been going on for about three centuries, and is far from being ended. The Czardom was apparently victorious at first; but the dissenters, though defeated by main force, have never been really subdued. They have been bitterly persecuted, transported to Siberia, solemnly anathematized, and outlawed throughout the Empire; yet, in spite of this, they have ever gone on multiplying, prospering, and gaining proselytes from the orthodox population, while hardly any one of them has ever turned to the orthodox Church.

The vengeance visited upon the dissenters by the centralized and combined power of State and Church in the past was dreadful. Many of their churches and chapels were either destroyed or closed; those left open they were forbidden to reconstruct or repair. They have been forbidden also hitherto to publish their religious books; have been excluded from Government employment and from the local public service; have been prohibited from providing any schools for their children, and from sending them to the public schools; have been forbidden to employ any orthodox workingmen, or to adopt the children of orthodox parents. Many of them have been forbidden to leave their place for any purpose, even for a short period of time; some of them have not been allowed even to donate money and property for charitable purposes.

Such has been the condition of 15,000,000 of the Czar's subjects, who are generally recognized as the most industrious, reliable, and peaceable of all the population of Russia. They have been treated as criminals. Here is one example of many:

"On July 17, 1879," says the *Golos*, "a party of dissenters (Molokani), nineteen families in all, came on foot to Tiflis, Caucasus, from Kazan, accompanied by armed guards. For six years they had been persecuted for propagating their doctrines; at last they were condemned to be transported to Caucasus. The men were in chains. Among these dissenters were several babies."

Among the dissenters there are those who reject all the rites of the orthodox religion (Stnunnisti); those who do not pray at all, and who destroy the holy images (Nemoliaki); those who don't pay taxes, and who reject passports (Begunl); those who regard all the authorities, from the Czar down, as servers of anti-Christ, and who anathematize all who pray for the authorities (Bezopopovzi); those living according to communistic principles (Obshchie); self-mutilators (Scoptzi); spiritual Scoptzi, a sort of Shakers; self-torturers (Khlisti); jumpers (Priguni), and many others.

It is reported that the concessions to the Old Believers will include the reopening of the closed churches, the repairing of the open ones, and the building of new ones; the right to employ orthodox priests for their services; the establishment of several industrial schools for the children, and the right to take an active part in local public affairs. These reforms will not satisfy the persistent, though silent, demands of the dissenters. The *Golos* well says: "Only complete religious tolerance and equality of political and civil rights can put an end to the sufferings of the 15,000,000 of Old Believers, who are generally recognized as the best and most enlightened part of our people."

TOO GOOD.

ON THE DANGER OF BEING SO.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 7.—If I shall assert that there is a possibility of one's being too good, of overdoing one's duty by exercising an excess of virtue, I shall expect to be set down in the catalog of lunatics; but I am, nevertheless, about to make the venture.

That the object of the parent in the education of his offspring is to make them virtuous and good, as well as intelligent, thereby fitting them for the duties of after life, none will dispute; and who has ever asked the question whether there was a possibility of imparting to the young too great a hatred of vice and too great a reverence for virtue? But I have seen people so given to the practice of virtue and so rigid in the observance of a stern moral and religious dogmatism that in their attempts to make their children good they have dwarfed their mirthfulness, discouraged their buoyancy, and brought them up to be grave and sedate at an age when "all the months, and days, and hours should dance away with down upon their feet."

I am no defender of vice. I only wish to show that virtue and goodness, like nearly all the means devised for the happiness of the race, may be carried too far. As an example, I might instance my friend Nimrod Lofty. He is a model of candor and sincerity. He has lived to threescore in the rigid practice of virtue, and, I dare say, never had a suspicion that he was, either by precept or example, going too far in his efforts to do good. But being so good himself he surveys the passing multitude from his own elevation, and often fails to make allowance for human frailties to which all are subject. This state of exceeding goodness causes him to forget the brightest gem in the cluster of Christian virtues—charity. If he hears one's habits criticised or character traduced, in place of seeking for mitigating circumstances upon which to base his judgment, he is so good that he fails to see any reason to be urged why one should err at all. This excess of virtue begets strong prejudices in favor of his own opinion, and seems to beget a habit of judging severely. He is constantly on the hunt for what he looks upon as faults or frailties in others, and seems to take pleasure in disturbing one's good opinion of one's self. The other day he began a conversation with Jack Wilby in this manner: "Now you will pardon me, Mr. Wilby,—you know what I say or do is out of pure friendship, and when I deem it my duty to put you on your guard against those hidden enemies to your peace and happiness, which are not only watching their call to destroy your prospects in life, but have hitherto even evaded your suspicion of their existence, I trust you will understand my motive. The early age at which you were left an orphan precluded the possibility of your knowing anything concerning your parents. Now it is physiologically true that heredity has much to do with the lives of men, and it is out of a sincere regard for your welfare that I wish to put you on your guard against the appetite for drink, which, I am pained to inform you, sent your father to his grave. It is no fault of yours that he fell in the midst of his days, but I trust you will see the point and not misinterpret my frankness, for there is nothing I hate more than duplicity." You may imagine the astonishment of Jack at this disclosure. Having had no warnings of any such danger, or knowledge of the cause of his father's death, he was both grieved and alarmed,—in fine, he was made miserable by an impertinent disclosure of a fact which it were better should remain a secret, and by a warning for which there was no necessity. This was one of the results of being too good, too frank, too sincere. There are others quite as conspicuous which not only cause disturbances in society, but tend to create low estimates of human character in the possessor of such excessive purity. It begets so intense a hatred of hypocrisy that it relegates to the limbo of the evil one many things not only ornamental but useful and innocent. It treats with contempt the old saying that "the truth is not to be spoken at all times," and every species of hiding the real behind the false is set down as rank hypocrisy. Wigs, imitation jewelry, artificial teeth, and sundry appliances in use to remedy the shortcomings of Dame Nature in the formation of the human vertebrate are set down in the list of the Devil's machinations to deceive. It seems paradoxical that one can be so good as to be unhappy; but how can so much goodness work its way through a world of sharp conflicts, ingratitude, selfishness, and wrong-doing without encountering a vast deal of disgust at the arts of dissimulation everywhere to be seen.

The millennium is a long way in the future, if one has to judge from the present state of the world; and we have to take society as we find it, not setting it down as altogether bad because it is not just as we would have it. AGRICOLA.

GENERAL NOTES.

The British Wesleyan thanksgiving fund has reached a total of $1,360,000.

There are two branches of the Reformed Episcopal Church in Canada. One has twelve congregations, and the other but one.

The Benedictine order of monks has given to the Church forty Popes, 200 Cardinals, fifty patriarchs, 1,630 Archbishops, 5,000 Bishops, and numerous canonized saints.

The annual report of the Church of the Latter-Day Saints, presented to the recent Conference at Plano, shows the Church numbers 12,827 communicants,—an increase of 651 over the previous year.

The Bible has been translated into 226 different languages, and the copies circulated amount to 148,000,000. More than seventy barbarous languages have been endowed with a grammar and literature.

The State Sunday-School Convention will be held at Galesburg May 11 to 13. An admirable program of exercises has been prepared by the Committee of Arrangements. The railroad companies will sell round-trip tickets at reduced rates to all desirous of attending the Convention.

The Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church is the most costly of its denomination in Baltimore, and it has the most fashionable Methodist worshipers. It cost $400,000, and has been for some time carrying a debt of $60,000. The Easter collection realized this amount, and the stately building is now paid for.

In a recent letter from Garibaldi to Baron Swift, the President of the Society of Atheists at Venice, occurs this paragraph: "I wish that Italians would understand that the atheism we profess is synonymous with freedom, reason, and science, and that its aim is to destroy the worst of human plagues—clericalism."

The Christian church on Western avenue in this city has invited Elder J. H. Wright, State Evangelist for Illinois, to become its pastor, and he has accepted the appointment. The *Evangelist*, published in this city, says of him: "Brother Wright will be a splendid addition to our ministerial corps in Chicago, and we feel confident that he will do a good work in the city."

The college book of Harvard gives statistics showing that out of 943 students who graduated between 1869 and 1875, inclusive, 360 were Unitarians or liberals, 217 Episcopalians, 126 Orthodox Congregationalists, 46 Baptists, 25 Presbyterians, 16 Methodists, 12 Swedenborgians, 8 other trinitarians, 2 Quakers, 15 Catholics, 2 Jews, 1 Mormon, and 113 undecided. Seats are furnished the students at the expense of the college at any church of their own selection.

One of the most essential parts in the connectional system of American Methodism is its great "Book Concern." It is of itself a vast institution, a singularly powerful home-missionary force. The sales last year from the New York house were: Books, $578,577; periodicals, $246,000. Cincinnati house: Books, $323,684; periodicals, $316,203. Total sales from both houses, $1,465,522. The weekly circulation of its six *Christian Advocates* amounted to 135,806. The circulation of its Sunday-school periodicals was much larger. The total net profit for the year was a little more than $98,000.

A queer person named Fita has died in Morlaix, Brittany. He earned his living by performing vicarious pilgrimages. If any one was oppressed by sin and wished to purge his breast he bargained with Fita, who undertook for a valuable consideration to make pilgrimages and repeat prayers. Covered with dirty rags he would set forth, and, as he had many clients, he was continually on the road. There was not a church, or a chapel, or a shrine, or a hallowed spring that he did not visit. He was the bell-ringer at every procession; he attended every pardon. When out of work he would strut about the streets of Morlaix intoning at the top of his voice psalms and hymns. Some people thought him crazy, others said he did it to advertise himself.

Large prints of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral at South Kensington, which is to be raised on the site of the Brompton Oratory, are exhibited in all the print-shop windows in London. If the edifice corresponds with the presentment, it will be the most imposing religious building in the metropolis, next, of course, to St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey. The style is ornamented Gothic, most florid, but most effective; and, as the structure will be very large in size and detail, the character of its architecture will give it all the nobler aspect. Operations are actively proceeding on the building, which, it is said, has been very prudently taken in hand, not a sod having been turned or a stone cut until the full amount of the estimated cost was in hand. The treasurer has in hand £200,000.

A Methodist church in Massachusetts resolved to get along on the C. O. D. plan in all departments of its finance. A few Sundays ago the pastor reported that the church was $280 short, and asked for immediate cash to make this amount good. There being no response, he announced there would be no service in the evening. Thereupon some of the brethren put their heads together and collected what was needed. As a result of this the pastor gave notice that the services would proceed in the evening as usual. This was thought by some people to be a needlessly severe transaction. But the pastor and the leading financiers say it is better to do this than to pursue a reckless course of incurring indebtedness which will sooner or later bring the church under the hammer of the Sheriff's auctioneer.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of St. Paul has issued the following pastoral against secret societies:

"We cannot too strongly caution Catholics against connecting themselves with certain societies which through agents sent here for the purpose are seeking to enroll members and establish themselves in Minnesota. These societies are in bad odor in many of the dioceses in which they exist. The "Hibernians," or "Ancient Order of Hibernians," are suspected, not without reason, of alliances with associations under other names, and in this way are not altogether free of complicity in the deeds of violence perpetrated in Pennsylvania a few years since. The mere fact of these societies striving by means of agencies to propagate themselves in Minnesota is anything but favorable to their claim of good intentions, as we have societies already established and in good standing, and competent to accomplish all legitimate purposes for which associations are useful or needful. We urge it as a matter of conscience that Catholics keep aloof from all societies of doubtful character; from societies especially which, under the plea of mutual protection or seemingly patriotic motives, find it necessary to work under cover of darkness and to bind members by obligations of secrecy. No society can be held lawful which for the attainment of its ends contains enactments which involve the infringement of the liberty or the violation of the rights of others.

"When there is ground for doubt as to whether any society is included in the condemnatory decrees of the Church, as there is good ground for doubt in regard to the societies we have referred to, there can be no excuse for Catholics exposing themselves to danger in so serious a matter. Such societies are snares in which many become entangled beyond the possibility of extrication and to the final loss of their souls."

PERSONALS.

The Rev. L. V. Hilton, of Boston, has accepted the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Denver, Col.

The Rev. Fred Swentzell, for many years a Methodist minister at Belair, Ind., has become a candidate for the priesthood in the Episcopal Church.

Ill-health has compelled the Rev. Robert Patterson to resign the pastorate of the Central Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati. He is now in San Francisco.

The Rev. Noah M. Wells, the oldest Presbyterian minister in this country, died on the 4th inst. at Erie, Monroe County, Mich. He was 98 years old. The First Presbyterian Church of Detroit was organized by him.

The Rev. Arthur Foster, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for many years a resident of Baltimore, has been called to the pulpit of the Reformed Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, in that city, and will enter upon his duties at once.

The Rev. F. D. Moore, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Covington, Ky., preached that Sunday laws were contrary to the teachings of the Bible and common sense. The Presbytery has voted unanimously that the sermon was heretical, and Mr. Moore has resigned his charge.

Edmond D. Pressense, D. D., the French Protestant divine and well-known writer on theological subjects, has been appointed Secretary of the French Legation at Washington. He will receive a hearty welcome in this country. He comes here in an ecclesiastical representative character also to represent the religious needs of his countrymen.

A few days before Ben Wade's death Mr. French, in a conversation with him, made some remark regarding Henry Ward Beecher, which called out the following response: "Beecher! Beecher! Don't talk to me of Beecher! I don't like him! He is a bad man! Beecher has knocked h—ll out of religion, and" (slapping his knee to emphasize the expression) "I tell you, sir, that religion without hell is no better than pork without salt."

Last Sunday evening the Rev. Samuel Marks, of B'ney Sholom Temple, formally inducted Mrs. H. S. Goldsmith, of this city, into the Jewish belief, by impressive ceremonies in the presence of friends and members of her family. The convert for some years had shown a decided preference for our belief. Mrs. Goldsmith had been for many months under the tuition of the Rev. Marks, in the requisit religious training. In propounding the questions she answered them with perspicuity and with the deepest convictions of her conscience. The convert is an intelligent lady, and will certainly prove an ornament to Jewish society. Immediately after this solemn act Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmith were, according to Jewish rites, reunited in holy wedlock.—*Jewish Occident.*

SUNDAY PIETY.

A few days ago a Norwich, Conn., man bought a chest of tea in Providence, R. I., and on opening found a stone inside weighing nearly eleven pounds. He remarked that the weighs of Providence were very mysterious.

A little girl in one of our public schools the other day had occasion to parse the word "angel." Coming to the gender, she stopped dismayed, and asked her teacher if "there are any men angels."—*Meriden Recorder.*

A negro woman near Chesapeake Bay lately made an amusing reply to a Wall street speculator of a religious as well as duck-shooting turn of mind. "Are there any Presbyterians in this vicinity?" he asked. "Well, massa," she answered, "I ain't heard of none of dem bein' shot this season."

"Has your husband shown any encouraging signs of growth in the fear of the Lord?" asked a clergyman of a New England woman, as they shared a social cup of tea. "Well," said the woman, "I kinder think he has, for I have lately noticed that he never goes out on the Lord's-Day without a shotgun."—*The Hour.*

A little 5-years-old boy of one of our citizens was riding out with his mother a few days since, when they were overtaken by a thunder-shower. After a sharp flash of lightning the little fellow looked up into his mother's face, saying with a serious air, and with head turned on one side, "Mamma, I guess God scratched a pretty big match that time, don't you?"

The other Sunday the Sabbath-schools had a lesson which involved an explanation of the term hypocrit. In one of the infant schools a teacher labored very earnestly to give her class a correct idea of the word. One little girl said she always thought it was a great big animal, and she guessed she had seen one at a show. "Oh," the teacher said, "a hypocrit is a man who makes believe to be real good when he isn't. Sometimes a man will give a lot of money to a church just to make people think that he is better than anybody else." "Well, my papa ain't a hypocrit," spoke up a little girl back in the corner of the seat, "for he only gives a penny every Sunday."—*Carbondale (Pa.) Leader.*

One of our most popular ministers was drawn into a discussion by a merchant a few days ago on the subject of praying for rain. The merchant was skeptical about it, and contended that the rainfall was governed by fixed laws. The minister referred to several cases in the Scripture where requests were granted in answer to prayer—citing specially the case of Elijah. The merchant admitted the point, and remarked that another notable case of the suspension of natural laws was when Elijah commanded the sun to stand still.

"True," said the minister, "but you have the wrong name. Elijah was not the man who commanded the sun to stand still."

"Who was it?" innocently inquired the merchant.

"Gideon," said the minister in an absentmided but triumphant way.

CHURCH SERVICES.

EPISCOPAL.

Cathedral SS. Peter and Paul, corner of West Washington and Peoria streets. The Rt.-Rev. W. E. McLaren, S. T. D., Bishop. The Rev. J. H. Knowles, priest in charge. Choral morning prayer and celebration of the Holy Communion 10:30 a. m. Choral evening prayer 7:30 p. m. The annual festival of St. George's Benevolent Association will be held in the Cathedral at 4 p. m. The full Cathedral service will be celebrated, and the Rev. Frederick Courtney, of St. James' Church, will preach the sermon. The offerings will be devoted to the endowment of a bed in St. Luke's Hospital.

—The Rev. Frederick Courtney will officiate morning and evening at St. James' Church, corner of Cass and Huron streets.

—The Rev. R. A. Holland will officiate morning and evening at Trinity Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-sixth street.

—The Rev. W. H. Knowlton will officiate morning and evening at St. Andrew's, corner of West Washington and Robey streets.

—The Rev. John Hedman will officiate morning and evening at St. Anagarius', Sedgwick street, near Chicago avenue.

—The Rev. Clinton Locke will officiate morning and evening at Grace, Wabash avenue, between Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets.

—The Rev. Arthur Ritchie will officiate morning and evening at the Church of the Ascension, corner of North La Salle and Elm streets.

—The Rev. C. D. Lester will officiate morning and evening at St. Paul's, Hyde Park avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets.

—The Rev. B. F. Fleetwood will officiate morning and evening at St. Mark's, corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-sixth street.

—The Rev. J. D. Cowan will officiate morning and evening at St. Stephen's, Johnson street, between Taylor and Twelfth.

—The Rev. Luther Pardee will officiate morning and evening at Calvary, Warren avenue, between Oakley street and Western avenue.

—The Rev. T. N. Morrison, Jr., will officiate morning and evening at the Church of the Epiphany, Throop street, between Monroe and Adams.

—The Rev. James E. Thompson will officiate morning and evening at St. Thomas', Indiana avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets.

—The Rev. W. J. Petrie will officiate morning and afternoon at the Church of Our Savior, corner of Lincoln and Belden avenues.

—T. R. Townsend will conduct the morning and evening services at St. Luke's Mission, No. 987 Polk street.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. F. W. Adams will preach at St. Matthew's Church, corner Centre and North Clark streets, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. J. D. Wilson will preach in St. John's Church, Ellis avenue, near Thirty-seventh street, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "The Coronation of Human Nature"; evening: "The Resurrection."

—Bishop Cheney will preach in Christ Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street, in the morning. Subject: "Is the Dividing Line Fading Out?" The Rev. Charles M. Gilbert will preach in the evening.

—The Rev. Dr. Cooper will be installed as pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd at 7:45 p. m. Bishop Cheney will officiate.

—The Rev. R. H. Bosworth will preach in St. Paul's Church, corner of Washington and Carpenter streets, morning and evening, and in Trinity Church, Englewood, at 3:45 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. J. H. Walker will preach in the Reunion Church and administer Communion in the morning. At 7:45 p. m. he will preach in the Campbell Park Church, corner of Leavitt street.

—The Rev. Edward C. Fritz will preach in the Reunion Church in the evening.

—The Rev. Walter Forsyth will preach in the Englewood Church, on Sixty-third street, morning and evening.

—The Rev. W. M. Scarrett will preach in the Fifth Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirtieth street, at 10:45 a. m. The Rev. S. E. Wishard will preach at 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. H. T. Miller will preach in the Sixth Church, corner of Oak and Vincennes avenues, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "Two Letters and What Can Be Spelled with Them." Evening sermon to young men.

—The Rev. J. Monro Gibson will preach morning and evening in the Second Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twentieth street, the services closing his pastoral connection with the church.

—The Rev. Arthur Mitchell will preach this morning in the First Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, and this evening in Railroad Chapel, No. 715 State street.

—There will be morning and evening services in the Third Church, corner of Ashland and Ogden avenues. Evening subject: "The Parables of the Lost Coin and the Lost Sheep."

—The Rev. F. L. Patton will preach morning and evening in Jefferson Park Church, corner of Throop and Adams streets.

—The Rev. E. N. Barrett will preach morning and evening in Westminster Church, corner of Peoria and Jackson streets.

—The Rev. James Maclaughlan will preach morning and evening in the Scotch Church, corner of Sangamon and Adams streets.

—The Rev. J. M. Worrall will preach morning and evening in the Eighth Church, corner of West Washington and Robey streets.

—The Rev. A. M. Collisson will preach morning and evening in the Fullerton Avenue Church.

—The Rev. Arthur Swazey will preach this morning in the Forty-first street Church.

—The Rev. J. L. Jenkins, of Pittsfield, Mass., will preach this morning at the Fourth Church, Rush and Superior streets. No evening service.

METHODIST.

The Rev. Frank M. Bristol will preach in the Wabash Avenue Church, corner or Fourteenth street, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. W. H. Thomas will preach in Centenary Church, West Monroe street, near Morgan, at 11 a. m. Song service at 7:30 p. m.

—Dr. Williamson will preach in the First Church, corner of Washington and Clark streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Morning subject: "What, Why, Where, When, and How the General Judgment?" Evening: "What Is Known on the Subject of the Deluge."

—The Rev. E. M. Boring will preach in the State Street Church morning and evening.

—The Rev. George Strobridge, of New York, will preach this morning, and the Rev. Robert D. Sheppard this evening, in Grace Church, corner of North La Salle and White streets. Evening subject: "Jesuit History."

—The Rev. G. S. Hubbs, of Appleton, Wis., will preach morning and evening in the Michigan Avenue Church, near Thirty-second street.

—The Rev. R. B. Pope will preach morning and evening in Trinity Church, Indiana avenue, near Twenty-fourth street. Evening subject: "Step-Mothers."

—The Rev. T. C. Clendening will preach morning and evening in the Langley Avenue Church.

—The Rev. E. P. Cleveland will preach morning and evening in the Grant Place Church.

—The Rev. H. W. Thomas will preach morning and evening in Centenary Church, Monroe street, near Morgan.

—The Rev. S. H. Adams will preach morning and evening in the Ada Street Church.

—The Rev. T. R. Strowbridge will preach this morning and the Rev. George C. Strowbridge, of New York, this evening, in the Park Avenue Church.

—The Rev. J. M. Caldwell will preach morning and evening in the Western Avenue Church.

—The Rev. J. W. Phelps will preach morning and evening in St. Paul's Church, corner of Maxwell and Newberry streets.

—The Rev. J. A. Hardin will preach morning and evening in the Halsted Street Church.

—The Rev. J. H. Alling will preach morning and evening in Simpson Church, corner of Hickory and Bonfield streets.

—The Rev. William Craven will preach morning and evening in the Winter Street Church, Forty-second street, near the Stock-Yards.

—The Rev. George Chase will preach morning and evening in the Fulton Street Church. Evening subject: "Temptation."

—The Rev. E. T. Shaw will preach morning and evening in the Dixon Street Church.

—The Rev. F. Porter will preach morning and evening in the Lincoln Street Church.

—The Rev. J. W. Richards will preach morning and evening in Emmanuel Church, corner of Harrison and Paulina streets.

—The Rev. I. H. Kellogg will preach morning and evening in Asbury Chapel, Kossuth street.

—The Rev. J. M. Wheaton will preach morning and evening in the Northwest Church, Western avenue, near Milwaukee avenue.

—The Rev. W. T. Hobart will preach morning and evening in the Milwaukee Avenue Church, No. 126 Milwaukee avenue.

—The Rev. O. H. Cessna will preach morning and evening at No. 663 West Indiana street.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. G. C. Lorimer will preach this morning in the First Church, corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-first street. Subject: "Spiritual Radiation." In the evening the Rev. H. C. Mabie, of Indianapolis, will deliver the annual missionary sermon before the Baptist Union Theological Seminary.

—The Rev. N. F. Ravlin will preach morning and evening at No. 431 Ogden avenue.

—The Rev. C. Perren will preach this morning and the Rev. John Gordon, of Buffalo, this evening, in the Western Avenue Church.

—There will be preaching morning and evening in the Second Church, corner of Monroe and Morgan streets.

—There will be preaching morning and evening in the Michigan Avenue Church, near Twenty-third street.

—The Rev. E. B. Hulbert will preach morning and evening in the Fourth Church, corner of West Washington and Paulina streets.

—The Rev. J. T. Burhoe will preach morning and evening in the University Place Church, corner Douglas place and Rhodes avenue.

—The Rev. J. Rowley will preach morning and evening in the North Star Church, corner of Division and Sedgwick streets.

—The Rev. W. H. Parker will preach morning and evening in the Coventry Street Church.

—The Rev. R. De Baptiste will preach morning and evening in Olivet Church, Fourth avenue, near Taylor street.

—There will be preaching this morning in the South Church, corner of Locke and Bonaparte streets.

—The Rev. A. K. Parker will preach morning and evening in the Centennial Church, corner of Lincoln and West Jackson streets.

—The Rev. E. O. Taylor will preach morning and evening in the Central Church, 250 Orchard street.

—B. F. Jacobs will lead the afternoon and evening meetings at the Baptist Tabernacle, No. 302 Wabash avenue.

—The Rev. W. A. Broadhurst will preach morning and evening in the Dearborn Street Church, corner of Thirty-sixth street.

—The Rev. J. Q. A. Henry will preach morning and evening in Evangel Church, Dearborn street, near Forty-seventh.

—The Rev. J. B. Vosburgh will preach morning and evening in the Millard Avenue Church, Lawndale.

—The Rev. Mr. Meyer will preach morning and evening in the First German Church, corner of Bickerdike and Huron streets.

—The Rev. J. B. Smith will preach morning and evening in the First Norwegian Church, corner of Noble and West Ohio streets.

—The Rev. John Ongman will preach morning and evening in the First Swedish Church, Oak street, near Sedgwick.

—There will be morning and evening services in the Halsted Street Church, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets.

—The Rev. J. B. Jackson will preach this morning in the Hyde Park Church.

—The Rev. C. B. Roberts will preach morning and evening in the Englewood Church.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. F. A. Noble will preach in the Union Park Church, corner of Ashland avenue and Washington street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. Charles Hall Everest will preach in the Plymouth Church, Michigan avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. E. F. Williams will preach in the South Church, corner of Drexel avenue and Fortieth street, morning and evening.

—The Rev. G. H. Peeke will preach morning and evening in the Leavitt Street Church.

—The Rev. James Tompkins, Secretary Illinois Home Mission, will preach this morning, and the Rev. James Powell this evening, in the First Church, corner Washington and Ann streets. Evening subject: "Our National Danger from Illiteracy."

—The Rev. Arthur Little will preach morning and evening in the New England Church, corner of Dearborn avenue and Park place.

—The Rev. B. F. Leavitt will preach morning and evening in the Lincoln Park Church, corner of Sophia and Mohawk streets.

—The Rev. C. A. Towle will preach morning and evening in Bethany Church, corner of Paulina and West Huron streets. Morning subject: "God Clothing the Little in Faith." Evening subject: "The Last Supper."

CHRISTIAN.

The Rev. J. H. Wright, State Evangelist, will preach morning and evening in the church corner of Western avenue and Congress street.

—The Rev. George W. Sweeney will preach morning and evening in the First Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-fifth street. Morning subject: "The Divinity of Christ as Seen from His Character." Evening subject: "The Conversion of Cornelius, the Gentile Ruler."

—The Rev. Irving A. Searles will preach morning and evening in the South Side Church, corner of Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street. Morning subject: "The Gates of Hell." Evening subject: "Miracles,"—one of a series of Ingersollism.

—The Rev. George W. Sweeney, pastor First Church, Twenty-fifth street and Indiana avenue, will preach this morning on "The Divinity of Christ Shown from His Humanity," and this evening on "The Conversion of Cornelius,—the First Gentile Convert." This is the first of six sermons on the "Apostolic Conversions,"—Sunday evening sermons.

UNIVERSALIST.

The Rev. W. H. Ryder will officiate morning and evening in St. Paul's Church, Michigan avenue, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth streets.

—The Rev. A. H. Laing, of Joliet, Ill., will preach morning and evening in the Church of the Redeemer, corner Sangamon and West Washington streets.

—Elder M. N. Lord will preach morning and evening in the Second Church, corner of Oakley avenue and Jackson street.

UNITARIAN.

The Rev. Brooke Herford will preach in the Church of the Messiah, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-third street, at 10:45 a. m.

—The Rev. Charles G. Ames, of Boston, will preach morning and evening in Unity Church, corner of Dearborn avenue and Walton place.

—The Rev. N. S. Sage will preach this morning in Unity Church, Oak Park.

—The Rev. R. L. Galvin will preach this morning in the Third Church, corner of Monroe and Laflin streets. Subject: "Reverence."

NEW JERUSALEM.

The Rev. W. F. Pendleton will preach in the Lincoln Park Chapel, near Menominee street, at 11 a. m., and in the Union Park Temple, corner of Washington street and Ogden avenue, at 4 p. m.

—The Rev. L. P. Mercer will preach this morning before the Union Swedenborgian Church, in Hershey Music-Hall, No. 83 Madison street. Subject: "The Worth of Life in the Light of Immortality."

TEMPERANCE.

A Gospel meeting under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union will be held in Good-Templars' Hall, No. 1036 West Lake street, at 4:30 p. m.

—The Gospel Temperance meeting of the First Red-Ribbon Club will be held this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at No. 159 Twenty-second street.

—The Women's Christian Temperance Union holds daily Gospel meetings in Lower Farwell Hall at 3 p. M. The leaders for the week are as follows: Monday, Mrs. A. P. Dill; Tuesday, Mrs. H. R. Smith; Wednesday, Mrs. T. C. Clendenning; Thursday, Mrs. W. G. Powers; Friday, Mrs. W. J. Kermott; Saturday, Mrs. M. B. Willard.

—The Rev. Mr. Bruce will preach this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, in Temperance Church, corner of Noble and Ohio streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rev. James Kay Applebee will preach in Applebee Hall, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Vincennes avenue, in the morning. Subject: "If God Exists, What Then?" No evening lecture.

—The Liberal Reunion will be held at No. 213 West Madison street at 2:30 p. m.

—Dr. Mathewson will preach to the Advent Christians in the church at No. 91 Green street, morning and evening.

—The Rev. J. N. Morrison will preach in the Washingtonian Home Chapel at 3 p. m.

—The Rev. S. Shepherd will preach in the Madison Street Independent Mission in the evening.

—Elder Mark H. Forscutt will preach in the Latter-Day Saints' Church, No. 619 West Lake street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject: "Christ. Was He of Human or Divine Origin?"

—Donald Ross and T. M. Carnie, the Scotch Evangelists, will hold meetings at 3 and 7:45 p. m. every evening in the Gospel Tent, corner of Warren and Ogden avenues.

—Mrs. Cora L. V. Richmond will conduct the services of the First Society of Spiritualists in the West End Opera-House, No. 431 West Madison street, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Morning subject: "Is There a Science of Spiritualism?" Evening subject chosen by the audience.

—The Disciples of Christ will meet at 4 p. m., at No. 229 West Randolph street.

—Dr. Wiggin will hold a Spiritualists' and mediums' meeting at 3 p. m. at No. 508 West Madison street.

—The Rev. Dr. Locky will preach this morning at the Pacific Garden Mission, southeast corner of Clark and Van Buren streets. Subject: "All Nations Shall Be Blessed in Christ." Col. George R. Clarke will lead the Gospel meeting in the evening.

—Mr. Needham will preach this morning at the Chicago Avenue Church.

—Mr. Moody will meet with his Sunday-school on Chicago avenue to-day at 3 o'clock. The school is the largest in the city.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

May 9.—Sunday after Ascension.
May 14.—Fast.

CATHOLIC.

May 9.—Sunday within the Octave of the Ascension; St. Gregory Nazianzen, B. C. D.
May 10.—St. Antoninus, B. C.; SS. Gordian and Epimachus, MM.
May 11.—St. John before the Latin Gate (from May 6).
May 12.—SS. Nereus, Achilleus, Domitilla, and Pancratius, MM.
May 13.—Octave of Ascension.
May 14.—Feria.
May 15.—Vigil of Pentecost—Fast.

CLARENCE DAVIS.

The Bigamist Gets Five Years and a Thousand-Dollar Fine.

The Criminal Court was crowded yesterday morning, so far as seats were concerned, the main attraction being the closing argument of State's-Attorney Mills, who drew better than the evidence, though the latter in a spicy case is usually more relished by the curious than the speeches of counsel. Even the benches in the gallery were occupied,—a great compliment to the brilliant prosecutor. Davis sat beside his lawyer while Mr. Mills was addressing the jury, and several times, when his infamy was being referred to, doubtless wished he could sink through the floor. Once or twice he seemed to get angry at the language used, but showed no disposition to resent what was said, as when Col. Cameron made his speech. The three wives were seated in a row on the prosecution side of the bar, facing their husband, Miss Lynch being flanked by her father and mother, but Mary Ann and Maggie sat by themselves. Davis looked hard at one or the other now and then, endeavoring to attract their attention, but they ignored him. The women were differently affected by what the State's Attorney said. Mary Ann smiled at the slaps given Davis, Clara seemed indifferent, while Maggie's feelings were evidently hurt by the harsh though just allusions to him.

MR. MILLS

spoke to three points only. First, as to Davis, characterizing him as a moral bigamist, a ruiner of women, a man who was not a man, but a heartless, devilish scoundrel; second, as to the law, not disputing the proposition that if Maggie had a husband the marriage with her was void; and third, as to a conspiracy to blacken Maggie's character in order to shield the prisoner, Mr. Mills claiming that the testimony of the truthful witnesses proved beyond doubt that she was not Mattie Snell.

He concluded at twenty minutes of 1, and the Court then gave the ordinary instructions, the case of course turning on the Snell marriage, if the jury believed the evidence offered by the defense regarding it.

The jury left the room at a quarter of 1, and were out just fifteen minutes. When they returned there were not over 150 people present,—the others having gone off under the impression that it would take the twelve an hour or two to make up their minds. Of the wives, only Clara was on hand.

THE VERDICT.

When the Clerk read, "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty as charged in the second count of the indictment, and fix his punishment at five years in the Penitentiary and a fine of $1,000," the spectators began to applaud, but the noise was at once suppressed by the bailiffs.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland were evidently pleased, but Clara betrayed no emotion beyond swallowing the lump in her throat. Davis himself was very angry; he really believed that he would be acquitted. When the other wives, who were in the State's Attorney's office, heard of the result, they were happy, though Maggie afterwards seemed sorry. Though the most wronged of the lot, the defense having tried to show that she was a prostitute, she apparently cares more for Davis than the others do.

When Davis was about to be taken back to jail he requested the privilege of seeing Clara and bidding her good-by, but her parents refused, and he went off with the bailiff growling at their "inhumanity."

A reporter saw him subsequently, and he abused Maggie, and said he hadn't had a fair show; though about the only thing he complained of was a lack of money to get witnesses. He said he would rather be behind the bars and chained to the floor than live with a hariot. He had done nothing which grated on his conscience,—was a much-abused, innocent man, and would be vindicated yet.

Mr. Van Buren made a motion for a new trial, but it is questionable if he is successful in that direction, for to all except counsel there would seem to be nothing to justify it. In case the motion is overruled an appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court, but that is doubtful, since Davis has no money to pay for the preparation of the record. His friends believe him guilty, and will not help him, so the chances are that he will go to Joliet and serve out his sentence,—the limit under the statute, but not as much punishment as his crime deserved.

SONG-SOUNDS.

Softly through the open casement, on the night-breeze borne along,
Steals the fond, inspiring cadence of a dear and olden song;
To my spirit speaks it kindly, in a soft, melodious rhyme,
Of a voice that often woke it in an unforgotten time.

Leonore, in ev'ry measure of the melody I hear
The tones that Death has silenced, through the ev'ning swelling clear;
And I fancy—blessed fancy—that thy spirit hovers where
Drift the strains of that old ballad to me on the summer-air.

Leonore, the tender cadence of that song we loved so well
Falls to-night upon my sad heart like a cherished hope's last knell;
Yet I listen while each sweet note wakens yearnings only vain,
For the heart, tho' bowed in sorrow, finds a pleasure oft in pain.

Now, while softly on the silence steals the melody along,
Leonore, heed'st *thou* the singer? O beloved! hear'st *thou* the song?
'Bove the stars that pulse in splendor drifts its cadence sweet? To thee
Come they not, those sounds so hallowed, 'cross Eternity's calm sea?

On the air like incense rise they; like a prayer sweetly said
By a mourner, meek and holy, for the pure and worshiped dead,
Floats the measure of that dear song heavenward, beloved. And *thou*,
O Leonore! can'st thou not hearken to our song's sweet love-sounds now?

THE MAPLES. OWEN M. WILSON.

Curious Experiment on Light and Heat.

Young Scientist.

If a piece of wood be placed in a decanter of water, and the focus of a large burning-glass be thrown upon it, the wood will be completely charred, though the sides of the decanter through which the rays pass will not be cracked nor in any way affected, nor the water perceptibly warmed. If the wood be taken out, and the rays be thrown on the water, neither the vessel nor its contents will be in the least affected; but, if a piece of metal be put into the water, it soon becomes too hot to be touched, and the water will presently boil. Though pure water alone, contained in a transparent vessel, cannot be heated, yet, if by a little ink it be made of a dark color, or the vessel itself be blackened, the effect speedily takes place.

Pathetic Advertisement.

This pathetic advertisement appears in the Berlin *Boersen Zeitung*: "Twins are come to me for the third time. This time a boy and a girl. I entreat my friends and patrons to support me stoutly. Excellent butter, well worth its price. Similarly, sausage and cheese. Berlin, April 2, 1880."

THE STAGE.

"Snap" Managers and Their Victims.

Hamlin's New Theatre—Contemplated Changes.

Novelties for Next Week at Our Local Houses.

Where the Large and Small Professional Fish Will Swim the Coming Week.

"SNAP" MANAGERS.

Opportunity has often been offered for severe comment upon the horde of "snap" managers, utterly unprincipled and irresponsible, who appear to make this city their headquarters. Warnings have often been given, but published warnings, and even practical experience, appears to have very little effect in diminishing the number of victims continually falling into the hands of these sharks. These managerial "fakirs," with the aid of so-called dramatic agents, may be said to entirely consume their time in organizing and disbanding small troupes, in swindling hotel-keepers when they can, and in never dealing honorably with any one if they can possibly succeed in dealing crookedly. Without a dollar, except, perhaps, the fare to the first show town, these swindlers, under false pretenses, inveigle the often unsuspecting people to enter their "snaps." If business proves good, then the hotel bills are paid—if the landlord is sharp enough—and the tribe reach the next town. If not, then the manager seeks the seclusion the railroad grants, the baggage of the unfortunate people is seized by the creditors, and, if the strolling players should not be blessed with a pocketbook, they are left to leisurely count the railroad ties lying between the stranding-point and their homes.

These managers, of course, are quite as unscrupulous in regard to their appropriation of stolen MSS plays as they are in swindling the people who enter into engagements with them. We know several who skirmish in and around Chicago playing such pieces as "The Banker's Daughter," "My Partner," "The Danites,"—indeed, as soon as a play makes a hit anywhere these men, through Chicago agencies of New York establishments, find no difficulty in securing a copy for a few dollars. Of course these thieves rarely venture into the larger cities with their stolen wares, but they generally organize here and proceed to infest the small towns of Illinois and adjoining States, trusting that the country people will be induced to go and see plays whose popularity may have become national, the rustics imagining that the fly-by-night manager is not a fly-by-night individual, but—the countrymen having been so assured by the posters—he is the man who originally produced the piece in New York or some Eastern city. The law can scarcely reach them; even if it could, the process would be a tedious, vexatious, and an expensive one for any manager to indulge in. A few years ago in this city McKee Rankin made a hue and cry over the theft of a copy of "The Danites," and with the aid of detectives discovered on the West Side a trunkful of MSS. plays. He exposed to a certain extent the fellows who traded in this stolen property and threatened to punish them if he could find law to do so. But the threat came to naught, the suit fell through, the thievery went on the same as ever, and now flourishes as formerly.

The latest case of "snap" management that has come under our observation is that of Frank K. Wallace, who, some three weeks ago, got a troupe together to skirmish around the rural districts with "Joshua Whitcomb." It is needless to say that the piece was stolen. The thief, Frank K. Wallace, was to play Den Thompson's part. Upon the strength of his representations he engaged George Pike, W. H. Stewart, J. J. Sims, Louis Meredith, Miss Ada Lawrence, Miss Minnie Burleigh, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, and Miss Virginia Richmond. At the end of a week they returned, but no salaries were paid. In the hope of receiving the money due most of them started out again. At South Bend, where they filled an engagement of two nights, they remained for some reason or other five days, and when they did try to move it was discovered that the manager's funds were exhausted. Hotel bills were due and the landlord then cast his little eye upon the baggage of the troupe. He passed the Saratoga, in the shape of a champagne basket, of one of the ladies, with disdain; looked with disgust upon one gentleman's wearing gear confined within the limits of a blacking-box; and came to the trunk of Miss Minnie Burleigh. He levied upon that. Then Mr. Price, of the South Bend Theatre, touched with compassion, gave the troupe a lift to the next town, Mishawaka, where it is said the star's performance so outraged the taste of the esthetic villagers that he was in danger of lynching. They drew mighty little here, and Mr. Price again came to the rescue. They reached Elkhart, but the Mishawakan gossip had preceded them, and the reception was frigid. They struggled on until the good nature of Mr. Price was exhausted. They struck a little money, and as far as the wealth would go determined to return. In the meantime Miss Minnie Burleigh had been taken sick, and the generous Frank Wallace gave her a 50-cent ticket to South Bend, when the party returned to the city. The girl was left at South Bend, from which point she made her friends acquainted with her position and they came to her rescue. It is needless to say that no salaries have been paid, and that none are ever likely to be paid.

HAMLIN'S NEW THEATRE.

Architect Addler, of this city, has completed the plans for the reconstruction of Hamlin's Theatre, on Clark street, and on Monday morning the work will be commenced and will be pushed toward completion as speedily as possible. Mr. Addler was the architect of the new Central Music-Hall, and in the plans for the new house many of the ideas seen in that charming edifice have been incorporated, and some of them have been improved upon. The seating capacity will be increased to 1,600. The auditorium will on each side be made seven feet wider than at present, and the roof will be elevated at the highest point fourteen feet. Another gallery will be erected. The shape of the house will be entirely changed. The stage will be elevated slightly. The proscenium will be, if erected as designed, the finest in the city. There will probably be eight boxes, and these boxes will not be made, as in most houses, to look at, but will be so constructed as to be of use. Instead of being like kennels, set away back, they will be brought forward so that a view of the entire stage can be secured, and the drapery will be so arranged as to screen the occupants from the observation of the audience should those occupants desire privacy. Then the front of the house will be entirely changed. The wide lobby now running from the auditorium to the street will be reduced nearly one-half, thus affording space for a foyer similar to that in the new Central Hall. It will be some 25x45 feet. From it a staircase seven feet in width will run to the first gallery. From each angle of the building, as in the Music-Hall, a stairway will run from the main floor to the top of the building, thus affording unusual facilities for exit in case of fire. In the design a novel system of cloak, retiring, and smoking rooms is contemplated, and the upholstery and decorative work will be of a very lavish description. The chairs will be similar in shape to those in the Central Hall, and the aisles will be much wider than those of any theatre in town. The estimated cost of all this is $30,000, but the owners of the building say that should any alteration in the present plan be needed to make the house more complete they will not hesitate to expend the sum necessary. In regard to the stage, the scenery will be entirely new. Probably it will be painted by Voegtlin. They are now negotiating for his services. Mr. Hamlin says that he will have the best corps of officers around him money can secure, and that he will inaugurate a new policy of doing business. He purposes playing only first-class stars and combinations, and, recognizing the difficulty to secure a continuous supply of really good attractions, he will select only the best, and, when he cannot get those, he will close his house. Early in September the new theatre will be opened, but the opening card has not yet been named.

LOCAL NOTES.

The warm weather during the past week has thinned the theatres.

An organization known as "The Rural Roosters" follows "Nip and Tuck" at the Olympic.

Frank Mayo will appear at Haverly's on Monday. Miss Laura Don will play the leading female rôle.

Mr. John Norton, of St. Louis, says the dramatic season now drawing to a close has been the best in fifteen years in that city.

Henry L. Slayton, of this city, has engaged the New York Criterion Comedy Company for 150 nights, commencing Aug. 23, 1880.

Mr. Fred Maeder will be the star at the Halsted-Street Opera-House the coming week. He appears as *Flash* in "The Lightning Detective."

To-night the Blaisdell-Dillon combination will close their engagement at Hooley's. For a week the company will rest. Then they will travel through Wisconsin. Early in July the season will end.

Albert Hayman, who is said to be a sort of Australian Haverly, will reach San Francisco in the next steamer. He comes to this country in search of novelties. When Gen. John heard of his proposed advent he telegraphed Fitz to lock the novel young man who occupies the box-office, Freddie Wallace, in the safe.

In "Oaken Hearts" to-morrow evening (D. V.) Fred B. Warde will play the leading rôle, *Mark Dawson*, Miss Dicky Lingard will assume that of *Hetty*, and Frank Pierce will enact the character of *Dick Scorley*.

Bartley Campbell and wife, who have been in the city since Friday, will leave for the East to-morrow. Mr. Campbell sails for England some time in June to superintend the production of some of his plays.

Samuel Kayser, who for the past three or four years has occupied a prominent position in the West as a dramatic instructor, has recently fitted up elaborate quarters with stage appurtenances in the Central Music-Hall structure.

This evening the German performances at McVicker's will be for the benefit of Miss A. Spahn. Schiller's "Robbers" will be played, and Mr. Emil Höchster will act the rôle of *Charles de Moor*. Mr. Höchster announces this as his last appearance on the stage.

The Treasurer of the Academy of Music, Mr. John Muir, will take his annual benefit to-day, and no doubt the receipts will be gratifying. His friends have come up as usual and have made up a most attractive program. Conspicuous among those who will take part is Miss Carrie Swain, who has won so many admirers by her efforts at Haverly's during the past two weeks. Mr. George W. Thompson will appear in his "Yacup." Miss Kate Howard will sing serio-comic songs, and Little Mac, the Coghill Bros., W. M. Duggan, Zeph Le Petrie, Freeman and Wilson, Harry Jennings, Edward Clarence, and others will participate.

Coupe's circus will pitch its tent on the lake front and exhibit its wonders on Monday afternoon. The managers appear to lay particular emphasis in their numerous posters upon the fact that they have an unusually magnificent collection of Broncho horses. These horses, we are assured, can do everything but speak. They can do anything and everything from seven-up to a Scotch reel. There is a large menagerie in connection with the show, any number of acrobats, clowns, daring male and female riders, and one of the star features of the whole thing is a new electric light by which the tents are illuminated in the evening.

"Oaken Hearts" is underlined for Hooley's on Monday night. There is some talk of an injunction restraining its production. Yesterday telegrams were flying between Mr. Herne, the owner of "Hearts of Oak," and his lawyer on the subject, and if there is a legal possibility of stopping the performance they intend doing so. To make matters more interesting, it is rumored that Barney Macauley, of Louisville, intends doing something or other. Mr. Dalziel, we understand, had contracted with him for the week beginning to-morrow, but, finding that he could get an opening at Hooley's, canceled the contract with Macauley without a word, naturally making "The Messenger from Jarvis Section" very wrothy.

It has been definitly settled that the Tom Keene season will be opened at the Chestnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, on Sept. 10. The company will play there two weeks, and will then appear at Hamlin's New Theatre in this city on Oct. 4. From the paragraphs flying around the country one would suppose that Mr. Hayden was trying to get up a corner in actors and actresses next season. We have authority for stating that the only engagements made so far are with Mr. Frazier Coulter, Miss Henrietta Vaders, Miss Grace Roth, and Mr. Charles Webb. The energetic Hayden has a great number in his mind's eye, but he wants a strong troupe and he is going about the business cautiously. There will be eighteen people in the company, and the pieces will be produced under the supervision of Mr. Charles Webb.

The last performance of "Fairfax" was given at McVicker's Theatre last night, in which Mrs. Agnes Booth and Miss Sydney Cowell have won the admiration of play-goers. Gilbert's "Engaged" will be presented to-morrow evening with the following cast: *Belinda Treherne*, Agnes Booth; *Minnie* (Symperson's daughter), Miss Marie Chester; *Mrs. Macfarlane* (a lowland widow), Mrs. G. H. Gilbert; *Maggie* (her daughter, a lowland lassie), Miss Sydney Cowell; *Parker* (Minnie's maid), Miss Nellie Whiting; *Chevoit Hill* (a young man of property), Mr. James Lewis; *Belvawney* (his friend), Mr. Joseph E. Whiting; *Mr. Symperson*, Mr. William Cullington; *Maj. Macgillicuddy*, Mr. Louis F. Barrett; *Angus Macalister* (a lowland peasant lad), Mr. W. J. Ferguson. When the piece was produced at the New York Park Theatre, Agnes Booth achieved a great popular success in the rôle of *Belinda*, and won most marked consideration not only from the critics, but from the gifted author himself, who testified his appreciation of her rendition in the following note: "HOFFMAN HOUSE, NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1879.—DEAR MRS. BOOTH: I must write to tell you how delighted I was with your performance of *Belinda* last Monday. The conception of the part is excellent and the execution, if I may be allowed to say so, most artistic. With many thanks, I am very truly yours,

"W. S. GILBERT."

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

The following stars and combinations will, during the coming week, play at the places named. Managers and agents please forward routes by Friday of each week:

Attraction.	*Location.*	*Date.*
Anderson, Mary	Season closed	—
"All the Rage"	Philadelphia	10-22
Abbey's Pantomime	Elmira, N. Y.	10
	Rochester, N. Y.	11-12
	Buffalo, N. Y.	13-15
"Alvin Joslyn"	Leadville, Colo.	10-15
Boston Ideal Company	Boston	10-15
Buffalo Bill	Buffalo, N. Y.	10-12
Barrett, Lawrence	Terre Haute	10
	Springfield, Ill.	11
	Quincy, Ill.	12
	Hannibal, Mo.	13
	Kansas City	14
	Leavenworth, Kas.	15
Colville Folly	New York	10-15
Collier's Union Square Co.	Fort Wayne, Ind.	10
	Lafayette, Ind.	11
	Bloomington, Ill.	12
	Peoria, Ill.	13
	Rock Island, Ill.	14
Chanfrau, F. S.	Kingston, Can.	12-13
"Dr. Clyde"	St. Louis	10-15
Denier, Tony	Flint, Mich.	10
	Lansing, Mich.	11
	Battle Creek, Mich.	12
	Grand Rapids, Mich.	13
	Green Bay, Wis.	17
"Fairfax"	Chicago (McVicker's)	3-22
Fun on the Bristol	Indianapolis	13-14
"Galley Slave" No. 1	Dayton, O.	10
	Springfield, O.	11
	Chillicothe, O.	12
	Zanesville, O.	13
	Columbus, O.	14-15
Grau's French Opera	Boston	10-15
Gray, Ada	Cincinnati	10-15
Haverly's Mastodons	Pittsburg	10-15
Haverly's Georgias	Portsmouth, N. H.	10-15
Haverly's C. C. C.	Colorado Springs	10
	Greeley, Colo.	11
Haverly's Juveniles	St. Paul, Minn.	10-11
"Hearts of Oak"	Baltimore	10-15
Jefferson, Joe	Burlington, Vt.	10
	Montreal, Can.	11-12
	Ottawa, Can.	13
	Toronto, Can.	14-15
Kendal's Co.	Nebraska City, Neb.	10-15
Lotta	New Haven, Conn.	10
	Hartford, Conn.	11
	Worcester, Mass.	12
	Providence, R. I.	13
	Gloucester, Mass.	14
	Portland, Me.	15
Mayo, Frank	Chicago (Haverly's)	10-16
Murphy, Joe	New York	10-29
Mitchell, Maggie	Holyoke, Mass.	10
	Taunton, Mass.	11
	Fall River, Mass.	12
	New Beford, Mass.	13
	Newport, R. I.	14
"My Partner"	New York (Union Sq.)	10-29
McAllister's Minstrels	Franklin, Ind.	10
	Columbus, Ind.	11
	New Albany, Ind.	12
	Louisville, Ky.	13
	Lexington, Ky.	14
Mitchell's "Gobline"	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	10
	Marshall, Ia.	11
	Des Moines, Ia.	12
	Council Bluffs, Ia.	13
	Omaha, Neb.	14
	Lincoln, Neb.	15
"Oaken Hearts"	Chicago (Hooley's)	10-15
Oates, Alice	Boston	10-15
"Pirates," Co. A	Brooklyn	10-15
"Pirates," Co. B	Detroit	10-15
"Pirates," Company C	South Hamilton, Can.	10
	Toronto, Can.	11-14
	Belleville, Can.	15
Palmer, Minnie	New York	10-22
Pixley, Annie	Brooklyn	10-22
Pastor, Tony	Brooklyn, E. D.	10-15
Robson and Crane	La Crosse, Wis.	10
	Dubuque, Wis.	11
	Freeport, Wis.	12
	Madison, Wis.	14
	Racine, Wis.	15
Roberts, Nick	Cincinnati	10-15
Raymond, J. T.	New London, Conn.	11
	Northampton, N. H.	14
	Fitchburg, Mass.	13
	Fall River, Mass.	15
Rice Surprise Party	Baltimore	10-15
Rice's "Evangeline"	Ithaca, N. Y.	10
	Utica, N. Y.	11
	Schenectady, N. Y.	12
	Troy, N. Y.	13
	Albany, N. Y.	14-15
Sothern, E. A.	Montreal	13-15
	Watertown, N. Y.	17
Thompson, Den	New York (Park)	1-29
"Tourists"	Detroit	10-15
Union Square Company	Boston	8-15
Williams, Gus	Fall River, Mass.	10-15
"Widow Bedott"	Buffalo, N. Y.	12-15
Weathersby's Froliques	New York City	10-15

A HONEY-BEE.

What sweet and holy-wisdomed secrecy
Thou rul'st, O tiny wrestler!
Thou honey-bee in the mother's bosom close
Enfolded safely, as a sweetheart rose
Guards tender-wise from sun or dew the bee
That sups her kisses. So pure petals curl
About thee, happy wrestler,
And honey-sweets, O basking baby-girl!

LILLY SURRIDGE.

"I Call for Mr. Henry."

At a political meeting the speakers and audience were very much disturbed by a man who constantly called for Mr. Henry. Whenever a new speaker came on the stand this man bawled out: "Mr. Henry! Henry! Henry! I call for Mr. Henry!" After several interruptions of this kind at each speech, a young man ascended the platform and was soon airing his eloquence in magnificent style, when the same man as before was heard bawling out at the top of his voice: "Mr. Henry! Henry! Henry! I call for Mr. Henry to make a speech!" The Chairman arose and remarked that it would oblige the audience if the gentleman would refrain from further calling for Mr. Henry, as that gentleman was now speaking. "Is that Mr. Henry?" said the disturber of the meeting. "That can't be Mr. Henry! Why, that's the little fellow that told me to holler."

"The Kimball" outsells all other pianos combined in the leading Northwestern States.

THE TURF.

Further Facts Concerning the July Trotting Meeting.

An Array of Flyers Surpassing Anything Previously Heard Of.

The Principal Winners of Last Season—Gossip of the Turf Here and Elsewhere.

THE WINNERS OF 1879.

The subjoined table, showing the best horses that trotted last year, has been compiled from the records in the office of Secretary Vail, for the purpose of furnishing those interested in trotting a handy list for reference when it is desired to ascertain what any horse accomplished last season in the way of winning races—the only true test of a trotter. In addition to this, it also shows the number of heats better than 2:30 trotted by each horse and the present record of each animal. It will be noticed that the great pacing quartet—Sleepy Tom, Mattie Hunter, Rowdy Boy, and Lucy—have been included in the list, as they are to pace in all the principal meetings this year, and have all made wonderfully fast records. The only horse in the list against whom a defeat is not scored is the 6-year-old California stallion Santa-Claus:

Name.	*Description.*	*Races won.*	*Races lost.*	*Heats better than 2:30.*	*Record.*
Ada Paul	ch.m.	4	5	5	2:28
Alley	b. g.	6	4	13	2:19
Belle Brasfield	b. m.	2	12	11	2:20
Belle H	ch.m.	2	3	6	2:24¼
Big Soap	b. g.	4	6	5	2:27¼
Blondine	ch.m.	1	3	8	2:24¾
Bonesetter	b. s.	12	9	42	2:19
Bonner Boy	b. g.	4	5	7	2:23
Brigadier	b. g.	7	9	21	2:23¾
Capoul	b. s.	2	0	2	2:28
Capt. Emmons	ch. g.	7	10	27	2:22
Castleton	b. g.	4	10	10	2:21
Chance	ch. g.	2	8	3	2:20¼
Charley Ford	gr. g.	8	9	28	2:20¼
Daciana	blk m	2	12	4	2:27¼
Darby	br. g.	17	3	51	2:16½
Deck Wright	b. g.	1	13	8	2:22½
Dickard	ch. g.	5	5	7	2:27
Dick Swiveller	b. g.	2	4	9	2:18
Dispatch	rn. g.	3	8	5	2:24¼
Driver	b. g.	12	13	35	2:20¼
Ella Earl	b. m.	7	8	15	2:25
Elsie Good	ch.m.	2	7	6	2:22¼
Emma B	gr.m.	9	9	21	2:22
Etta Jones	b. m.	3	4	11	2:20
Fanny Robinson	blk m	3	6	4	2:20¾
Foxie V	ch.m.	10	7	22	2:26
Fred Douglass	blk. g	2	3	6	2:25¼
Gloster	b. g.	1	10	6	2:22¼
Graves	ch. g.	2	2	8	2:19
Hambrino	b. s.	2	4	8	2:21¼
Hannis	ch. s.	7	13	21	2:19¼
Hopeful	gr. g.	7	9	40	2:14¾
Jewett	blk. g	1	1	3	2:23½
Katie Middleton	ch.m.	4	11	10	2:23
Lew Scott	b. g.	8	14	25	2:23
Lida Bassett	b. m.	2	3	6	2:20½
Little Gypsy	b. m.	4	10	17	2:22
Lucy (pacer)	gr. m.	2	11	11	2:15
Maydallah	ch.m.	3	3	10	2:24
Major Lord	dn. g.	3	2	3	2:23¾
Mattie Hunter (pacer)	ch.m.	3	16	17	2:14
McCurdy's Hamb	ch. s.	8	6	14	2:26½
Moose	b. g.	6	8	19	2:20¾
Noontide	gr. m.	4	8	17	2:24
Nutwood	ch. s.	2	3	6	2:18¾
Orange Girl	b. m.	3	1	7	2:20½
Rarus	b. g.	5	3	21	2:13¼
R. B. Thomas	ch. g.	6	12	15	2:25
Rose of Washington	gr. m.	1	5	4	2:21¾
Rowdy Boy (pacer)	blk. g.	6	17	27	2:13¾
Santa Claus	b. s.	6	..	13	2:18
Sciola	b. m.	9	7	23	2:23¼
Silverton	b. g.	3	1	9	2:22¼
Sleepy Tom (pacer)	ch. g.	14	10	49	2:12¼
Voltaire	b. s.	1	5	9	2:21
Von Arnim	b. s.	1	2	5	2:22
Wedgewood	br. s.	2	4	8	2:23

THE CHICAGO SUCCESS.

The full list of entries for the stakes to be trotted at the July meeting in this city was given in yesterday's TRIBUNE, the number of nominations in the eleven events footing up the handsome total of 151, divided as follows:

Free-to-all stallion stake	5
Stake for 2:27 class	21
Pacing stake	4
Stake for 2:40 class	26
Stake for 2:30 stallions	16
Stake for 2:23 class	10
Stake for 2:34 class	17
Stake for 2:19 class	5
Stake for 2:21 class	9
Stake for 2:30 class	23
Stake for 2:25 class	15
Total	151

The total amount of the stakes and added money, provided all the horses that are entered started, would be between $29,000 and $30,000, but as there will be numerous declarations by those who think they have no chance to win and prefer paying the forfeit, this amount will of course be reduced somewhat. But even when an exceedingly liberal estimate is made of the non-starters, the fact still remains prominent that the winners at Chicago will carry away about as much as they could by winning the purses offered for their classes at any three other meetings in the country. In fact, the success of the new departure has been simply phenomenal, and that trotting associations in other large cities will hereafter be forced to follow the plan adopted here, there is scarcely a doubt. The following table, which was prepared by a gentleman entirely competent to judge such matters, shows at a glance what the winners of first, second, and third moneys at Chicago may expect in the way of winnings:

Class.	*Entries.*	*Estimated starters.*	*Amount of stake.*	*First horse.*	*Second horse.*	*Third horse.*
Free to all stallions	5	5	$ 2,000	$ 1,300	$ 400	$ 300
2:27 class	21	15	3,450	2,242	690	517
Free to all pacers	4	4	1,800	1,170	360	270
2:40 class	26	15	2,250	1,657	510	382
2:30 stallions	16	11	1,850	1,202	370	277
2:23 class	10	7	2,700	1,755	540	405
2:34 class	17	10	1,850	1,202	370	277
2:19 class	5	5	2,000	1,300	400	300
2:21 class	9	7	2,600	1,690	520	390
2:30 class	23	15	2,400	1,500	480	360
2:25 class	15	10	3,500	2,275	700	525
Total	151	104	$26,696	$17,353	$5,340	$4,003

One feature that will attract attention abroad is the fact that between forty and fifty of the entries are Chicago horses, which shows conclusively that this city is rapidly becoming the home of numerous trotters, such well-known flyers as Bonesetter, Silverton, Fred Douglass, Charley Ford, Don Quixote, Wedgewood, Monroe Chief, Business, and Voltaire being the property of Chicago men, while the stables of Splan, Van Ness, Crawford, Johnson, and other drivers contain numerous aspirants for turf honors that have yet to make a reputation. The Chicago horsemen and owners of trotters have patronized their home Association liberally. Mr. Bemis has Bonesetter, Silverton, Fred Douglass, Frank, and Elmer in the classes to which they are eligible; Mr. Monroe has named Charley Ford in two events and Don Quixote in one; Mr. A. W. Longley has Monroe Chief in the free-for-all stallion and 2:25 races; Splan has Wedgewood in the free-for-all stallion race and 2:23 stake, Business in the 2:27 race, and Wilbur F. in the 2:40 and 2:34 races; W. H. Crawford has Voltaire in the stallion race and 2:21 class, Hambletonian Bashaw in the 2:30 stallion stake, and Lew Scott in the 2:23 race; Mr. Plummer has Charlie C. in the 2:27 and 2:30 races; Jere Dunne has Crockett in the 2:27 and 2:30 races; M. T. Martin has Tolu Maid in the 2:27 and 2:25 races; J. M. Leet has Dom Pedro in the 2:27 race and Builder in the 2:40 race; William Emmett has Myrtle in the 2:40 race and Charles W. in the 2:34 race; P. L. Hanscom has Odd-Fellow in the 2:40 race and Strader in the 2:30 stallion and 2:30 races; N. Hill has Little Frank in the 2:40 race; Parker Wineman has Ben S. in the same event; Col. John W. Conley has Troubadour (full brother to Chicago Maid) in the 2:40 and 2:34 races; S. J. Morgan has Piedmont in the 2:30 stallion stake and 2:30 race; Gray Cloud, a Chicago horse, is entered by G. J. Fuller in the same event; Frank Van Ness has Dutchman in the 2:34 stake; Thomas Foley has Marian H. in the 2:30 race; and Ed March has George Judd in the 2:25 race.

In addition to the home talent, the principal stables from abroad will all be represented at the meeting, one of the most liberal subscribers being Mr. R. C. Pate, of St. Louis, who comes here with a very strong stable, his lot including the famous pacing mare Mattie Hunter; Lucille, Katie Middleton, Green Charley, and Rigolette. Among the noted drivers outside of Chicago that have made entries are John Turner, who will have the noted stallions Hannis and Nil Desperandum; Ed Bither, with two or three good ones from the stable of J. I. Case; William McGuigan, Jr., of Detroit, notorious as the driver of Small Hopes; George Brown, with Taylor and Decision; G. W. Saunders, with Young Wilkes, Dan Mace, with Boston, Richard, Gossip, Tommy Gates, Red Jim, and Hopeful; Lew Glenn, with Big Soap; A. J. McKimmin, with Warrior and John R.; Sam Keyes, with Lucy, the pacer; Charley Forth, with Rowdy Boy; Steve Phillips, with Sleepy Tom; George Robens, with Rusa Ellis, the horse that lapped out Alley in 2:19 here last summer; Morrill Higbie, with Kate Sprague and Monarch Rule; Johnny Grier, with Kentucky Wilkes; Jack Feek, with Amber; George Voorhis, with Black Cloud; Orrin Hickok, with Belle H., St. Julien, and Santa-Claus; "Long" Palmer, with Lucy; and Dave Muckle, with Lida Bassett and Little Gypsey. In fact, with the single exception of Alden Goldsmith, every owner of good trotting-horses from Maine to California has made entries at Chicago, and as an inevitable result the finest and largest collection of trotters ever seen will be here next July, and the public cannot fail of witnessing an exciting contest and fast time in every event on the program.

TRACK TALK.

Charley Ford was given a mile and repeat in about 2:30 yesterday.

Morrill Higbie will have in his stable this year Little Fred, Col. Dawes, Kate Sprague, Monarch Rule, and the 3-year-old colt Dan Mace, by Gov. Sprague.

Ravenswood, a 3-year-old son of Blackwood, Jr., recently trotted a quarter over the track at Cynthiana, Ky., in 35½ seconds, repeating in 35 seconds.

Splan's stable, consisting of Charley Ford, Don Quixote, and Wilbur F., leave for Coldwater, Mich., to-morrow, and will take part in the meeting to be held there next week.

Mr. H. D. McKinney, of Janesville, Wis., was in the city yesterday. He has just purchased a 5-year-old mare by Swigert, of whom he expects great things before the season is over.

Splan's new Turf Exchange, 168 South Clark street, was formally opened yesterday, nearly everybody around here who is interested in trotters making a call during the afternoon or evening.

The fastest mile of the season, thus far, was trotted Friday morning at the Jockey Club track by Splan's black gelding Wilbur F. He went to the half-mile pole in 1:11, did the back quarter in 34½ seconds, and came home in 2:27.

The bay mare Lady Greenfield, 11 years old, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Lady Lancaster, died recently at the Alexander farm in Kentucky. She was a full sister to Sangamon, Malcolm, Rochester, Ontario, Regent, and Lady Fairfield.

Messrs. Joseph Van Etta and Anson Rogers, both of Janesville, Wis., were in town Friday. Mr. Rogers reports his mare Western Belle to be in fine condition. She is being driven by James Boyle, who also has in charge the fast mare Calamus, by Swigert, that is engaged to trot here in July.

One of the best bred and most popular stallions in the West is Hesing, Jr., by Cornell's Ethan Allen (sire of Sheppard Boy, record 2:23½), owned by Mr. Cornelius Sullivan, Riverside, Ill. Hesing, Jr. won notoriety two years ago as a horse of wonderful endurance by his defeat of George Guyon, the pedestrian, in a seventy-five-hour contest at the Exposition Building, and his speed is unquestioned, a mile in 2:25 being easy work for him when in condition. All of his get have size, substance, and style, and $500 was recently refused by Mr. O'Brien, of the Summit, for a 2 and 3 year-old by Hesing, Jr., out of Bonnie Maid, by Bonnie Scotland. A large number of well-bred mares have already been booked to him this season at Atwood Place, the home of his owner.

The most notable transaction in horseflesh during the past week was the purchase by Cornelius Sullivan, Riverside, from C. A. Lake, Kankakee, Ill., of the thoroughbred bay stallion Lyndon, foaled 1870, by Melbourne, Jr. (sire of Jim Irving, record 2:23), Melbourne, Jr., was by imp. The Knight of St. George, he by Irish Birdcatcher. The Knight of St. George was a celebrated race-horse in England, having to his credit among other notable events the Two Thousand Guineas. Lyndon's first dam was Colloss, by Collossus; second dam a sister to Betty Ward. Lyndon was purchased by Mr. Sullivan to take the place of St. Denis, sold by him last winter, and should prove a success. Mr. Sullivan has sold to Timothy Ryan, Bloomingdale, Ill., the cream-colored mare Evangeline, by Legal Tender, out of a mare by Sayre's Harry Clay, formerly driven on the road by Thomas Foley, of this city.

THE FRIEND OF MY YOUTH.

Friend of my youth, undying friend,
That never to the heart grows old,
Unchanged by time—ah! thankfully
Thy hand once more in mine I hold.

Faithful and true through storm and calm,
Thy warm and joyous greeting thrills,
As, after close and sultry day,
The burning cheeks a cool breeze fills.

With throbbing breasts we sit and speak
Of past and present joy and care,
While tender thoughts their story tell
Upon thy tempting red lips fair.

Thy merry laughter, eager words,
The blood send coursing through each vein,
As when, upon a moon-lit night
In cold December's icy reign,

From warm and drowsy fire-side,
One ventures to the great house-door,
The sharp wind strikes the tingling nerves,
And vaulting visions with it soar.

Thy quickened breathing, light'ning eyes,
Proclaim thy burning passions free:
Ah! lovely is a pretty word
When said of such an one as thee!

Through sparkling jests and repartees
Subdued and graver thoughts make way,
As when, through gay and noisy streets,
A funeral train, in Death's array,

Its dreaded serpent line extends,
While men bow down their heads, and feel
That homely, agonizing grief
Which only time and love can heal.

A modest, shrinking blush, called forth
By mention of thy kindly deeds,
Rests crimsoning upon thy cheek—
A rose sprung up from Heavenly seeds:

As when, upon a Summer-morn,
The bright sun streaming through the hall,
Fills with a ruddy, peaceful glow
Some dark room nestled in the wall.

Thy features' rich, impassioned play
Stirs up the mind to nobler thought—
Awakes ambition long asleep—
Starts dazzling dreams of honors wrought.

Thy generous friendship, all unbought,
In poverty or wealth the same,
Thaws through the ice-bound love of man,
And fans its stifled, dying flame.

Thy woman's force to rule or serve;
To spurn, lead on, and fascinate,
God-given, strong, yet merciful,
Thy gracious acts extenuate.

Thy deeds are famous, and thy skill
Is not the shallow jugglery
Of gifted hands, but plainly bears
The impress of the soul. Ah me!

Thou hadst no need of mighty works
To show thy worth to mankind's race;
Great in the goodness of thy heart,
God wrote His greatness on thy face.

Thy priceless love, O who shall win?
O who can make thy queenly heart
Flutter against its prison-walls,
Trembling and pleading to depart?

Thy fiery nature, once aroused,
Must love with genius' wondrous power,
Unswerving, passionate, and blind,
Simple and trusting as a flower.

And O if, from thy pure heart's choice,
Some cruel judgment thee should wean,
How sad that that so faithful heart
Should blossom, live, and die unseen.

Dear childhood's friend, too soon at last
Thy hand in farewell I must clasp;
Heaven grant we meet again on Earth—
Heaven grant we meet with friendship's grasp.

JOHN I. PEARCE, JR.

A Lord and a Barber.

Lord Augustus Loftus is now the ruler of the Queen's colonists in New South Wales. Lord Loftus, whose name would seem to harmonize with his temper, sent for a barber, the other day, to come to the Government House in the morning and shave his lordship. The barber came in a cab and was detained in the outer rooms until he sent word that he could stay no longer. He was then admitted, and performed the service, for which he charged his lordship more than a dollar. He complained at the price as outrageous, and was answered that "a hansom cab had been waiting outside for an hour." So he was paid, but next day on being sent for, said, "I can't go." The messenger could hardly believe his ears, and repeated his message, to which he got the same answer. Horror-stricken, he carried back the insolent minion's reply. One of Lord Loftus' sons was sent to the saucy varlet to cleave the rascal to the chine; but he confined his cleaving to the chin, when the insolent knave told him "I won't go." The young man said this was an insult to her Majesty, and that he must take down the royal arms off his door. To which the basin-born barber replied that the Duke of Edinburg had given him permission to put up the arms, and that he would see Lord Loftus in a lowlier, not to say a hotter, place than New South Wales in January, before he would either take down his arms or go on his knees at the bidding of the whole British peerage.

A Remarkable Story of Suspended Animation, Burial, and Resurrection.

FRANKLINTON, N. C., May 6.—The following remarkable story was published in the local paper of this place this evening:

Mrs. Martha Smith, of Chatham, reports a remarkable case of suspended animation, burial, and resurrection of a person—a married lady—of that county, who possessed a gold watch and finger-rings, which she often expressed a desire to have buried with her when-ever she was dead. Finally she was taken ill, and life seemed to gradually ebb away until her attending physician pronounced it extinct. At her burial her previously expressed desire was complied with, and the second night after her interment a white man and negro went to the grave and exhumed her for the purpose of obtaining her jewelry. As they took the lid off the coffin, and began pulling off the ring from her finger, she raised up. At this both men took fright and ran away. Finally the negro went back. She asked him what he wanted. He told her he wanted her ring and the white man her watch. She requested to see the white man, whom the negro soon found and brought to her. She requested him to go home with her. He did so, and when she reached the door she knocked. Her husband opened the door, but fainted when he saw her, thinking it was his dead wife's ghost. Mrs. Smith says the lady is now living, and bids fair to attain a good old age, and that she visits and is visited by her frequently.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The State Savings.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Has the State Savings Bank paid more than one dividend? I have received my quota of the first, but have seen nothing of the second. Where can it be found? VICTIM.

[Yes. No. 200 La Salle.]

Washington Street Tunnel.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 7.—To what city official or department should a citizen appeal for improvement in the condition of the Washington street tunnel? As it now is, it is dark, dirty, and the wood and stone pavement very bad, littered with old clothes and waste paper. Timid people, or people not familiar with horses, avoid the tunnel as it now is. If cleaned, lighted, and policed, the half million, more or less, that it cost would not be entirely lost. WEST SIDE.

[The Department of Public Works.]

Defacing Coin.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The practice of mutilating and defacing coin of all denominations by various devices, either from motives of malicious mischief or fraud, has of late assumed such widespread dimensions as to cause a great deal of annoyance to the public at large, rendering it a nuisance and a National disgrace, reflecting very discreditably upon the character of the American people and their institutions, and should therefore be most effectually stopped by a strict law making it a misdemeanor to mutilate, deface, or alter any United States coin or other currency, or to circulate any coin or currency thus mutilated or defaced, a conviction therefor to be punishable by heavy fines or imprisonment, as in cases of counterfeiting. Such a law would not fail to diminish very shortly this malicious practice, which seems to be increasing in the absence of such measures.

S. VICTOR.

Letter from John W. Norris.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 8.—It was not my intention to notice by any newspaper reply the scandalous and false statements and imputations published in your paper of April 25 as an abstract of a cross-bill purporting to be filed by one W. H. Hopkins against his wife, but many of my friends have urged that I ought not to allow such a matter to pass in silence, until the slow administration of the courts shall demonstrate the falsehood and malice thereof.

I therefore briefly say that each and every statement in the said cross-bill charging any improper conduct whatever of Mrs. H. with myself are utterly false, and Hopkins and the persons who instigated him to sign the bill, I fully believe, made the statements knowing them to be false, and seeking in a scandalous and malicious manner to make a cowardly attack upon me under the protecting shadow of a proceeding in court.

The statement that is put into the mouth of Hopkins (who was absent from the city for a year previous to my late wife's death, and who, therefore, could have known nothing of the matter of his own knowledge) that my wife died of a broken heart is entirely false, as it can be proved by hosts of witnesses that she died of cancer, which defied the best medical skill, and which was from its inception considered incurable by such eminent physicians as Dr. R. N. Isham, her regular medical attendant, Prof. Andrews, Dr. N. S. Davis, Dr. Gunn, and others, and no one will allege otherwise, unless it be with intent maliciously to injure me thereby.

The statement that a house was fitted up by me for Mrs. H. is also without any truth whatever.

I respectfully ask of all who may have read these falsehoods to withhold their opinions until the proof of the false and malicious character and purpose of them shall be proven and developed, as it will be in due time.

JOHN W. NORRIS.

A NIHILIST NEWSPAPER.

The 10x3 Sheet that a Staff of One Student Writes, Prints, and Distributes.

St. Petersburg Correspondence Manchester Guardian.

I have just seen one of the greatest typographical curiosities in the world—a Russian revolutionary paper. It measures about three inches by ten, and is printed on one side of a single sheet. It bears the imposing title of *The Will of the People*. This little sheet took such possession of me that I could not rest until I learned more about it. I made inquiries in the proper quarter, and obtained a most interesting revelation of the whole "inwardness" of one of these Russian revolutionary papers which so perplex the police. The office of a Russian revolutionary journal is usually a little back room in a very big house. The room must be so insignificant that it is, as it were, lost in the house, and a policeman would hardly think of looking into it in a general search. It bears on the door an humble business announcement to the effect that artificial-flowermaking or some such harmless handicraft is carried on inside. The room is scantily furnished, and the staff of the journal is just one small, unwholesome-looking ex-student, who has been turned out of college for insubordination and who is now living by his wits on pawning and and a small allowance from a revolutionary centre. The staff has long, uncombed greasy hair and a face which is rarely washed with anything but its own tears. It wears a long cloak, or wraprascal, lined with what was once fur, but is now merely a bald surface of hide, and the only glimpse or hint you can get of nether garments is in certain frayed ends of trousers peeping out from below. Within this wraprascal is the all in all of a revolutionary journal,—its soul and spirit and its material life. When the cloak moves, the staff and the type, the pen and paper, the ideas, the principles and the policy—all go with it. It is a triumph of the art of packing. It is still rather inaccurate to say that the staff is a pure individuality. It is a dual one. A woman shares the wretched room, and the labors of the wretched enterprise. She, too, has been a student, and she is still young. She studied medicine, perhaps at Zurich or at Paris, served as "Queen's messenger" between the home centres and the leaders abroad, until the police made Russia too hot to hold her in her own name. To the other half of the staff she is devoted heart and soul, and through him to his hobby—the universal revolution. She is a voluntary outcast from a respectable family, and she would as cheerfully lay down her life as any pétroleuse of Paris for her creed.

The journal is not a daily journal, but what may be called an intermittent one. It comes out when it can. The first business is to collect material. For this purpose the reporting staff, after a scanty meal on the cold remains of last night's supper, wraps itself in its cloak and sallies out to watch public events. It is irresistibly attracted by a sort of magnetic instinct to pass places where there may be somebody to shoot at. It goes to the great square in front of the Winter Palace, or to the environs of the public offices. It has a pistol in its pocket as well as a pen. There is no knowing what may turn up, and the staff has generally a standing order to put a Czar or a Minister out of the way. With this double duty in view it is always sure of some result. If it cannot get near enough to kill, it can still manage to obtain information of goings-out and comings-in which may be useful at some future moment of action. It mingles with the crowd of idlers. It works its way gradually to the front, as near as the police and soldiers will allow, and finally, when the Czar or Minister drives by, with swift trotting horses and Cossacks before and behind, it darts such a look of hate at him as would do the work more effectually than knife or pistol, if looks could kill. When the reporter has brought in his account of how things are looking in the city it becomes the editor's turn. The leader is generally composed under the trees in a snow-covered public garden. It is written on sheets of paper torn from a tiny pocket-book, and as each sheet is finished it is rolled up in a ball, ready to be swallowed at a moment's notice. I believe there is no instance known in which the most vigilant detective has ever caught a leader writer in flagrante delicto. At the first sign of a policeman approaching the scene of literary labor down go the pills. The next stage is the setting up in type. The staff gathers up the pills into his hands and proceeds to the little back room. The little back room is locked and bolted, and a chest of drawers is pushed against the door. The dual member lays a loaded revolver within easy reach, and the printing department is in full activity. The type is taken from under the mattress, and the leader is slowly and painfully composed, with many a start at the sound of a footstep, which threatens to turn it all into an immediate "pi." How the paper goes to press is not quite definitly known. My informant on this point was wanting in technical knowledge, but I am led to conclude that a sheet of paper is spread on the "form," and that the staff sits on the sheet of paper to obtain each impression. When the whole impression is printed off the type is, as a temporary measure, tilted upside down into the breeches pocket to form "pi." The distribution takes place at nightfall. The first thing to provide for is the supply of the honorary free list, namely,—the Emperor and two or three of his chief Ministers, including the head of the Police Department. Copies are forwarded to these through the post, with a manuscript intimation on the margin of the paper that the recipients will be done for at the first convenient opportunity. The letters are posted and the regular distribution begins. A copy is left with every dead wall, where it may remain all night, with the chance of being read by the moujiks as they are going to their labor in the early dawn. This part of the undertaking involves considerable risk and danger. Every dead wall in St. Petersburg is guarded just now, not only by the police but by watchful house-porters, who are ordered to stand outside their doors and keep awake all night. Still the house-porters cannot look two ways at once, and while they are looking one way the nimble staff may contrive to post up a copy the other. The ornamental part of the work, the one little bit of it which is a subject of just professional pride, is to leave a copy or two on the walls of the very police department itself.

This accounts for about three-fourths of the impression. The remainder is left (still on the generous free-list principle which marks the whole conduct of the enterprise) with the proprietors of tea-shops and other popular establishments, much against their will. The staff, needing refreshment after its labors, will enter some wretched refreshment-house in a low quarter, and, after drinking his glass of tea, seasoned with lemon, and toying meanwhile with any regular journal that may be lying on the table, will slip a few copies into a corner, where they are likely to be found by the next customer, and immediately steal out with all dispatch into the shelter of the night. Midnight witnesses its return to the office, where it puts the broken "pi" into its place of concealment, and has dreams of revolutionary murders, arson, and general misrule on its hard bed of type.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, &c.

Carpets!
Carpets!

PARDRIDGES

desire to call your attention to their new and choice designs in Ingrain Carpets, new colorings in "Lowell," "Hartford," and best "Philadelphia" makes.

In medium quality we can show a full and complete line at very low prices.

In Ingrains, at 50 and 60 cents, we have as handsome patterns as can be bought for $1.00.

Good quality and styles at 35 and 40c.

Two-ply as low as 25c.

Complete line of Rag and List

Carpetings,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings, &c.

Tapestry Brussels at 85c per yard.

PARDRIDGES'
MAIN STORE,
114 and 116 State-st.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Army Supplies.

OFFICE OF PURCH'NG AND DEPOT COMMISSARY, 3 AND 4 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, Ill., April 28, 1880.

Sealed proposals in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received until 2 p. m. Thursday, May 20, 1880, for furnishing the following supplies to the Subsistence Department, United States Army, delivered at such places in this city as may be required on or before the 31st of May, 1880, viz.:

28,430 pounds corn-meal, "white," and 5,200 pounds "yellow," kiln-dried, in Tomlinson's patent half-barrels.

80 barrels pork, mess.

1,586 pounds split peas, in Tomlinson's patent half-barrels.

2,291 pounds hominy, kiln-dried, in Tomlinson's patent half-barrels.

8,000 pounds sugar, "C," in Tomlinson's patent barrels or half-barrels.

5,000 gallons vinegar, cider apple, to be manufactured entirely from apples, and not to be mixed with other vinegar, to be free from foreign acids and injurious substances, one fluid ounce to neutralize 35 grains bi-carbonate of potash, in new iron-bound barrels or half-barrels, painted with two coats of paint.

10,000 pounds candles, stearic acid, sixes, full weights, in 40-pound boxes, strapped.

20,000 pounds soap, hard and dry, not to contain more than 10 per cent resin and to be free from other adulterations, in 60-pound boxes, strapped.

3,000 pounds salt, Turks Island, in double sacks, inside twilled cotton and outside gunny.

2,400 3-pound cans and 1,200 1-gallon cans apples, cases strapped.

3,000 pounds apples, dried, Alden's evaporated, in 2 or 5 pound packages, cases strapped.

600 2-pound cans, 600 4-pound cans, and 120 6-pound cans corned beef, cases strapped.

940 tins crackers, "soda," "oyster," "graham," "milk," and "cream," to be packed in 5-pound hinge-lid tins, hermetically sealed with paper and then wrapped in paper, packed eight tins to a case, cases to be strong, tongued and grooved, and strapped.

4,140 pounds lard, best quality leaf, in 5-pound net tins or pails, 60-pound cases, ¾-inch stuff, strapped.

1,300 pounds peaches, dried, Alden's evaporated, pared and unpared, in 2-pound net packages, cases strapped.

4,300 pounds peaches, dried, in 50-pound boxes, strapped.

620 gallons pickles, "mixed," "chow-chow," and "cucumber," in 5-gallon kegs, painted.

900 2-pound cans salmon, cases strapped.

6,000 pounds salt, table, in 3-pound, 5-pound, or 10-pound sacks, in barrels full head-lined, or in strong boxes containing 100 pounds each, strapped.

1,320 pounds corn-starch, in 1-pound packages, 20 or 40 pound boxes, strapped.

1,440 pounds laundry starch, 6-pound boxes, packed in 12-pound crates, strapped.

2,000 pounds laundry starch, 1-pound packages, in 40-pound boxes, strapped.

500 pounds powdered sugar, in Tomlinson's patent half-barrels.

Bids will be received for the whole or any portion of the above amounts, which are to be increased or decreased, as may be required at time of making the awards.

Actual tare at the time of delivery is required, and no charge for packages, which must be in the very best shipping order, will be allowed.

Proposals will be received subject to the usual conditions, and must be accompanied by samples.

Blank proposals or further information will be furnished on application to this office.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

M. P. SMALL, Major and C. S.

TAILORING.

HEINIG!

Who is he?

Ask any well-dressed young man you meet, and two to one he will tell you that HEINIG is a Merchant Tailor who proposes to ADVERTISE for the next THIRTY DAYS by making NOBBY Suits for a few "representative," dressy young men, at prices that will CONVINCE their friends that while his styles and workmanship are first-class in every respect, his

PRICES ARE CLOSER

Than any who turn out the same class of work he now does at

209 Dearborn-st.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE | $100 Reward.

We will pay to a charitable institution $100 in case of an Inguinal Hernia that can be retained by the hand that we cannot retain with the PARKER RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS, patented July 9, 1878. BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

DR. PARKER, the patentee, has had 20 years' experience, the last 3 years with Marine Hospitals, Army, Navy, and Pensioners, the government having adopted our appliances as the best in use. Many of the worst cases cured.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! DR. KEAN,

173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.

Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at any of the following ticket offices of the Company: 60 and 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express office (on northeast corner Randolph and State-sts.), Palmer House, 75 Canal-st. (on West Side), and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*12:30 pm	* 3:40 pm
aSioux City & Yankton	*12:30 pm	* 3:40 pm
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*12:30 pm	* 3:40 pm
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	† 9:15 pm	† 7:15 am
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 pm	† 7:15 am
aDes Moines Night Express	† 9:15 pm	† 7:15 am
aDes Moines Day Express	*12:30 pm	* 3:40 pm
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 pm	† 7:15 am
aCedar Rapids Express	* 8:15 am	* 6:45 pm
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 am	* 3:10 pm
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 pm	* 6:30 am
aFreeport, R'kford & Lake Geneva	* 4:15 pm	*10:45 am
bMilwaukee Mail	* 8:00 am	* 4:00 pm
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 am	4:00 pm
bMilwaukee & Green Bay	*10:00 am	* 7:45 pm
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 pm	*10:30 am
bMilwaukee & Green Bay	† 9:00 pm	† 6:45 am
bGreen Bay & Marquette	† 9:00 pm	† 6:45 am
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:00 am	* 6:15 pm
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 am	* 4:00 pm
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:00 pm	† 7:00 am
bLa Crosse & Minnesota	*10:00 am	* 4:00 pm
bLa Crosse & Minnesota	† 9:00 pm	† 7:00 am
bWinona & Central Dakota	*10:00 am	* 4:00 pm
bWinona & Central Dakota	† 9:00 pm	† 7:00 am
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 pm	*10:30 am

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, and Pullman Sleeper to Sioux City on the train leaving Chicago at 12:30 p. m. No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at any of the following Ticket-Offices of the Company in Chicago: 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express Office (on northeast corner Randolph and State-sts.), foot of Indiana-av., Grand Central Depot, corner Canal and Sixteenth-sts., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts. (on West Side).

	Leave.	Arrive.
bOttawa & Streator Express	7:50 am	7:20 pm
bGalesburg Passenger	7:50 am	5:50 pm
bNebraska Express	10:00 am	7:20 pm
bDubuque & Sioux City Express	10:00 am	3:35 pm
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	11:00 am	1:50 pm
bPacific Fast Express	12:30 pm	3:30 pm
bKansas & Colorado Ex	12:30 pm	3:30 pm
bKansas City & Texas Fast Line	12:30 pm	b3:30 pm
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:00 pm	10:10 am
bAurora Passenger	3:15 pm	7:15 am
bMendota & Ottawa Express	4:35 pm	10:35 am
bRockford Fr'port & Rock FallsEx	4:35 pm	10:35 am
bAurora Passenger	5:30 pm	8:40 am
bAurora Passenger	6:15 pm	8:55 am
cOmaha Night Express	9:05 pm	b6:55 am
cTexas Night Express	9:05 pm	b6:55 am
cKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex	9:05 pm	b6:55 am
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 pm	6:35 am
Wednesday & Saturday Theatre Train	b11:15 pm	10:15 pm

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday.

Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars and Passenger Coaches between Chicago, Council Bluffs, Omaha, St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka, and Kansas City, through without change. Parlor Cars, with Reclining Chairs, between Chicago and Kansas City. C., B. & Q. Dining-Cars attached to all trains.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"Pan-Handle" Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 am	* 7:45 pm
Milwaukee Express	* 5:00 pm	* 9:25 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	*10:10 am	* 4:00 pm
	† 9:00 pm	† 7:00 am
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 am	* 4:00 pm
	† 9:00 pm	† 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	† 9:00 pm	† 7:00 am
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	† 9:00 pm	† 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 am	* 7:45 pm
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:15 pm	* 8:45 am
Elgin Express	* 4:15 pm	* 8:45 am
Byron Passenger	* 4:00 pm	*10:50 am
Elgin Fast Passenger	* 5:15 pm	* 8:45 am
Sunday Passenger (Elgin)	4:00 pm	10:35 am

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via La Crosse and Winona.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:10 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 pm	§ 6:30 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 9:10 am	* 7:20 pm
aCairo & Texas Express	§ 8:30 pm	§ 6:30 am
Springfield Express	* 9:10 am	* 7:20 pm
aSpringfield Night Express	§ 8:30 pm	§ 6:30 am
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 9:10 am	* 7:20 pm
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 pm	§ 6:30 am
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 9:10 am	* 7:20 pm
Pontiac Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 am	* 3:20 pm
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	‡ 9:30 pm	§ 6:35 am

aOn Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
bOn Saturday night to Gilman only.
cOn Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Canal and Van Buren-sts., near Van Buren-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 pm	* 3:40 pm
Kansas City Night Express	* 9:00 pm	* 7:55 am
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 am	* 7:55 pm
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 am	* 7:55 pm
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	† 9:00 pm	§ 6:50 am
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk — Fast Expr'ss	* 9:00 am	* 3:40 pm
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk — Express	† 9:00 pm	‡ 7:25 am
Pekin & Peoria Express	* 9:00 am	* 7:55 pm
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex	* 9:00 am	* 7:55 pm
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex	*12:30 pm	* 3:40 pm
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 9:10 am

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 am	* 6:45 pm
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:30 pm	* 3:40 pm
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:30 pm	* 3:40 pm
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	*10:20 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:00 pm	‡ 6:20 am
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 pm	‡ 6:20 am

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 am	* 6:50 pm
Day Express	* 9:00 am	* 7:40 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 pm	*10:30 am
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 pm	8:00 am
Night Express	† 9:10 pm	‡ 6:30 am

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 am	* 7:40 pm
Special New York Express	* 9:00 am	* 7:40 pm
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	5:15 pm	8:00 am
Fast Express	*†10:30 pm	‡ 5:40 am

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)

Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 am	* 8:10 pm
Night Express	§ 8:00 pm	§ 7:10 am

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 am	* 5:40 pm
Fast Line	§ 9:40 pm	§ 7:55 pm

Kankakee Line.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:00 am	* 8:00 pm
Night Express	§ 8:00 pm	§ 7:20 am

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel. Trains leave from Depot, corner of Archer and Stewart-avs.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 8:25 am	* 4:20 pm
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:30 pm	§ 7:25 am

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner Archer-av. and Twenty-first-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Express	* 7:30 am	* 8:00 pm
Valparaiso Accomm'dat'n—leave and arrive cor Ashland-av	5:10 pm	* 8:25 am

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Depot, cor. Van Buren and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 am	* 7:00 pm
Pacific Express	* 5:15 pm	* 8:00 am
Fast Line	* 9:10 pm	* 6:00 am

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, M'ntwoc, (daily)* 9 a m
** Saturday Boat don't leave until ... 8 p m
Night boats for Milw'ke, &c, Tues. & Fri. 7 p m
Ludington, Manistee, &c., ... 9 a m
Kewaunee, Ahnapee, &c., Tues. & Frid. 7 p m
Grand Haven, Muskegon, G. Rapids, &c. (daily) 7 p m
For Green Bay, &c., Tuesday and Friday ... 7 p m
For Escanaba & Lake Superior Towns, Tuesday 7 p m
Office & Docks foot of Michigan-av. *Except Sunday.

WHAT IS LIGHT?

"He Made the Sun to Rule the Day."

The Wonderful Solar Ray Source of Life and Supporter of Existence.

Theories of the Nature of Light—Is It an Emission of Matter, or an Impulse Rather than a Substance?

The Wave or Undulatory Theory—Opinions of Wise Men.

National Quarterly Review for April.

The sun is the original source of that mysterious element which we know as light. In the metaphorical language of Genesis, "He made the sun to rule the day." The impulse which emanates from this grand centre of our solar system, call it by whatsoever name we will, permeates the wide circle of our family of planets, and awakens responsive activity in the molecules of matter, and in the functions of plants and animals, including those of man. The radiant impulse of the sun may be likened to the throb of an infinit heart sending warm life-blood to the remotest bounds, warming, cheering, and enlivening in its course all nature within the circle of its influence.

It did not need the light of science to enable mankind to ascertain the source of the light of day. That knowledge came by intuition, without the aid of telescopes, or other instruments of optical observation. The untutored mind instinctively associates the sun with the principle of luminosity and of thermic and chemical powers. To such a one the sun is a majestic ball of fire revolving in the heavens, shining by virtue of its own brightness, warming by virtue of its own heat, and awakening into life and fertility earth's vast resources by virture of its own energies.

"THE SUN SHINES,"

is the simple phraseology of such a one: and minds the most learned are compelled to admit the fact and to recognize the aptness of the phrase in which it is expressed.

We cannot forego the pleasure of lingering over the significance of the conceptions of our subject by uncultivated minds, or minds untrammeled by the results of scientific investigation. The admiration which the sun awakens in such persons is allied to worship. The warm, genial, vivifying influence of the sun impresses the benighted, but contemplative, soul with the idea of divine paternity. Such a one is awed into wonder and moved to revere and worship, as he contemplates the sun's all-embracing benignity and the apparent infinitude of its power. The unlettered Indian Chief, Tecumseh, gave eloquent utterance to the sentiment which animates the heart of all savages, when he declared that, "The sun is my Father!" The "Peculiar People," though further advanced in civilization than the North American Indians, were evidently dominated by the same idea, in respect to the supremacy of the sun in human affairs, as that embodied in the instinctive utterance of Tecumseh, for they were with difficulty restrained from idolatrous acting upon it. In the Second Book of Kings, it will be remembered that Josiah is referred to as having put down idolatry in the City of Judah, which consisted in burning "incense to Baal, to the sun, and to the moon, and to the host of heaven." Zephaniah also refers reproachfully, with sufficient reason it seems to us, to "them that worship the host of heaven upon the housetop." Many peoples contemporaneous with the Hebrews indulged the same beautiful custom of

PAYING HOMAGE TO THE HEAVENLY BODIES—

to their credit be it said. Nor were the ancient Greeks so far advanced in civilization as to ignore the claims of the stars to their respect. And even when other and more imaginative objects of worship commanded their adoration the Greeks still invested the heavenly bodies, more especially the moon, with extraordinary influence upon their affairs, and were strangely—we should say superstitiously—guided by the lunar phases in initiating important undertakings.

The literature of the ancients is not the only evidence we have of the practice of star-worship. Evidence in the form of sentiments chiseled on stone is quite as conclusive of the existence of the beautiful practice among them as any that their literature affords. An inscription on a tablet found in the tomb of a Royal scribe at Memphis, excavated a few years since by M. Mariette, contains, among other things, the following worshipful tribute to the sun:

"Hail to thee when thou risest in the solar mountain under the form of Ra, and when thou goest down under the form of Ma! Thou circlest about the heavens, and men behold and turn toward thee, hiding their faces! Would that I might accompany thy Majesty when thou displayest thyself on the morning of each day! Thy beams upon the faces of men could no one describe: gold is as nought compared to thy beams. The lands divine, they are seen in pictures: the countries of Arabia, they have been numbered: thou alone art concealed! Thy transformations are equal to those of the celestial ocean: it marches as thou marchest. Grant that I reach the land of eternity and the region of them that have been approved: that I be reunited with the fair and wise spirits of Kernet, and that I appear among them to contemplate thy beauty, on the morning of each day!"

Moreover, the homage which the ancients paid to the sun is illustrated in the manner of laying out their temples, always with the face or front

TO THE EAST OR NORTHEAST.

Stukeley says that the Druids conformed to the ancient custom "of setting their temples with front to meet the rising sun"; and he gives as a reason for the custom that "the east naturally claims the prerogative where the sun and planets rise." It was a rule among the Jews, also, to build their temples facing eastward. In Ezekiel's trance he discovered that, instead of worshiping God in the temple, the Israelites were secretly turning "their backs toward the temple of the Lord, and their faces toward the east"; and that they were worshiping "the sun toward the east." Sun-worship is, in fact, not yet extinct among people of admitted morality and intelligence. The devout followers of Zoroaster, more particularly that branch of them inhabiting Western India, the Parsees, still worship the sun, reverently paying their respects to the east in the morning, and bowing low on their knees toward the west in the evening. In justice to these strange people, it must be said, however, that the most advanced and intelligent of them perform these devotions with an intelligent conviction of their meaning; believing the sun to be merely emblematic of the real essence and spirit of that Being whom so many and more pretentious and less reverent people, in all civilized lands, ignorantly worship to-day. The theological conceptions of the Western European might profit much by amalgamation with those of Zoroaster. The Parseian idea of the relations of the sun to Deity seems to us preëminently consistent with the revelations of modern science, as we would prefer to interpret them, unless, indeed, the necessity of a Deity in the universe be ignored altogether, and the sun itself accepted as

THE ULTIMATE SOURCE

of all those forces which we conceive to be necessary to the order, stability, progressive perpetuity, and government of the world. Surely, nothing is more manifest to the purely objective sense, nor more consistent with the tendency of modern thought, than that the sun is a more important factor in the universe than the Deity; and that the absence of the former would be more disastrous to our solar system than that of the latter. The fault is not in science, but rather in the habit one has of viewing the results of scientific induction,—of interpreting scientific demonstrations. Our conceptions of Deity may change with the change of the seasons; or suffer the fate of those mythical creations of a former period, and be swept from our mind altogether; but so long as the sun endures with unimpaired integrity the existence of the planet is secure, and the progressive order of life, organization, and mind upon it will be maintained. Of this the truth of science gives perfect assurance.

The sun, then, is our visible protector, benefactor, and friend in whose light we live; whose laws rule in us and over us; whose power innerves us, and whose government we respect. Our existence is immediately identified with the sun's; our destiny subordinate to his. Woe betide all living things when his light has gone out, and his substance is dissipated! He is the centre of our world; around which we revolve; to which we slowly but inevitably tend. When he perishes, what can survive? In the answer to this question science and the Zoroastrian creed are of one accord. Not even the Darwinian "fittest" could survive the incident!

Reflections upon these obvious facts and hypotheses of nature and sense were doubtless strongly influential in shaping the theology of the Parseian "fire-worshipers," so that the invisible creative force of the Deity should harmonize with the visible creative force of the sun. They were bold enough to conceive the invisible as existing in the visible; mind giving form and efficacy to matter. "God said, Let there be light: and there was light." In their conception

GOD WAS EMBODIED IN THE SUN,

causing it to shine and illumine the earth and heavens. The solar beam was an exhibition of His divine energy, dissipating darkness and animating nature with endless forms of life and beauty. Ormuzd, the Parseian god, himself sprang from primeval Light. The sun was the eye of the Deity; and all the heavenly bodies were animated with a soul, and became messengers of the divine purpose to man and nature. Hence the idea, so prominent among them, that the spirit of the stars exerted a kindly influence upon man and was capable of revealing the future to him. The idea is believed to have given rise to astrology, as the practice of that superstition is very common in Persia, and has been so from a very early date. This conception of the union of the visible and the invisible forces of nature loses none of its sublimity by the antiquity of its origin; and although it is inconsistent with the dominant theology of the Western nations, and has some bearings of a pantheistic character which are positively antagonistic to it, nevertheless, it is the natural, inevitable resource of those who would be loyal to science, and, at the same time, logically maintain their faith in the existence and necessity of a God.

"From this point of view," observes the late M. Papillon, "science justifies the simple adorations of primitive man. It enables us to understand why the sun was an object of worship in all primary civilizations, and the secret of those childlike impressive terrors which assailed those child-like people when, at night, they saw slowly disappearing below the horizon the glowing orb of day, concealing from them the source of all earthly power and splendor. That pious fetichism was not only a testimony of gratitude for the treasures of life-giving energy which the sun dispersed on the earth; it was also a homage paid to the source of strength, brightness, and joy, as well as an instinctive recognition of the natural affinity which exists between man and light. The Vedas, Orphic hymns, and other remains of primitive religion, are full of this sentiment. It is discussed in the writings of the poets and philosophers of antiquity; among others, in those of Lucretius and Pliny. Dante, who so often made invocations to light (*the divine and piercing light*), crowned his poem with a hymn preëminently symbolic of the supreme brightness."

While, therefore, the source and influence of light are subjects which appeal for solution to objective observation, the *nature* of that element is a subject which does not admit of a solution on that plane, but is removed by the very nature of the subject to the higher domain of

THE SYNTHETIC AND TRANSCENDENTAL.

The value of studies removed from the ordinary plane of the objective and phenomenal, and which necessarily carry the mind into intuitive metaphysical regions, admits of no doubt. Those whose talents are wholly occupied with the commonplace routine of a bread-and-butter life will fail to find in such studies their net returns of a satisfactory quality, for they will consist more of brains than of bread. To such the money value of facts far exceeds that of principles. The former may be bartered in the markets, or turned to practical uses; the latter are valueless in the world's estimate, and too often an inconvenient and troublesome possession. The study of philosophy has, nevertheless, a utility of the highest order. It teaches one to think, to exercise the noblest function possible to a human being. It tends, therefore, constantly to increase the distance which separates man from that "Ape-like creature" which many believe to be his original ancestor. It extends the bounds of knowledge even if it limit the catalog of facts; for, as Buckle has forcibly said: "Knowledge is composed not of facts, but of the relations which facts and ideas bear to themselves and to each other; and real knowledge consists not in an acquaintance with facts, which makes only a pedant, but in the use of facts, which makes a philosopher."

Let no one, then, doubt the high utility of the abstruse and theoretical; nor attempt to confine the bounds of useful knowledge to mere accumulation of facts. Nor should one fear the purely theoretical. "To think on Nature," says the late Prof. Grove, "is to theorize; and difficult it is not to be led on by the continuities of natural phenomena to theories which appear forced and unintelligible to those who have not pursued the same path of thought." And the late Mr. Buckle, in his incomparable essay on "The Influence of Women on the Progress of Knowledge," observes that "Among us a theorist is actually a term of reproach, instead of being, as it ought to be,

A TERM OF HONOR;

for to theorize is the highest function of genius, and the greatest philosophers must always be the greatest theorists." The author had already illustrated, in the essay referred to, the soundness of his opinions by numerous citations from the history of scientific discovery. And surely no man is better qualified to speak with authority on the comparative value of intellectual studies than was the late Henry Thomas Buckle.

In the study of any problem in physics it is necessary to keep clearly before the mind the relation of cause and sequence, subjective and objective, the phenomenal and the actual. It is difficult to persuade the novice in philosophy that the physical world is not what it seems; and that all he knows of the external world is predicated on the impressions which the external world makes on his senses. The rationale of the impressions which are made on our senses and coördinated by them into a distinct idea, as light, sound, hardness or softness, sweet or sour, etc., is not readily apprehended by such a one; and he will insist upon investigating the object of his impressions with the properties which he has derived solely from his own sensations. He hears the *tones* of a musical instrument; he sees *light* and *shade*, and the *color* of objects, etc., or he thinks he does; but in fact he does nothing of the kind. In the one case, a definit disturbance has been made in the air, and been communicated by the air to the ear. The disturbance is not sound at all, for the phenomena of sound is impossible in a vacuum, but a mere agitation—motion—of the atmosphere, which the ear feels, and from the impressions of which it manufactures, so to say, a musical note. In the other case, an impulse of definit proportions has been conveyed to the ether-medium which is supposed to fill all space, throwing it into

AN UNDULATORY MOVEMENT,

not unlike what occurs in the atmosphere in the case of sound. This wave-movement, in due course, reaches the retina of the eye, which coördinates from it a luminous sensation varying in tint according to the force, frequency, and duration of the ether vibrations. As no sound could exist in the absence of the auditory apparatus, so no light is possible without the optic apparatus of the eye. For a proper understanding of either sound or light, therefore, it is necessary to study the subject from its physiological, as well as its mechanical, aspects.

To the sensuous observer the phenomena of light and sound are highly illusory. Nor is this peculiarity confined to optical and auditory phenomena. As a matter of fact, all phenomena of the physical world are of such an illusory character as to mislead the observer should he take the evidence of his sensations as his guide, uninfluenced by the reason or judgment. The sun, for example, appears to revolve around the earth; force seems to be evanescent—subject to dissipation; matter appears to be distinct from force; the particles of solid bodies appear to touch each other, whereas it is demonstrable that they do not. The illusions of physics are still more marked in the domain of our sense-perceptions. We seem to feel the properties of bodies, whereas we merely feel our own sensations, and can no more come into actual contact with matter than we could lay hold of the Infinite; vision appears to be an objective act, as we have seen, while, in fact, it is a purely subjective one; we are supposed to see colors, to hear sounds, to smell odors, to taste gustatory qualities, to feel the surfaces of bodies, heat and cold, etc.; but as a matter of fact we do nothing of the kind; the knowledge which we possess of these things being simply that derived from the facts of our impressions and sensations. The delusive character of appearances becomes more strongly marked the higher the plane of observation, so that it may be justly said that a great part of one's early education consists—more or less unconsciously—in learning how to interpret physical appearances, and to

AVOID BEING DUPED BY THEM.

In science and philosophy the first lesson to learn is, or ought to be, how to distinguish between the apparent and the actual, the subjective and the objective. He only is able to think and reason correctly who has made himself familiar with these fundamental ideas, and can keep steadily before him the laws of sense-perception. Without this qualification, one may have eyes and see not, and ears and hear not, the things which Nature presents to his unexpanded perceptions. One so wanting in perception as this mental condition implies, cannot appreciate a tithe of the grandeur of the physical world, and is necessarily debarred, moreover, the highest satisfaction possible for mortals to enjoy—that of descending into the engine-chamber of the universe, studying the workings of its machinery, and discovering the Divine order and purpose which are manifest therein.

We pass on, then, to notice some of the theories which have been advanced in elucidation of the nature of light. It is needless to say that demonstration is on the side of the mechanical hypothesis. This subject has occupied the human mind since it first began to distinguish the relations of cause and effect, or to separate the phenomenal from the actual. Thus Empedocles, a Greek philosopher, and a contemporary of Aristotle, 450 B. C., held that "light consisted of particles projected from luminous bodies; yet that vision was not performed without the assistance of a certain influence, or emanation transmitted from the eye to the object." This was only saying in a more thoughtful, philosophical way, that certain bodies possessed the property of shining, and that the eye was endowed with the property of coördinating luminous impressions; and while it afforded no satisfactory explanation of the nature of light, it was a comprehensive statement of a most palpable fact, that of vision. Sir David Brewster's definition of light is not less lucid,—nor more. He says: "Light is an emanation or something, which proceeds from bodies, and by means of which we are enabled to see them." The theory of Empedocles is the earliest record we have of the so-called Emission Hypothesis, afterward elaborated by Sir Isaac Newton. The theory, however, was combatted by Aristotle, who thought that light was

AN IMPULSE, RATHER THAN A SUBSTANCE;

and there are men of science to-day who accept the impulse hypothesis of light as affording a more rational explanation of its phenomena than any other. Among the eminent physicists of modern times, who prefer to regard light as an impulse communicated to the molecules of matter rather than an emission of substance from them, or as the undulations of an hypothetical ether, was the late Prof. Grove, whose demonstrations regarding the mutual convertibility—correlation—of physical forces, gave a new impulse to the progress of scientific discovery in every department of inductive philosophy. "In a lecture," says Mr. Grove, "delivered in January, 1842, when I first publicly advanced the views advocated in this essay, I stated that it appeared to me more consistent with known facts to regard light as resulting from a vibration or motion of the molecules (atoms?) of matter itself, rather than from a specific ether pervading it; just as sound is propagated by the vibrations of wood, or as are waves by water. I am not here speaking of the character of the vibrations of light, sound, or water, which are doubtless very different from each other; but am only comparing them so far as they illustrate the propagation of force by matter itself. . . . Although this theory has been considered defective by a philosopher of high repute, I cannot see the force of the arguments by which it has been assailed; and, therefore, for the present, though with diffidence, I adhere to it." The "impulse" theory, here revived by Mr. Grove, seems to us incompetent to explain the most ordinary facts of solar physics,—such, for example, as the transmission of light through solid bodies, or the propagation of the solar impulse *in vacuo*. The impulse theory, moreover, requires the existence of tangible matter in the interplanetary spaces, as a condition indispensable to the propagation of vibratory action.

A CONDITION HARDLY CONCEIVABLE.

If an explanation of the phenomena of light requires the intervention of a hypothetical substance, we do not see what is to be gained by substituting a ponderable for an imponderable one, even if the problems involved in the subject are equally well solved by one as the other, which, in this instance, is certainly not the case.

Nothing, perhaps, more strikingly shows the force of palpable observation, and its advantage over scientific demonstration, than the war between the conflicting hypotheses of light. One must respect the evidence of his senses, let demonstration be what it may. If science throws doubt on the existence of light as an entity, reason may loyally accept the doubt, but the *individual* still believes in the palpable reality of "sunshine." It is so evident that the sun *shines*, *emits* luminous particles of imponderable matter, that down to the close of the eighteenth century the doctrine maintained its own against the most formidable opposition. Sir Isaac Newton held strongly to the hypothesis, with all its absurdities, and died refusing to admit the plausibility of any other. The brilliant discoveries in optics and the laws of light which he made had the effect to confirm rather than weaken his confidence in the correctness or validity of the hypothesis. He gave it the name of the Emission, or Corpuscular Theory of light, so long and intimately associated with his own great name and fame.

The absurdity of the emission hypothesis, however, appears sufficiently obvious in the statement of it. In other words, it contains the elements of its own refutation; for

IT IS INCONCEIVABLE

that a particle of matter devoid of gravity could travel with such marvelous velocity as the hypothesis presupposes, and pass through in its course, without perceptibly impeding its velocity, ponderable substances like glass and other diaphanous bodies. "Light *moves*," observes the late Sir David Brewster, "with a velocity of 192,000 miles in a second of time." Later calculations have modified these figures considerably, but a few thousand miles more or less in a matter of this kind are of little consequence. "It travels," continues the distinguished astronomer, "from the sun to the earth in seven minutes and a half. It moves through a space equal to the circumference of our globe in the eighth part of a second,—a flight which the swiftest bird could not perform in less than three weeks." In view of the singular credulity exercised by men of science in accepting such a statement or proposition as this, it ill becomes them to marvel at the credulity of theologians. We submit that the ultimate resurrection of the body is not a more marvelous doctrine, or the belief in it a greater tax on our faculties, than that of an imponderable particle of matter traveling through space at a velocity required by the Newtonian hypothesis of light.

Be that as it may, the emission theory of light has long been obsolete in philosophic thought. Its fallacy had been pointed out in Newton's day by Prof. Huyghens, the eminent Dutch astronomer and mathematician; but it remained for Dr. Thomas Young, a century later, to *demonstrate* its fallacy, and to substitute in its stead the hypothesis first advocated by Huyghens, and which is now generally known as

THE WAVE OR UNDULATORY THEORY OF LIGHT.

It is superfluous, perhaps, to state that the undulatory hypothesis of light is of itself founded upon an hypothesis. It presupposes the existence of a thin, elastic never be proved, the existence of a thin, elastic ether pervading all space and even the spaces between the particles of solid matter. Under the impetus of the sun, or other luminous bodies, this ether medium is supposed to be agitated, thrown into concentric vibrations, or waves, very similar to what happens to water when a stone is thrown into it, or to the air, by the concussion of hard bodies. "It appears in truth abundantly certain," says a distinguished mathematician and contemporary of Young, "that light is, with respect to ether, what sound is with respect to air; and that the rays of light are nothing else but the shakings or vibrations transmitted by the ether, as sound consists in the shakings or vibrations transmitted by the air."

Dr. Young actually measured the length of these light-waves and counted the number of them which occurred in a second of time and an inch of space. He found that the number and size of the undulations varied with the various tints or colors embraced in a ray of light. In other words, that all the elements of the solar ray had each a force of propagation peculiar to itself. The following table, giving the number of light-waves that occur in an inch of space and a second of time, is based on the calculations of Young. Though often published, it is of sufficient interest and curiosity to justify a place here:

TABLE OF CALCULATIONS OF LIGHT-WAVES.

Colors of the spectrum.	Lengths of an undulation in parts of an inch in air.	Number of undulations in an inch.	Number of undulations in a second.
Extreme red	0.0000 266	37,640	458 millions of millions
Red	0.0000 256	39,180	477 millions of millions
Intermediate	0.0000 246	40,720	495 millions of millions
Orange	0.0000 240	41,610	506 millions of millions
Intermediate	0.0000 235	42,510	517 millions of millions
Yellow	0.0000 227	44,000	535 millions of millions
Intermediate	0.0000 219	45,600	555 millions of millions
Green	0.0000 211	47,460	577 millions of millions
Intermediate	0.0000 203	49,320	600 millions of millions
Blue	0.0000 196	51,110	622 millions of millions
Intermediate	0.0000 189	52,910	644 millions of millions
Indigo	0.0000 185	54,070	658 millions of millions
Intermediate	0.0000 181	55,240	672 millions of millions
Violet	0.0000 174	57,490	699 millions of millions
Extreme violet	0.0000 167	59,750	727 millions of millions
Mean or white	1.0000 225	44,444	541 millions of millions

In the above table of calculations two things appear particularly conspicuous: First, the marvelousness of those tiny ether-undulations; and, second, the greatness of the genius that was able to measure and count them. The latter is certainly the greater marvel of the two. Had Young done nothing else to distinguish himself in science, and build for himself an enduring monument, this feat in mathematics alone would be sufficient to perpetuate his name to an immortal renown. That demonstration must forever remain most conspicuous in the annals of mathematics. Prof. Tyndall characterizes the mathematical genius of Young as scarcely inferior to that of Newton; and he advances an ingenious geometrical illustration in his "Lectures on Light" to show his estimate of Young's genius as compared with Newton's: "Let Newton stand erect in his age," he observes, "and Young in his. Draw a straight line from Newton to Young which shall form a tangent to the heads of both. This line would slope downward from Newton to Young, because Newton was certainly the taller man of the two. But the slope would not be steep, for the difference of stature was not excessive. The line would form what engineers call a gentle gradient from Newton to Young. Place underneath this line the biggest man born in the interval between both; he would not, in my opinion, reach the line; for, if he did, he would be taller intellectually than Young, and there was, I believe, none taller." Yet he was long gathered to his fathers ere his genius received the recognition it justly deserved. Smaller and more pretentious men—men with high-sounding titles—commanded the ear of the public and eclipsed for a generation the greatness of one who had only genius to commend him to the memory of mankind.

From the point of view offered by science, the force which represents light is the

SUM AND QUINTESSENCE OF ALL FORCE

of which the human mind can conceive, except that of gravity, and perhaps that of the tides. All other forces, or forms of energy, are part of this grand force,—light, or sun-force. Light may exist as heat, electricity, and actinism; it is the power that sways the wind and impels the tempest; the force exhibited by an animal, as well as a steam-propeller; the nerve-force by which the coördinating powers of the brain and ganglionic centres carry on all the marvelous processes of life,—of locomotion, feeling, and thinking, of which a human being is capable. The forces treasured in the forests, or in vegetation,—the organic products which clothe the earth and minister to the wants of animal life,—are light-force; so likewise the force which the ages have economized and laid away in subterranean coal-beds is simply light-force, rendered latent,—capitalized for future uses. All this, as wonderful as it may seem, is susceptible of as easy a demonstration as any problem in physics, as, for example, the velocity of the planets or the ether-waves; the revolution of the earth and other planets; the thickness of the gray film of a soap-bubble; or the proximate size of the ultimate atom, all of which intricate feats in mathematics have been accomplished. The facts of the correlation and conservation of force harmonize perfectly with the hypothesis of undulation, and not only give powerful support to the doctrine of light, but positively refute all the other hypotheses in explanation of that subject which have been brought forward.

This view of light-force, so grand in conception, so exhaustive in its reach, while it must be accepted in general terms as the most satisfactory solution of the phenomena presented by Nature which has been yet advanced, should, nevertheless, be received with limitations. It is but one factor in explaining the phenomena of the world, while at least two others are necessary—viz.:

A SENDER AND A RECEIVER.

The sender of the solar impulse or light-wave is the incandescent body; the ether-wave is the medium of communication, and the receiver is the body or object to which it is conveyed, and which appropriates it to its high uses in the economy of things. Some scientists, it is true, write in a manner to lead one to suppose that the solar ray is the all in all in nature and sense; that it furnishes a solution of the impulses of mind and heart. To this purpose, writes Prof. Proctor: "The sun is the source of all those forms of life and light which exist upon the earth. That is no idle dream," he says. "Every form of force on the earth, every action we perform, all the forms of forces we know of, even the thoughts we think, may be said to come from the sun." Such a statement is misleading in that it confounds the relations of cause and sequence. It is nerve-force, undoubtedly, which is correlated from radiant energy, that enables us to think and perform other mental processes. But it is a manifest error, most confusing to the logical sense, to claim any analogy between any form of force and the nature of ideas and emotions. No one with a reputation for mental acumen to lose, not even Prof. Proctor, would be bold enough seriously to make an attempt to show the analogy between light-force and a love sentiment, or a pious emotion; the capacity to analyze a syllogism, or to construct a grammatical sentence. It is impossible to recognize any analogy whatever between any form of force, and the emotions of the heart, or the intellectual operations of the brain and mind. The common sense, in this instance, is supported by the acutest reason.

Finally we remark that, while the purely inductive mind will continue to resolve the universe into forms of motion, and to accept such solution of phenomena as best accords with observation, the intuitive or deductive mind will as naturally insist upon the necessity of looking behind effects or phenomena

TO THEIR CAUSES,

which, though hidden from the outward sense, he feels, and in a certain sense *knows*, must have a veritable existence somehow and somewhere in the depths of the unknown. All effects must have adequate causes; but the final or ultimate cause lies beyond the scope of our faculties, and probably always will. One thing is quite evident—namely: the further our inquiries are pushed in the direction of the principle of causation, the more we are bewildered by the mystery in which it is involved, and impressed with the finite character of human faculties, as well as the narrowness of the bounds of actual knowledge. Mr. Buckle evidently felt the force of this truth when he wrote: "We talk of the law of gravitation, and yet we know not what gravitation is; we talk of the conservation of force and the distribution of forces, and we know not what forces are; we talk in complacent ignorance of atomic arrangement of matter, and we neither know what atoms are nor what matter is; we don't even know if matter, in the ordinary sense of the word, can be said to exist; we have as yet only broken the first ground; we have but touched the crust and surface of things."

In the domain of knowledge which most interests the reflective mind, we know in fact nothing except that we are a part of the great unknown, and sharers of a destiny which is unfathomable. DAVID A. GORTON.

MARRIAGE-LICENSES.

The Record for the Week—One Hundred and Twelve Honeymoons.

Last week the thoughts of love, to which the young man lightly turns in the spring-time, resulted in a brisk demand for marriage-license, of which 112 were issued between 10 o'clock Monday morning and 5 o'lock yesterday afternoon. Of the fifty-six ladies who took husbands unto themselves, six had already made matrimonial experiments, so that the week must be looked upon as one favorable to the widows. The combined ages of the youngest couple was 36, each being 18, while the oldest couple aggregated 116 years, their ages also being even—58 each:

MONDAY, MAY 3.

Name.	*Age.*	*Residence.*
William A. Cox	30	Chicago.
Emma Smith	18	Lake View.
Jefferson L. Davis	23	2454 State.
Minnie Cook	21	1136 State.
George Maas	27	594 South Halsted.
Lina Dauster	20	1459 State.
John Skafee	22	61 Elston road.
Annie Sowa	19	61 Elston road.
Thomas Finners	34	La Salle, Ill.
Bidila Deignin	28	Peoria, Ill.
August Russ	36	570 Ashland av.
Emily Grochowski	23	140 Union.
John Karzinski	30	St. Paul, Neb.
K. Milkoschesky	23	Chicago.
Harry H. Thompson	58	Chicago.
Dora Holbrook	35	Chicago.
John Fetherston	24	Woodstock, Ill.
Annie Dillon	22	Chicago.
Michael Lerdes	23	Chicago.
Elizabeth Lieber	17	Chicago.
Charles H. Ward	30	Chicago.
L. G. Baughardt	30	Chicago.
John Vaughan	23	Chicago.
Lizzie G. Baughardt	23	223 South Jefferson.
Henry Miller	41	50 Crosby.
Hendricka Muibeck	43	50 Crosby.
Minchart Myers	23	1628 South Halsted.
Addie B. Willard	17	26 Ryson.
M. Y. Mulchrone	28	Mackinaw, Mich.
Helen A. Wager	18	128 Fulton.
Ferd Babe	38	128 Fulton.
Maria Tim	23	128 Fulton.
James Holden	21	1594 Shurtleff.
Mary Ryan	17	1214 Hanover.
Mathew Connahan	31	Chicago.
Cath'rine Kilmartin	30	Chicago.
Charles Franklin	26	Chicago.
Catherine Sheehan	22	Chicago.
William J. Meehan	21	284 Blue Island av.
Mary A. Murphy	18	18 Thirteenth.
W. A. Cary	22	Aurora, Ill.
Josie Whiteman	20	Chicago.

TUESDAY, MAY 4.

Peter Reiter	36	68 Eugenia.
Catherine Schmidt	29	558 Larrabee.
Thomas Fargus	32	60 East Ohio.
Mary O'Malley	29	85 East Ontario.
Fred H. Irish	18	342 West Lake.
Ella Schutt	18	56 South Halsted.
John Huisenge	27	Town of Calumet.
Catherine Dekker	23	Town of Calumet.
Cornelius Hollihan	25	Chicago.
Mary E. Fielding	19	Maple Grove, Ill.
W. H. Wiggers	24	Chicago.
Ellen Thompson	25	Chicago.
A. R. H. Young	21	Toronto, Can.
Laura Hudson	19	Chicago.
John F. Schneider	26	Chicago.
Katie Sampson	20	168 Hurlbut.
H.F. VonEddenhorst	27	Chicago.
Agnes A. Sievers	20	Chicago.
Charles Olsen	30	167 Wesson.
Ida Johnson	21	Rockford, Ill.
William Geske	29	44 Canalport av.
Juliana Husse	19	44 Canalport av.
Martin Hansen	23	Chicago.
Hannah Swenson	27	Chicago.
J. C. Ackerman	23	Chicago.
Julia A. Monahan	21	Chicago.
Thomas H. Bellas	35	Chicago.
Emma L. Foote	27	Chicago.
Charles H. Cross	24	Chicago.
Kittie Ludwig	19	Chicago.
Jacob Daur	27	497 W. Monroe.
Rosie Stadler	24	338 North av.
James Wallace	25	9 W. Twentieth.
Johanna Brown	23	9 W. Twentieth.
Sven O. Malback	20	50 Crosby.
Lena Zetman	19	35 W. Erie.
Joseph Green	32	213 S. Clark.
Ada Dow	22	652 State.
Lorenz Baum	31	Chicago.
Nannie Ennis	28	Chicago.
Alex. Brantigan	49	387 Archer av.
Mrs. Anna Berges	27	Chicago.
Charles Rust	27	54 W. Randolph.
Helen Henefield	24	Scarsdale, N. Y.
John C. Kelley	27	Dixon, Ill.
Sarah E. Ryan	22	159 Larrabee.
Johann Steiner	30	699 Canal.
Mrs. Theresia Ruch	35	649 Canal.
Joseph Fritz	23	29 Starr.
Mary Waclaw	20	Chicago.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5.

Harvey N. Parsons	32	Chicago.
Mrs. E. Sigler	42	Chicago.
Sam H. Brakel	24	83 Hoyne.
Annie L. Davis	24	Chicago.
Chas. H. Hathaway	25	Chicago.
Laura E. Hammond	22	Chicago.
Fred Wendt	22	Town of Lake.
Louise Braun	24	Town of Lake.
Edwin Shoyer	24	51 West Madison.
Jennie Jackson	25	52 West Madison.
William Wendland	23	23 East Sixteenth.
Emma Clotteur	21	1544 Wabash av.
Frank F. Delaby	26	Chicago.
Mary Ann Kane	25	Chicago.
James M. Moody	42	186 State.
Caroline Baldwin	22	Boston, Mass.
William B. Gunther	19	Chicago.
Theresa Wendling	18	Chicago.
Charles Brocker	25	Chicago.
Barbara Hammel	27	Chicago.
Henry Maizen	22	523 Wabash av.
Helena Appel	22	Blue Island.
Charles L. Mayer	23	2600 Prairie av.
Mollie Mayer	19	Chicago.
Harry E. Sheldon	23	San Francisco, Cal.
Belle G. Taylor	23	Rochelle, Ill.
Joseph Peters	29	3800 State.
Helena Puttlitz	20	3811 Butterfield.

THURSDAY, MAY 6.

William Kingdon	22	254 Centre.
Rose Stevens	22	625 W. Fourteenth.
John Dally	25	Chicago.
Mary A. McPhillips	21	Chicago.
William C. Carlies	34	Chicago.
Sarah H. Webster	27	Chicago.
Joseph Kroak	23	Chicago.
Louisa Liegman	18	Chicago.
Ed St. John Brown	20	Chicago.
Mary Rice	20	Chicago.
Fred Johannes	40	Chicago.
Louisa Gramik	25	Chicago.
John G. Meile	25	Chicago.
Alice R. Leitheisser	23	12 S. Green.
J. Kuchenmeister	32	99 Newberry av.
Mrs. Wilhelmina Klein	25	99 Newberry av.
Peter Iwiski	23	39 Fifth av.
Amelia Daluga	20	2517 Lime.
Mathias Washbush	30	34 Starr.
Mary Bebles	24	632 Church.
Adam Sachs	48	Monee, Ill.
Mrs. B. Muller	48	102 McGregor.
James Lake	28	Town of Lake.
Laura M. Nick	20	Town of Lake.
Alfred Edland	25	Chicago.
Charlotte Anderson	22	Chicago.
Silas Weil	29	Chicago.
Sophie Rehm	19	950 Milwaukee av.
John M. Johnson	30	Orleans, Neb.
Caroline Anderson	22	Chicago.
George Herbert	24	Leyden.
Mary Cursock	21	Leyden.
Joseph Rittler	23	100 West Water.
Dorothea Schultz	21	100 West Water.
Andrew Johnson	34	711 W. Eighteenth.
Julia W. Jansen	25	194 N. Sangamon.
August Helm	29	904 West Twentieth.
Minnie Kraps	20	Chicago.
Thomas W. Henry	29	Hamilton, Ill.
Sarah C. Lipe	23	Sterling, Ill.
Willie N. Smith	29	Adams, N. Y.
Anna L. Thompson	28	Mendota, Ill.
Egidius Meyer	25	Chicago.
Gertrude Pohnan	27	Chicago.
Wm. C. O'Connor	23	2 East Fourteenth.
Alice Butler	18	10 Sixteenth.

FRIDAY, MAY 7.

Louis Frank	27	Chicago.
Bertha Kauffman	23	Chicago.
Frederick Albrecht	22	35 Howe.
Emily Lummerigu	19	83 Vedder.
Stefan Lude	37	159 West Erie.
Hannah Rud	34	159 West Erie.
Julius Marquartt	28	148 Clybourn av.
Augusta Kelm	19	172 North Paulina.
William Bertels	58	2305 State.
Louisa Krueger	58	2305 State.
Julius Brieske	27	Chicago.
Agnes Rohloff	19	604 Clark.
Henry Gells	24	710 W. Fourteenth.
Anna M. Langohr	20	145 Canalport av.

SATURDAY, MAY 8.

Charles J. Westphal	25	Chicago.
Minnie Pappenthien	20	Chicago.
Matthew Busch	22	347 Calumet av.
Cather'e H. Schanck	21	161 Cottage Grove av.
John Cavanaugh	25	Chicago.
Maria Browning	22	Chicago.
Ferdinand Möhns	34	South Chicago.
Mrs. C. Dering	27	64 Rees.
John Moss	26	Chicago.
Pauline Meitz	17	Chicago.
Frank Arny	26	115 Fisk.
Anna Hotek	22	115 Fisk.
Daniel Mackey	27	1025 Lake.
Nellie Corcoran	20	34 Scott.
Joe Vitaus	22	545 Throop.
Mary Schuenberger	19	Chicago.
Martin Barret	20	Chicago.
Madalena Kuhn	18	Chicago.
John A. Johnson	22	Chicago.
Helga Hjelmgren	24	Chicago.
Josiah W. Miller	30	Chicago.
Agnes E. Watson	23	Chicago.
Dennis Martin	42	186 Ewing.
Mrs. Katie Carey	28	Chicago.
Ole B. Olson	23	Chicago.
Ida M. A. Bjornskore	24	Chicago.
Thomas W. Sproat	27	Worth.
Ruby C. Crandall	19	Worth.
Axel G. Renborg	26	95 Milton avenue.
Sophia S. Gustavson	22	95 Milton avenue.
Andrew B. Ayer	33	Chicago.
Alice Pease	23	Chicago.
Patrick H. Lee	28	Town of Lake.
Maggie E. Eagen	24	Town of Lake.
Thomas Carroll	22	Chicago.
Jeanie Ellis	24	Chicago.
John Ostling	42	Chicago.
Anna Carlson	28	Chicago.
Adam Krapf	24	113 Halsted.
Augusta Ernst	23	St. Joseph, Mich.
Heinrich Brahm	37	Town of Lake.
Adeline Pieper	33	Town of Lake.
Alexander McLean	28	Chicago.
Minnie Teevin	19	Chicago.

REFORMED SPELLING.

The Matter Before Congress.

In the House, April 30, 1880, Mr. L. M. Ballou, of Rhode Island, from the Comitee on Education and Labor, submitted the folloing report, to accompany Bill H. R. 5,992.

The Committee to whom was referred the memorials and petitions from the Presidents and Professors of many of our colleges, and some of the most prominent educators in various sections of the country, for the appointment of a commission on "spelling reform of the Englian language," submit the following report:

The subject is deemed worthy of serious consideration and careful inquiry, whether the language, which perhaps is destined to becom universal thru the instrumentalities of the two most agresiv and leading comercial nations of the world, Great Britain and the United States, may not be simplified and abreviated in its orthografy by omiting the silent and unnecessary letters and using only those which most naturally and simply convey the sound of the words when pronounced to the ear.

It is curently stated by leading educators that the irregular spelling of the English language causes a loss of four years of the school time of each child, and is a main cause of the alarming illiteracy of our peple; that it involves an expens of many millions of dollars anualy for teachers and for writing and printing superfluous letters; and that it is an obstacle in many other ways to the progres of education among those speaking the English language and to the spred of the language among other nations.

And it is further represented by leading educators and teachers of practical experience and asociations of lerned scholars that it is posible to make a great reform in the spelling of the English language, and that a system may be devised, to be gradually and wisely introduced, which wil be a great improvment in facilitating education and a great saving of expense to the Government and the people in the printing of public documents, school-books, and periodicals, should the system so comend itself as to be generally adopted by them.

The Comitee, having great confidence in the experience and practical wisdom of those who comend this subject to the favorable consideration of Congres, recomend, as a preliminary step and for the purpose of having som wel-defined plan and system presented to the public before any definit radical change is made, the passage of the Bill No. 5,992.

H. R. 5,992—THE BILL TO CONSTITUTE A COMISION TO REPORT ON THE AMENDMENT OF THE ORTHOGRAFY OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congres assembled, That a comision is hereby constituted, to consist of seven comisioners to be apointed by the President, who shal examin the orthografy used in the public documents and in the public schools of the District of Columbia, and inquire how much its defects increase the cost of the public printing and how far they are an impediment to the acquisition and use of the English language and to education, and inquire what amendments in orthografy, if any, may be introduced into the public documents and the schools of the District of Columbia, and accepted in examinations for the civil servic, and whether it is expedient to mov the Government of Great Britain to unite in constituting a joint comision to consider such amendments; and the comision shal report to Congres at its next sesion.

BIRD-SONG.

There's a thousand happy voices in the woodlands sweetly singing—
Out among the apple-blossoms we can hear them all the day—
And with glad and merry music all the leafy boughs are ringing:
Gayly sing the joyous song-birds—how we wonder what they say!
Twitter twitter, twiddle twiddle, like a flute or like a fiddle,
Pe-wee pe-wee, see see see me, see me twitter all the day,
Clinkum clinkum, bobolinkum, clink clink clink, owhiskodinkum,
Twit wit wit wit, cheer up cheer up—how we wonder what they say!

While we look and while we listen, we can see their plumage glisten,
In among the lilac-bushes, down amid the tangled grass;
Perched on holly-hock and thistle, we can watch them while they whistle;
They go whistling by the window, loudly chirping, as they pass;
Twitter twitter, twiddle twiddle, like a flute or like a fiddle,
Pe-wee pe-wee, see see see me, see me twitter all the day,
Clinkum clinkum, bobolinkum, clink clink clink, owhiskodinkum,
Twit wit wit wit, cheer up cheer up—how we wonder what they say!

Round and round the farm-house flying, loudly screaming, sharply crying,
Warbling 'mid the trembling tree-tops, we can hear them all the day.
While the morning light is breaking, while the drowsy world is waking,
Gyaly sing the Summer song-birds—how we wonder what they say!
Twitter twitter, twiddle twiddle, like a flute or like a fiddle,
Pe-wee pe-wee, see see see me, see me twitter all the day,
Clinkum clinkum, bobolinkum, clink clink clink owhiskodinkum,
Twit wit wit wit, cheer up cheer up—how we wonder what they say!

LAWNDALE, Chicago. EUGENE J. HALL.

Rome's Blind Beggars.

A Rome correspondent writes to beware of the blind beggars of Italy. These are hired at so much a year by an authentic manager, who wanders the country over with his "blind beggar." Some blind children are even sold to beggar managers, who sign an agreement to provide for the blind one during his entire life. When he finds, however, that he has exhausted his part of the country, he resells his "property" to another manager in another part of the country, who, in turn, explores that district as long as he can, until he also sells his blind man or woman to another, and so on, until the beggar can walk no longer. But until the last he is brought on the road, even if he has to sit on a stone, and the older and more infirm he grows the greater his value becomes to his manager.

The Kimball organ, with its patented improvements, surpasses every other reed instrument in capacity and range of expression.

"My doctor says he always recommends Kidney-Wort for bad cases of kidney disease or of billiousness and constipation."

Kidney-Wort is the great spring medicine. It is a sure cure for biliousness, torpid bowels, or lame back.

MUSIC.

Phelps, the Tenor, and Banner, the Violinist—Mme. Rive-King's Return to Chicago.

The Thursby-Ole Bull Combination—Prospects of the Cincinnati Music Festival.

Two concerts during the past week have developed two very interesting features. The one was the return of Mr. Phelps, the tenor, to our concert-stage, and the other the début of Master Michael Banner, the boy violinist. When Mr. Phelps left us, some years ago, he was connected with the Chicago Musical College as a teacher, with which institution, by the way, he has resumed the same connection. He was known at that time as an accomplished pianist and a tenor with a voice of excellent quality, as was developed in his fine singing of a small part in Schumann's "Paradise and the Peri," when that work was produced by the Apollo Club. He went abroad and studied with Vanuccini and Lamperti, we believe, made some appearances on the operatic stage, and returned to this country in the Carlotta Patti troupe, with which he soon severed his connection, however, luckily,—as it has since turned out, seeing the fate which overtook that unsavory combination. Naturally enough there was great interest manifested to hear him, especially as he has settled down among us again. He brings back to us the same clear, rich quality of voice and strength, almost robust, that formerly characterized him, and a great improvement in style, phrasing, and expression. In all these points he sings like an artist, and the intelligence displayed in his method is refreshing. The only fault that can seriously lie against him is the tremolo he uses, which amounts to a very decided waver of the voice, and mars the effects which otherwise would be produced by his naturally fine voice and method.

The second feature of which we have spoken was the début of Master Michael Banner, the youthful violinist. He cannot be classed as a prodigy, for prodigies are mechanical players as a rule, while he displays intelligence, maturity, and, to a large degree, inspiration. His tone is large and broad, his technique very facile and clear, his intonation true, and his expression remarkable. He has all the possibilities of a great artist. We are glad to know that Mr. Jacobsohn, so long Theodore Thomas' concert-master, has agreed to teach him through the coming two years, and we shall look with keen interest to the little fellow's future career.

THE RIVE-KING CONCERT.

Mme. Rive-King will make her return to our concert-stage on Wednesday evening next at Central Music-Hall at the head of a remarkably strong troupe, and will present the following fine program, which will undoubtedly call out a great crowd of her friends and admirers:

1. Flotow—Duo from "Martha."
Messrs. Fritsch and Conly.
2. Servais—Fantasie brillante.
M. Adolph Fischer.
3. Mozart—Aria from the "Magic Flute."
Mr. George A. Conly.
4. Meyerbeer—"Vane, Vane," from "Roberto."
Miss Amy Sherwin.
5. { a. Chopin—Prelude in D flat, from op. 28.
{ b. Mendelssohn—Andante and Rondo from the Violin Concerto, op. 64.
Transcribed for the piano by Mme. Rive-King.
Mme. Rive-King.
6. Donizetti—Aria from "Lucia."
Miss Marie Litta.
7. Verdi—Trio from "I Lombardi."
Miss Amy Sherwin, Messrs. Fritsch and Conly.
1. Saint-Saens—Second Concerto in G minor, op. 22.
Mme. Rive-King.
2. Paccini—"Havvi un Dio" (Preghiera).
Miss Amy Sherwin.
3. Fischer { a. "Au bord du Russian."
{ b. "Caprice Espagnol."
M. Adolph Fischer.
4. Benedict—"Carnival of Venice," Aria and Variations.
Miss Marie Litta.
5. Wagner—Selections from "Die Walkuere."
Mr. C. Fritsch.
6. Braga—Concertante.
M. Adolph Fischer.
7. Berlioz—Trio from "Dammation de Faust."
Miss Marie Litta, Messrs. Fritsch and Conly.

THE APOLLO CLUB CONCERT,

closing the regular subscription series, will be given on the 27th inst., when the Club will present its patrons for the first time the grand oratorio of "The Creation," which, while one of the most popular of all the oratorios, has curiously enough not been heard here in its entirety for a number of years, the last performance having been in the old Farwell Hall the year before the fire. It is already apparent that the many hundreds of its patrons who may want to hear the Club in its interpretation of this noble composition cannot be provided with seats unless an extra performance is given, and the management have under serious consideration the question of a repetition of the work. A special engagement has been made with Mr. Myron Whitney, who will make his appearance here in the oratorio for the first time since he sang it with Parepa Rosa.

FROG OPERA.

About the busiest people in the city nowadays are those who are to take an active part in the Frog Opera, which will be produced at the Central Music-Hall next week for the benefit of the Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum. Rehearsals have been going on successfully, and those who have been permitted to see the preliminary actions of the frogs and pollywogs are enthusiastic in their praise of those who are to assume the different characters. In the cast are represented Prince Frog, Simon, Baron Rat, Sir Thomas Cat, Robber Kitten, Queen Frog, Baroness Rat, Miss Mouse, and the wee frog. The chorus of pollywogs, rats, mice, and gypsies is selected from the ranks of leading society people. There are over thirty numbers of music, all introduced with the most ridiculous situations. Elaborate preparations are being made for the scenic and costume effects, the latter being the designs of Mark Waterman, the well-known Boston artist. The sale of seats will commence at the Music-Hall box-office Friday morning next, when seats will be sold for any part of the house and for either performance.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

The Amateur Musical Club hold their next meeting on Wednesday next. A fine program is in preparation.

Mr. H. Clarence Eddy gave two very successful organ recitals in Wheeling, W. Va., on the 4th and 5th inst.

The Park Place Pavilion concerts will commence June 1. The first engagement is of Miss Dora Gordon Steele, vocalist.

Mr. H. S. Perkins, of this city, holds musical conventions at Council Grove, Kas., May 11—14, and at Mound City, Kas., May 18—21.

Jerome Hopkins contemplates delivering his two lectures, "The Music of the Present" and "Some Kinds of Church Music," in this city before long.

A complimentary piano recital will be given by the pupils of Mr. Emil Liebling, assisted by Miss Dutton, Mr. Knorr, and Mr. Lewis, at the Union Catholic Library rooms on the 13th inst.

The first of a new series of popular matinées, under the management of Mr. C. H. Brittan, was announced for yesterday afternoon at Hershey Hall, with Mrs. Oliver K. Johnson, Mr. McWade, Mr. Liebling, and Mr. Eddy as the performers.

Private letters from Mr. Walker, with the Church Choir Pinafore Company, state that the troupe has been doing excellent business in Colorado. They gave five performances in Denver to large houses, sang in Leadville with success, and on the 2d left for Georgetown.

The testimonial concert to Signor Farini will take place on the 24th inst. Upon this occasion he will have the assistance of Miss Selika and Mrs. Alice Landis, sopranos; Mrs. H. Cornell, mezzo-soprano; Mrs. Florence Scranton and Mrs. E. Sickels, altos; Messrs. Hilton and Heath, tenors; and Mr. Bunker, basso; and orchestra and chorus.

The celebrated Carman Family, of Champaign, Ill., will sing during the Commencement exercises of the Chicago Baptist Theological Seminary at the following times and places: Tuesday evening, May 11, at the First Baptist Church; Wednesday at Morgan Park; Thursday, 10 a. m., at First Baptist Church; Thursday evening at the Central Baptist Church, North Side.

Messrs. Root & Sons have received copies of Dudley Buck's contata, "The Golden Legend," the prize composition at the forthcoming Cincinnati Festival, bound in very pretty shape. This announcement will not only be of interest to those contemplating going to the Festival, but to all musicians and musical connoisseurs who will like to possess a copy of Dudley Buck's greatest work.

At the next popular matinée at Hershey Music-Hall, Mr. Edward B. Perry, the celebrated blind pianist, will give a pianoforte recital. He will give a fine program, including Sonata, op. 53, Beethoven; Sonata, op. 35, Chopin (the one with the celebrated Marcia Funebre); and Études Symphoniques, op. 13, Schumann, besides smaller pieces. He is spoken of by Eastern critics in the highest terms as a remarkable pianist.

A concert will be given to-morrow evening at the Plymouth Congregational Church by the choir of the church, assisted by Mr. Charles S. Lee, baritone, and Mme. De Roode Rice, the pianist, who will play the Romeo and Juliet waltz and Thalberg's Moise fantasie. The choir (Mrs. Owens, Mrs. Bartlett-Davis, Mr. Knorr, and Mr. Lumbard) will sing an unusually interesting selection of numbers, and Mr. H. G. Bird will conduct.

The annual meeting of the Bach and Handel Society was held at their rehearsal-rooms, corner of Bishop court and Madison street, last Tuesday evening. Officers for the ensuing year were chosen as follows: President, Samuel Kerr; Vice-President, F. Wareirobe; Conductor, Prof. O. Blackman; Recording Secretary, C. G. Austin; Financial Secretary, W. H. Dudley; Treasurer, T. J. Sammons; Librarian, S. B. Johnson. Music Committee—Dr. O. S. Pine, Samuel M. Booth, Mrs. E. F. Greene, and Mrs. Mary C. Price. The present musical season will be closed with a public rehearsal at the Washingtonian Home about the last of May.

The Turner-Hall program for this afternoon includes the following numbers: March, "Through Field and Forest," Hermann; overture to "The Masked Ball," Auber; "Hydropathy Waltz," Gungil; selections from "Carmen"; overture, Leonore No. 3, Beethoven; Theme and variations for flute, performed by H. Oesterle; fantasie from the "Prophet," Meyerbeer; potpourri, "An Evening with Hilse," Sherz; calabraise, "Air de Ballet," Rosenhain; and "Indian Post Galop," Lamotte.

On Tuesday evening last an entertainment of more than usual excellence was given at the St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church. Miss Agnes Crawford, of Hamilton, Canada, furnished the principal part of the interesting program. Her selections were both grave and gay, and rendered in a manner that elicited great applause from the audience. Miss Crawford impersonates well and sings sweetly, and we bespeak for her a widespread reputation. Miss Nellie Bangs performed upon the piano in her usual attractive style. A song by Mrs. Hall was well received and encored.

The Thursby-Ole Bull concerts, it is definity announced, will occur on the 21st and 22d inst., and the character of the company, the prestige of the great artists who head it and are associated in the combination, together with the fact that the concerts will close the season of '79-'80, which has been so auspicious, and has, in connection with our new Music-Hall, been the most brilliant known to Chicago since the fire,—these various considerations will all lead to make the brief season of one concert and a matinée the most popular of the many popular entertainments given during the winter by Mr. Carpenter. The details and program for the concerts will be duly announced.

THE CINCINNATI FESTIVAL.

A letter from Cincinnati says: "It is truly astonishing to see the interest which our people are taking in this Festival and to witness the zeal with which the preparations for it are being pushed. The Festival only occurs in the second half of this month, but everything is even now in such a forward state that it might be held at once with the positive assurance of an artistic as well as financial success. The mass chorus, composed of 600 gentlemen and ladies, has given the larger works, notably the Missa Solennis, such earnest study that they almost know the different numbers by heart; at the same time the orchestra of 150 musicians has been thoroughly prepared by Mr. Theodore Thomas, so that there can be no doubt that those gigantic masses of tone will blend in one great harmonious whole, and that the artistic achievements of the coming Festival will eclipse those of all previous festivals. Of the soloists, several have already acquired a world-wide reputation, so that there will be no shortcoming in the solo parts. The pressure for season tickets has been so great that 3,000 seats in the mammoth hall have already been taken for all the concerts, and the entire expenses of the Festival will probably be covered before the first evening's performance takes place. The hall has nearly 5,000 seats. Orders from abroad for seats come to the Secretary by every mail. The attendance from other points will be very large, all the roads centering in Cincinnati having agreed to run trains at reduced fares."

MUSICAL NOTES.

Miss Cary goes to London immediately after the Cincinnati Festival to fill operatic engagements with Mapleson.

At the Fifty-seventh Lower Rhine Festival, to be held at Cologne at Whitsuntide, a new cantata, by Ferdinand Hiller, "Night," will be performed.

Miss Anna Mehlig is in London. Her younger sister, Bertha, was to have visited England, but circumstances have occurred that make it probable that she will abandon her professional career.

Mrs. Osgood has been selected to assist Mme. Albani in the chief soprano music to be performed during the Leeds Festival, so that both the principal sopranos at this important festival will be American singers.

The directors of the Liverpool Philharmonic Society have elected Herr Max Bruch as their conductor, in the room of Sir Julius Benedict, resigned. Herr Bruch now spends a large part of his time in England, where his works have become very popular.

Sig. Ernesto Baldanza, the Strakosch tenor, who was shelved for the inferior singer, Petrovitch, has married an American lady, and is now enjoying nature on a farm in Maine. He has not yet decided whether he will return to the stage next season or not.

The Italians in paris have given Verdi a golden crown as a memorial of the success of his "Aida" in that city. The decoration is two branches of laurel, bound with a golden ribbon; each laurel leaf bears some of his operas' names. The crown rests on a velvet cushion, bearing an Egyptian scutcheon, whereon this inscription is engraved: Al Maestro Verdi, La Colonia Italiani di Parigi, Aida. Matzo, 1880.

The New York *Tribune* says: "An interesting affair will take place on the 24th inst., when Sig. Brignoli purposes giving a performance of 'Don Pasquale' for his own benefit. The representation will take place not at the Academy but at Chickering Hall, where scenery will be set for the occasion and a competent orchestra provided. Donizetti's lively and pretty work will, therefore, be given somewhat as a parlor opera."

Mme. Marie Rôze has accepted an engagement to sing next season in English opera under the management of Mr. Max Strakosch. She will appear for the first time in English versions of "Aida" and "Carmen." The season will open at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, on the 1st of November. Mr. Byron, the tenor de forza, who has made a reputation in Italy and also in Madrid, has been engaged for the season. Among the novelties promised is Boito's "Mephistophele."

THE MISSING VOICE.

Fair Spring now bids her children gay
Come forth to welcome peerless May,
To borrow charms of beauty rare,
Nor aught of loveliness to spare—
For lo! she comes with fairy train
To cheer each heart, to soothe each pain;
Yet other gifts, of worth divine,
We, kneeling, ask at Mary's shrine.

While fragrant buds rich odors fling,
Our hearts their tributes also bring.
But hark! a call from yonder shrine,
As we the mystic garland twine!
How sweet that summons to each ear
Columba's pious children hear!
All willingly they haste away
To greet Our Lady, Queen of May.

A chosen group, from these apart,
With beaming eye and throbbing heart,
A chorus meet for anthems grand—
Such form our youthful choral band.
But see! a change comes o'er each face—
Deep lines of thought thereon we trace,
As gazing round some friend they miss.

You seek in vain our Delia's form;
Her spirit, hence by Angels borne,
Drinks from celestial fountains pure—
Her joys, her hopes, her crown, secure.
On earth she knew not sorrow's night—
Scarce dreamed as yet of Autumn's blight.
With you, in fervent pray'r and praise,
She joined so oft in bygone days.

Alas! you miss that well-known voice;
But O weep not—look up—rejoice!
The gentle Delia sings on high,
With Seraphs bright beyond the sky.
She loves you still, her friends of yore,
And, smiling, points the heav'nly shore.
The Spring's fair graces there abound—
Thro' years eternal they are found.

True child of Mary here below,
Ah! who her bliss above can know?
Her body rests within the grave;
Her tiny barque sped o'er Life's wave,
Then anchored safe at Mary's feet—
The Queen, whose praises Saints repeat.
Thou art not lost, but gone before.
Farewell, sweet child—we'll grieve no more!

We claim thee yet, our sister dear;
Our *Mother's* love unites us here.
In ev'ry wreath for her we twine
We'll see some floral gift of thine;
And when we lift, on festive day,
Our heart and voice in pious lay,
We'll think thy notes all sweetly blend,
That with our own they still ascend.

ST. COLUMBA'S SCHOOL. M. J. H.

Bismarck and Hamburg.

The high-handed attempt of Prussia, or rather Prince Bismarck, to force Hamburg into the German Zollverein, meets with much opposition on the part of the old Hanseatic town, and the issue is one of immediate interest to the commerce of this country. Hamburg is one of the few spots on the Continent of Europe which are open to the sea and its trade, while they are separated from the inland by a high wall of legal enactments and petty regulations. This extraordinary state of affairs began in 1189, when the Emperor Frederic I. suspended all tolls on the Elbe as far as tide-water. This privilege made Hamburg a great seaport, and induced it in 1241 to establish the Hanseatic league, the greatest commercial union known to history. When Hamburg joined the North German Confederation in 1867 it remained a free port, and it is, probably, due exclusively to its freedom that it is, next to London, Liverpool, and New York, the greatest commercial centre on the face of the globe. The district not covered by the German customs regulations includes Hamburg proper, St. Paul's, and Altona. Everything is imported and exported free of duty, and subject to singularly few regulations, while the goods shipped from the district to the interior have to undergo inspection, appraisement, and heavy duties. Merchants, therefore, have always found it easy to consign goods intended for Scandinavia or Russia to Hamburg. Hamburg is now an international city, and it is feared that its identification with the German Customs Union would reduce it to the rank of a mere German port. Besides this, the home feeling of the Hamburg people is involved. The principal trade of Hamburg is with this country, and it is quite clear that it is easier to trade with a free port than with a city subject to Prussian and German regulations. But if Prince Bismarck has decided to wipe out the ancient liberties of Hamburg, the proud and patrician city will be unable to resist his iron will.

REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate Dull for Lack of Buyers.

Prospecting in the Neighborhood of South Chicago.

Principal Sales of the Week—Building Permits.

Extraordinary Activity of Real Estate in New York—Miscellaneous.

Real estate was quiet during the past week. There were not many buyers in the market, and few sales of importance can be reported. The situation here is in marked contrast with that at New York and Boston, where the interest in real estate appears to be on the increase, and the volume of transactions has

RECENTLY BEEN EXTRAORDINARY.

The announcement that the Pullman works were going to Kensington does not appear to have been much of a stimulus to the waning energies of the market. The ground there has been covered by prospectors looking for bargains, but owners have no disposition to sell on the eve of what they believe will be a boom. The search for good purchases extends as far as South Chicago. The new structure of the North Chicago Rolling-Mills is being rapidly pushed forward. The walls of the first story are nearly finished. The woolen mill at South Chicago, destroyed by fire some time ago, is being rebuilt with valuable improvements, and

OTHER NEW ENTERPRISERS

are spoken of. Some very sanguine talk is heard of the future values of property in South Chicago, and along the shore, between the South Park and South Chicago. Persons interested in Washington Heights, La Grange, Evanston, and other suburbs are quietly presenting the claims of their favorit localities in the belief that, dull as the market now is, it cannot long remain so.

B. F. Jacobs sold two lots at the corner of Hoyne and Congress streets for $50 a foot, and five acres at the corner of Sixty-first and Laflin streets for $2,500.

C. M. Atkins has sold Nos. 90 and 92 South Water, four-story and basement brick, 40x56, to J. D. McNab, of McNab & Johnston, for $24,000 cash. This property rents for $2,800. Also Nos. 94 and 96 South Water, four-story and basement brick, 40x55, to E. Frankenthal for $24,000; rents for $2,800.

William N. Stokes sold for Marcus B. Hanson house and lot No. 166 North Curtis street to T. Lawrence, Esq., for $4,000 cash; and for Mr. Ulick Bourke Lot 14, in Block 20, Duncan's Addition to Chicago.

H. C. Zutternmeister sold eleven lots in O. M. Dorman's Subdivision of part of S. ¼ of Lot 5, in Block in Dunsmuir's Subdivision of W. ½ and so much of the S. E. ¼ as lies west of South Branch of Chicago River, Sec. 21, T. 39 N., R. 14 E., for $7,150; 716 Union street, $2,000 cash; 92 Noble street, $1,800; 48 Fremont street, $1,550 cash.

T. B. Boyd reports the sale of 133 South Green street for $5,000 cash; 609 Van Buren street for $6,250 cash; and store and lot 704 State street for $6,600.

Messrs. B. S. Dreyer & Co. have purchased nine acres of land at the corner of State and Forty-third streets. The sum paid was $37,800, —$4,000 an acre.

The residence of Prof. Matthews, at No. 22 Ellis avenue, with 40-foot lot, has been sold through the agency of B. A. Ulrich for $9,000.

A sale has been made by Mr. J. H. Harvey of thirteen and a half acres of land at the corner of Sixty-sixth and State streets, south of Englewood, for $1,400 an acre.

In the

SALES OF THE WEEK

were 24x110 feet, improved, on Twenty-fifth street, west of Wabash avenue, $4,000; 30x140 on West Lake, east of Halsted, $4,700; 75x150 on Clinton, north of Van Buren, $5,154; 132x82 on West Polk, northeast corner of Leavitt, $5,500; 25 feet to Eighteenth, improved, on Canalport avenue, east of Jefferson street, $3,200; 20 feet to river, on Canal, south of Lake, $4,000; 20x125 on Central Park avenue, southwest corner of Twenty-third street, $4,000; 25x134 on Indiana avenue, south of Thirty-first street, $3,400; 25x130 on Wabash avenue, northeast corner of Madison street, $50,000; 130 feet to alley, improved, on Milwaukee avenue, west of Union street, $35,500; 81x128 on Chicago avenue, northeast corner of Cass street, $8,200; 51x117 on Delaware place, east of Dearborn avenue, $5,140; 25x125 on Sangamon street, south of Jackson street, $5,000; 50x100 on West Indiana, north corner of Oakley avenue, $5,000; 37½ x 127 on Drexel boulevard, northeast corner of Forty-fifth street, $30,000; 60x140 on West Lake, west of Union, $9,500; 19 11-100x193, improved, on Michigan avenue near Twenty-third street, $8,000; 60x110 on Carroll avenue, east of Jefferson street, $10,100; 22x75 on Eighteenth street, east of Indiana avenue, improved, $4,500; 25x 120, improved, on State street, north of Thirty-ninth, $6,000; 21x125 on Bissell street, south of Sophia, improved, $3,500; 18x110½ on Hoyne avenue, improved, north of Harrison street, $2,100; on Irving Indiana avenue, south of Thirtieth street, $4,500; 24x100, improved, on South Halsted, northeast corner of Kossuth, $8,800; 160 feet to river on Grove street, west of Todd, $16,500; 20x84 on Canal street, south of Sebor, $8,750; 40½ x 84 on Canal, north of Polk, $11,600; 50½ x 177, improved, on Prairie avenue, near Sixteenth street, $30,000; 22x132, improved, on Indiana avenue, near Twenty-ninth, $7,000; 631 West Adams street, $8,000; 30x80, improved, on North Clark street, north of Kinzie, $26,000; 28x130, improved, on Sedgwick, north of Hobbie, $4,000; 50x125 on West Taylor, west of Centre avenue, $6,000; 40x118 on Ellis avenue, south of Thirty-fifth street, $9,000; 21x 100 on West Washington, west of Curtis, $6,000; 20x165½ on State, north of Harmon court, $12,000; 40x140 on West Lake, west of Union, $7,200; 348 x 660 on Fifty-first street, southeast corner of Kimbark avenue, $21,050.

IN THE BUILDING PERMITS

of the week were those to the Board of Education, to erect a three-story brick house, 107x84 feet, corner of Eugene and Hammond streets, to cost $30,000; to Louis Huck, to erect an elevator, 50x100 feet, Eighteenth street, near Canal, to cost $25,000; to H. D. Cranage, to erect a pipe factory, 150x150 feet, on Stewart avenue, near Judd street, to cost $40,000; Thomas Mackin, repairs of store, corner of Kinzie and State streets, to cost $15,000; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, additional story on building on Van Buren street, to cost $12,000; Munger, Wheeler & Co., elevator, 101x200, corner of Canal and Fulton streets, to cost $300,000; J. A. Ruth, to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 297 Warren avenue, to cost $5,000; and A. Nelson, to erect a tailor shop at Nos. 188 and 190 Wesson street, to cost $3,000.

Work has been begun on

TWO NEW ELEVATORS,

that of Munger, Wheeler & Co., at the corner of Canal and Fulton, and that of the Northwestern Railroad's elevator, on the North Branch. This will cost $300,000, and will hold 1,500,000 bushels of grain. Munger, Wheeler & Co.'s elevator will be 101x200, will cost $300,000, and will hold 900,000 bushels of grain.

The premises Nos. 191 and 193 State street have been leased by Mr. Potter Palmer, who will convert them into an extension of the Palmer House, with a ball-room 40x120 feet, sufficiently large to seat 800 people, and forty-eight sleeping-rooms, besides a small club-room.

Reed, Pierce & Co. call attention to the fact that they have for sale some very desirable building property at Kensington, where the new Pullman works are to be. The lots are 25x200, and can be had at $300 to $600 each.

The following are the appraised

VALUES OF SCHOOL LANDS,

made by Messrs. Shortall, Ayars, and Kimball, who were appointed to determine the cash value of school lots, the leases of which have not expired. The new leases will be made on the following figures:

South 294 feet of Lot 27, Bronson's Addition, $32,000 in bulk.

Lot 6, Block 29, Original Township, $1,700 per front foot on Madison street.

Southeast ¼, Block 1, School-Section Addition, $75 per front foot on Monroe street.

Lot 22, Block 1, School-Section Addition, $75 per front foot on Monroe street.

Lot 24, Block 1, School-Section Addition, $75 per front foot on Monroe street.

Lots 3 and 4, Block 88, School-Section Addition, $175 per front foot on Fifth avenue.

Lot fifty feet south of Lot 4, Block 88, School-Section Addition, $60 per front foot on Fifth avenue.

The north seventy feet of Lot 3, Block 88, School-Section Addition, $175 per front foot on Fifth avenue.

The south half of Lot 10, Block 114, School-Section Addition, $150 per foot on Clark street.

School-Section Addition, Lot 14, Block 113, $75 per front foot on Griswold street.

Lot 16, Block 113, $180, Clark street.

Lot 17, Block 113, $75, Griswold street.

Lot 20, Block 113, $75, Griswold street.

Lot 21, Block 113, $180, Clark street.

Lot 22, Block 113, $240, Clark street.

Lot 23, Block 113, $180, Griswold street.

Lot 7, Block 142, $1,500, State street.

Lots 20 and 21, Block 142,—Lot 20, $900; Lot 21, $800, Dearborn street.

South eight feet of Lot 23, Block 143, Lot 24, and Lot 25, $300; Lot 23, $1,000; Lot 27, $1,500, Dearborn street.

Some of these valuations are 20 per cent higher and the others somewhat higher than those of five years ago.

The desirability of the

PAVILION PARKWAY

and vicinity, between the Lake Shore and Rock Island and the Western Indiana tracks, for building purposes, is just beginning to be appreciated. The easy access to and from the city via the four roads, to-wit: the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Rock Island, Fort Wayne, and the Western Indiana, and the cheap fares or five cent rides which the new road will probably compel the others to adopt very soon, are having their effect. Mr. E. N. Tillotson, who has a frontage of several hundred feet on the Parkway, is about to set out 100 trees, and will probably erect this fall or in the spring a row of handsome houses.

Bids will soon be asked for a tunnel under the river at Clybourn place, through which to extend a street railway to the west side.

Work on the Harrison street tunnel will begin to-morrow.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Saturday, May 8:

CITY PROPERTY.

Loomis st, s e corner of West Eighteenth, w f, 25 7-10 ft to alley, dated May 8 (John Sedlacek to Albert Miller)..... $ 4,000

Mohawk st, 140 ft n of Wisconsin, e f, 24x119 ft, dated April 26 (John G. Elden to Ignatz Resanek)..... 1,350

Indiana av, 20 11-10 ft n of Thirty-third st, w f, 20x125¾ ft, dated June 18, 1879 (George H. F. Dodge (trustee) to Francis A. Ogden)..... 4,250

Barber st, 100 ft w of Union, n f, 25x73 ft, dated April 26 (Jane Groom to John Rotherey)..... 400

Butterfield st, 252 ft 6 in n of Thirtieth, e f, 50x 100 ft, dated May 7 (John H. Freeman to Jeremiah Knowles)..... 3,300

Arlington av, 125 ft s of Grand av, e f, 25x126 6-10 ft, dated April 19 (Thomas Low to John Hamber)..... 900

Twenty-third st, 332 ft w of Wentworth av, s f, 33x126 2-10 ft, dated May 8 (Alexander H. Guild, jr., to Peter Schreiber)..... 1,000

Same premises, dated June 28, 1878 (Peter Schreiber to Alexander H. Guild, jr.)..... 3,000

Clinton st, n of Forty-third (Quincy), e f, undivided ¼ of 66x165 ft, dated April 15 (Joseph Kotlestrings to Hannah Dunlop)..... 1,000

Franklin st, 60 ft s of Webster av, e f, 60x36 ft, dated Jan. 5 (Marcus Kronberg by Assignee to Lyman J. Gage)..... 9,000

Sedgwick st (No. 417), 102 ft n of Schiller, w f, 25 x36 ft, dated May 8 (Daniel Preiffer to Michael Lasser)..... 3,000

Halsted st, s e cor of Centre, w f, 20x125 4-10 ft with 50 ft, 75 ft s of above, dated April 8 (Julia Shinn to William Bross)..... 2,550

Brown st, 264 ft e of Taylor, w f, 22x100 ft, dated May 8 (Mario Latinato to Louis Kunesperl)..... 2,575

Twenty-first st, 228 ft e of Jefferson, s f, 24x100 ft, dated May 4 (Margarette E. Dorman to Fred C. Bonner)..... 600

Same st, 180 ft e of Jefferson, s f, 24x100 ft, dated May 4 (Same to August F. Krueger)..... 550

Same st, 204 ft e of Jefferson, s f, 24x100, dated May 4 (Same to Christian Glass)..... 550

Ward court, 116 ft e of Jefferson st, s f, 20x100 ft, dated May 4 (Same to Fred Kadenschied et al.)..... 575

Ward court, 100 ft e of Jefferson st, s f, 20x100 ft, dated May 4 (Same to John Pohls)..... 550

Jefferson st, 50 ft n of Twentieth, w f, 25x100 ft, dated May 4 (Same to Maximilian Mueller)..... 900

Rhett st, 75 ft s e s of Forty-first, s f, 25 ft to Lake Michigan, dated May 8 (Master in Chancery to Peter Reimer)..... 15,000

Undivided 2-7 of same premises, dated June 4, 1879 (Conrad L. Conrad et al. to Michael Brabl)..... 2,400

Washington st, s of Homas av, s f, 17x124¾ ft, dated May 6 (Harmon Lowry to Virginia H. Hoffman)..... 4,000

Hoyne av, s w cor of Jackson st, s f, 25x111½ ft, dated May 7 (Sarah J. Monroe to Henry P. Holberg)..... 2,000

South Dearborn st, 75 ft s of Thirty-seventh, e f, 22x104 ft, dated May 1 (John Gow to William B. Stewart)..... 1,250

Bushnell st, 175 ft w of Stewart av, 22x125 ft, dated May 5 (Claude J. Adams to Thomas Walker)..... 2,400

Wesson st, 25 ft n of Elm, e f, 25x100 ft, dated May 3 (Cornelius M. Komans to Albin Neimon et al.)..... 2,400

Arnold st, 325½ ft n of Thirty-third, w f, 25x 125 7-10 ft, dated Feb. 23 (Amadine A. Herbert et al. to Cornelius Coverly)..... 600

Wabash av, n w cor of Fourteenth st, e f, 25x 170 6-10 ft, dated May 4 (Master in Chancery to Trustees of Henry Young)..... 16,000

Park av, 134 ft w of Wood st, s f, 33x132 ft, dated May 4 (Master in Chancery to James H. Young)..... 4,950

West Ohio st, s e cor of Diller st, n f, 22x100 ft, dated May 8 (John H. Fitzgerald to Alice S. Barnard)..... 1,000

Washington st, 128 8-100 ft w of Robey st, s f, 20x110 ft, dated April 19 (Teresa Schuman to John H. Schumann et al.)..... 6,000

Same premises, dated May 1 (John H. Schumann et al. to Generva J. Schuming)..... 5,500

Wilcox st, 151 ft e of California av, n f, 30x125 ft, dated April 9 (William H. Walters to Ida Bruce)..... 2,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Wentworth av, 400 ft n of Forty-third st, e f, 25 x125 ft, dated April 28 (Andrew J. Palmer to William H. F. Moilman)..... $ 800

Ashland av, 264 ft s of Fortieth st, w f, 32x 121 ft, dated May 7 (Edward Koch to Michael Boland)..... 250

Forty-third st, 632 ft w of Wallace st, s f, 208x125 ft, dated April 28 (Mary L. Phillips to Emily Comarford)..... 1,100

Grove parkway, 66 2-3 ft s of Forty-third st, e f, 50x150 ft dated April 30, 1880 (William Losb, Trustee, to Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company)..... 2,000

Grove parkway, s w corner of Forty-third st, e f, 66 2-3x150 ft, dated April 30 (William Losb, Trustee, to Union Mutual Life-Insurance Co.

Sixty-first st, n w corner of Loomis, e f, 73x124 ft, dated May 7 (Mary B. Fox to Melvin Evans av, n e corner of Forty-third st, w f, 100 x120 ft, dated May 8 (William W. McIlhany to Augustus L. Patterson)..... 2,500

Park (east of railroad), 33 ft s of Fifty-first st, e f, 100x40 ft, dated May 4 (Kate L. Judah to Benjamin P. Hutchinson)..... 9,000

State st, n e corner of Sixtieth, w f, 93x 125 ft, dated May 7 (Augustus St. Walker to Arthur G. Otis)..... 2,500

Twelve lots in Shimp's Subdivision in S 8 N 8 of Hamilton's Add. to Lake, dated April 21 (Wilson G. Baker to Abner L. Cass)..... 3,000

WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Milwaukee av, 74 ft s e of California, n e f, 25x 100 ft, dated May 6 (Anna E. Tripp to Charles Spohn)..... $ 800

Kinzie st, 364 ft n of North av, e f, 50x125 ft, dated May 3 (Frederick G. Frank to Lindauer Bros. & Co.)..... 1,700

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban transfers within a radius of seven miles of the Court-House, filed for record during the week ending Saturday, May 8, 1880: Sales, 427; consideration, $538,258. North of city limits—Sales, 4; consideration, $10,000. South of city limits—Sales, 27; consideration, $130,260. West of city limits—Sales, 5; consideration, $3,-800. Total sales, 208. Total consideration, $743,-873.

IN NEW YORK.

The record of real-estate transactions in the New York *Herald* of last Sunday showed that on the preceding day, by law, their aggregated were $3,000,000. The transfers were unusually heavy during the whole month of April, as if there was a general and powerful awakening to the prospective value of New York property. On this the *Herald* says editorially: "We have no doubt that the sharp-sighted business-men and capitalists who have embarked so actively in these transactions understand the nature and value of their investments. They are too keen and shrewd to buy property whose value can depreciate. They know what they are about, and their unanimous judgment that real estate in New York must continue to rise is one of the most hopeful signs of the times."

The Boston *Transcript* says: "Real estate is rapidly increasing in value in Chicago. A lot on the corner of State and Washington, streets, 90 by 91½ feet, with buildings worth $75,000, was lately sold for $295,000, making the clear value of the land, shallow as it was, $2,000 a front foot. This is the largest price ever paid for real estate in Chicago. The estate contains 8,238 feet of land, and, subtracting the value of the buildings, it would give a price of $35.52 per square foot for the land. In Boston the highest price that can be learned of by auction was that of the lot on the east corner of State and Kilby streets, where, in 1873, the buildings to be demolished, the successful bid was $94,000, or a little more than $34 per square foot. At private sale, probably the highest price ever obtained here was that for the Jackson estate on Winter and Washington streets, which, covered by buildings comparatively worthless except for costly alteration and repair, brought something more than $100 per square foot.

NATURE.

Thou'rt loveliest now, dear Mother Earth, for Spring
Around thy form her emerald robe doth fling,
And gaily trip along the laughing hours,
While Flora gems thy breast with fairest flowers.
Yet Nature's face is scarred with this great wrong:
The weak are ever preyed on by the strong.

Who can look on the Ocean vast at rest,
When Night's pale Queen glides slowly to the West,
And o'er him flings her tender, trembling beams,
As though to lure him to the land of dreams,
And not feel Nature's power? Yet 'neath the deep
Full many a monster grim doth swim or creep,
And all their murderous instincts they employ
To crush the weak, to slaughter and destroy.

Or if upon some forest grand we look,
Sublimest page in Nature's wondrous book,
Entranced we listen as the wind-swayed trees
Pour forth to Heaven their plaintive melodies.
Each sense is charmed. But hark! you startled cry
From song-bird's throat proclaims the hawk is nigh:
How swiftly doth the feathered murderer dart
And thrust his talons through his victim's heart.

And thus 'tis always throughout Nature's plan,
From tiny insect up to God's fair man.
Might still is *Right*; the strong hand still doth reek
With the life-current of the helpless weak;
And Nature's face is scarred with the great wrong,
The weak are ever preyed on by the strong.

MAY, 1880. ROBERT TURNEY.

New York Editors of To-Day—The Active and Managing Men of the Metropolitan Press.

Howard's Letter' in Philadelphia Times.

The active men on the papers to-day range from 28 to 50 years of age. Mr. Connery, the managing editor of the *Herald*, is 44 or 45 years of age, tall and thin. Mr. Ford, the de facto editor of the *Times*, is about 45, short and thin. Mr. Reid, the managing editor of the *Tribune*, is 42, tall and well proportioned. Mr. Whitelaw Reid is a little thin side of 50, very tall, and latterly inclining to stoutness. It has been the general impression for some time past that Mr. Hassard, Mr. J. R. G. Hassard, one of the best musical writers of the country, was the managing editor of the *Tribune*. The fact is that Mr. Whitelaw Reid's former stenographer, Mr. Nicholson, has gradually had the duties of that position placed upon him, and to-day he is all in all as the important representative of Mr. Reid. I should judge him to be 50 years of age, tall and spare. Ballard Smith, the managing editor of the *Sun*, is about 40, medium hight, and thin. Oakey Hall, the managing editor of the *World*, must be 52 or 53, quite tall, and large-framed. I don't recall, let me see,—I believe the city editors of the various papers range from 25 to 45. It may be that Shanks, of the *Tribune*, is a little over that, but he doesn't show it, and Harry Hill, of the *Herald*, may be a little under. A unique phase of reporterdom is fast developing in metropolitan journalism. Very many of the reporters are graduates of our best colleges, bringing in addition to natural aptitude and fluency, a superstructure of comparative culture, which I think must in the end be service-able to modern journalism. It is found that less editing is needed in the present state of things. There was a time when a reporter's copy needed so much revision as to make it almost necessary to rewrite the entire matter. Now it becomes largely a question of space, and if that is ample a trifling revision, and generally then as a matter of taste, is needed. In view of the fact that there are hundreds of men earning their living through the columns of our papers, it is interesting to us, and particularly to those of us who are passing along, to know what becomes of them when they get along. Now and then you strike a happy-go-lucky fellow who doesn't care much whether school keeps or not, and whose life seems to be a perpetual holiday amonge his craft; but as a general thing life is hard, duty is exacting, and compensation is small to the workers on the press. Charley Webb, formerly of the *Times*, and since better known as "John Paul," of the *Tribune*, married money and went into Wall street. George Alfred Townsend, whose work is as well known in the country as that of any other man, long since severed regular connection with the press, and now devotes his time to universal correspondence and special articles, and lately has published a volume which I am pleased to know is meeting with pecuniary success. Some of our old-time writers have gone into book publishing, and one or two are in the street, but the rest—I don't know and I fear that nobody cares.

THEODORE THOMAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., May 8.—Theodore Thomas has secured passage on an ocean steamer that is to leave New York for Germany on the first Wednesday after the Cincinnati May Festival. He intends to pay a long visit to his favorit modern composer, Richard Wagner, whose works he has done much to introduce in America. When Mr. Thomas returns, it is understood he will reorganize his old orchestra, the members of which are anxious to be again under the sway of his baton.

WISCONSIN SOLDIERS' REUNION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 8.—Gens. Grant and Sheridan have notified the Committee of the Wisconsin Soldiers' Reunion that they will attend the reunion June 8, remaining during the 9th and 10th. Gen. Grant will be accompanied by his family.

WHO KNOWS?

Who knows, who knows
For what the wind blows?
To scatter the rose-leaves sweet,
Or rout and wreck a fleet?
To rock a bird on a bough,
Or break a heart and a vow?
Whether it blow from North or South,
To or from the harbor's mouth,
Whether it blow from East or West,
Who knows why, and which is best?

Who knows, who knows
Why the tide ebbs or flows?
If it go out or come in,
What it shall lose or win?
What it doth seek on its quest?
What it doth bring to the breast?
Ever the old sea-song is sung:
Never a human ear or tongue
Understands it, or may tell—
Yet it may breathe from the heart of shell.

Who knows, who knows
Why a life comes or goes?
Why its throat is given crost,
Or tangled, broken, and lost?
Woven in weftage gay,
Or with warp and woof of gray?
Whether in bliss, smiles, or tears?
Whether are truer, hopes or fears?
Whether is sweeter, joy or pain?
What is loss, and what is gain?

Up above, in His grand repose,
One sees it all, and He knows.
—*E. A. B. in Golden Rule.*

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 10 o'clock p. m.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. D. BOART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

CHAS BENNETT, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 289 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 349 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 874 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 241 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. C. WOLF, Druggist, 875 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, Law and Stationery Depot, 485 East Division-st., between Lasalle and Wells.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN, 32 YEARS OF age, with a fine home, desires the acquaintance of a young lady, aged 20 to 32, who must be accomplished, of a refined family, respectable, and of warm disposition; blond, and one who is fond of home preferred. Object matrimony. H 56, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A LADY DESIRES A ROOM WITH a lady living alone. Address H 69, Tribune.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN, STRANGER IN the city, would like to make the acquaintance of a respectable and refined lady who enjoys horseback riding, driving, theaters, etc., with a view to matrimony. Address H 70, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILL IRA THE. FREEMAN, OR any one knowing his address, please send to F 60, Tribune office and hear of a friend from New York.

PERSONAL—TO YOUNG GENTLEMAN: ANYTHING on the South Side would like a room-mate. Everything first-class, board, etc. References given and required. F 74 Tribune office.

PERSONAL—CAROLINE B. H.: SOMETHING awaits you.

PERSONAL—NET 22 (REMEMBER, I GUESSED 25), going to dentist. "Remembered friend 32," lunatic left at delay, and very anxious about minister's child. R.

PERSONAL—IF THE PERSON WHO CAUGHT the escaped dark linnet canary will return it to Dr. REA, 112 East Randolph-st, he will get the reward.

PERSONAL—FOREVER-LOST—CALL AT FORD'S as a dernier resort.

PERSONAL—A REFINED LADY, FINANCIALLY embarrassed, desires temporary assistance. Address F 54 Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILL HORACE TURNER PLEASE send his address to person he met April 22? F 27, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—SHORT-HAND CORRESPONDENT wanted. Graham's system, for practice. Letter promptly answered. Address E 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF ELIZABETH Whitehead, daughter of John Whitehead, formerly drummer in Co. A, 6th Infantry. Her husband, supposed to be a blacksmith, resided in Chicago in 1871. Address G 11, W. BARNARD, 192 Clark-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—MAY 4—A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING some money. The owner can have it by proving property and calling Monday at 339 Illinois-st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY LAST, MAY 2, IN ROSEHILL Cemetery, a black lace veil. It will be liberally rewarded by returning it to 2 Groveland Park, opposite University.

LOST—A SPITZ DOG, BLACK FACE AND BLACK L spot on the back. Answers to the name of Brouty. Return to 55 La Salle-st. Liberal reward. G 2, Tribune office.

LOST—AT WOODMAN'S RESTAURANT, ON L Thursday afternoon between 4:30 and 5:30, a pair of gold-framed eye-glasses, with gold chain attached. Parties finding them will be rewarded when leaving them at 204 Wabash-av.

LOST—FROM 339 WEST CHICAGO-AV., ON THE L way along the boulevard to Central Park, toward Waldheim Cemetery, a dark-blue overcoat, lined with gray woolen cloth inside; it is a sack coat, two pockets inside and two outside. The finder will be well rewarded by returning it to 339 West Chicago-av.

LOST—A CANARY BIRD FROM 801 MICHIGAN-L av. A liberal reward will be paid for its return or information of its whereabouts.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—ONE BAY MARE, 9 short mane, weight 1,000, with small black saddle, russet leather bridle. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to stable 66 Wabash-av, or any information leading to her recovery. Address J. R. CASTERLINE, 320 West Twelfth-st.

$10 REWARD—LOST—ON THE 28TH INST., A small black-and-tan pup, having on its neck a chain and bell. Return to 1551 Michigan-av, and get reward. No questions asked.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY OF STANDING and financial influence, with $5,000 to $10,000 cash, to act as Treasurer of an important enterprise; investment secured. Liberal salary and interest in the concern to the right man. Address G 72, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO PURchase half interest in a successful business, now being extended throughout the States. Closest investigation afforded. G 14, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH SOME means fully competent to take charge of selling and manufacturing neckties, etc. Address F 91, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED light manufacturing business, with from $1,000 to $1,500. Address H 18, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OR FIRM commanding $5,000 or more to assist in completing a large contract having good profits; investment satisfactorily secured. G 66, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED — IN AN ESTABLISHED manufactory of well-known ins and mudiagers; to a man capable of managing the business liberal advantages will be given. G 13, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 IN A PAYING and well established manufacturing business; none but good active man wanted. Address F 82, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

A TENOR DESIRES A POSITION IN A QUARtette choir. Good reader and good references. Address H 64, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY THREE YOUNG LAdies as soprano, alto, and organist. Address F 95, Tribune office.

$2 A MONTH EACH—PIANO AND VOCAL LESsons by competent lady teachers. Room 9 Farwell Hall, 148 S. Madison-st. Pianos for practice.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, IN DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO.
PATENT ATTORNEYS,
9 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

9 PARK-AV.—UNFURNISHED ROOMS WITH board.

10 PARK ROW, CORNER OF MICHIGAN-AV.—One large elegant family room to rent with board.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FRONT PARLOR, ALSO other rooms for families or young men, with board.

43 UNIVERSITY-PLACE—DESIRABLE SUITE of rooms, unfurnished; one furnished, with board; location near Douglas Station.

70 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms, with board; large closets. References.

170 EAST THIRTY-FIRST-ST.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms with board; also table board; barn to rent.

180 THIRTY-FIRST-ST.—ROOMS FURNISHED or unfurnished, with board, in a nice homelike residence, with a fine lawn. Call the first of the week.

282 MICHIGAN-AV.—AN UNFURNISHED front suite, with board.

288 WABASH-AV.—LARGE ROOMS WITH board, to gentleman and wife or two or three gentlemen; day boarders.

317 WABASH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND rooms for gentleman and wife, or single gent. All modern conveniences, bath, cars to the door; private house; cheap.

363 MICHIGAN-AV. (OLD NUMBER)—VERY desirable rooms to rent, with board, single or en suite.

518 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen and their wives; board for ladies.

535 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM and back parlor, furnished, with board.

881 WABASH-AV. (OLD NUMBER)—LARGE furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board. Pleasant grounds.

3018 INDIANA-AV.—UNUSUALLY PLEASANT rooms, with board, on second floor, for young couple. Pleasant home. References.

1228 WABASH-AV. (OLD NO. 889)—FURnished front room and hall bedroom, en suite or single, and room on parlor floor, with board.

1249 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished or unfurnished rooms, with or without first-class board. Day boarders wanted.

1328 MICHIGAN-AV. (NEW NUMBER)—Front suite, third floor, with board for three gentlemen.

1330 MICHIGAN-AV. (NEW NUMBER)—TO let, with board, one second-story front alcove room; also two very handsome rooms, en suite or single.

1336 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ROOM AND board.

1406 WABASH-AV., CORNER FOURTEENTH-st.—Finest rooms in city; also large front room and suite of all rooms furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; must be first-class.

1551 MICHIGAN-AV. (NEW NUMBER)—DEsirable rooms, furnished and unfurnished, with or without board; the rooms are being newly calcimined; liberal terms to parties furnishing.

1914 WABASH-AV. (NEW NUMBER)—THREE large pleasant rooms on parlor floor, to rent, with board. References given and required.

1921 CALUMET-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED alcove, on second floor, with or without board; fine view of both city and lake.

2007 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOME FRONT AL-cove, second floor, with board; also others.

2017 INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTIETH-ST.—Rooms, with board. Day board.

2031 WABASH-AV., BETWEEN TWENTIETH and Twenty-first-sts.—Rooms, with or without board; hot and cold water.

2120 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE FRONT alcove room, with excellent board for two gentlemen.

2222 WABASH-AV. (NEW NUMBER)—Suit of handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite, with board. References required.

2226 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms, with board; also day board.

2228 WABASH-AV. — SECOND-STORY AL-cove; also rooms for gentlemen, with board. References required.

2248 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, FRONT parlor rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with good board; other rooms suitable for young men.

2404 WABASH-AV. — WITH BOARD, ONE large room, one single room, nicely furnished.

2408 WABASH-AV.—A BEAUTIFUL SUITE of front rooms, also other rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

3159 INDIANA-AV.—VERY NICE, AIRY room, south and east front, suitable for two adults.

3405 INDIANA-AV.—NICELY-FURNISHED room, with board, on reasonable terms.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN FIND BOARD and alcove front room on third floor, or extension room on parlor floor, in a first-class residence; private family; north of Twenty-second-st. Address F 76, Tribune office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY ON WABASH-AV. NEAR Twenty-second-st. will take a family to board; only first-class parties wanted. F 32, Tribune office.

AT SOUTH PARK—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN have a comfortable home for the summer, only two blocks from the depot. No other boarders. Apply to W. A. CLARK, 3 Fifth-av.

A LBINE SQUARE—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, front or back suite of rooms; private family. Address F 41, Tribune office.

A YOUNG GENT CAN FIND GOOD BOARD AND room. Call at 3 Fifth-av., corner of Polk and Post-Office. Address G 79, Tribune office.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH strictly first-class board, in a private family in the most choice part of South side, for a few desirable parties only. Address G 81, Tribune office.

LAKE FRONT—MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS, WITH first-class board; finest location. Address F 67, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, with board. Address F 33, Tribune office.

PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—Delightful accommodations for first-class family of four adults or two couple, in strictly private family, without children. Location unsurpassed. Address G 68, Tribune office.

PARTIES DESIRING FIRST-CLASS TABLE-board between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts. can be accommodated by addressing G 12, Tribune.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, on arcade line near Twenty-second-st. Address F 45, Tribune office.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN A furnished room, with board, at a reasonable price, by calling at 74 Thirty-sixth-st.

TO A GENTLEMAN, WITH BOARD, OR TO A couple without—A large, pleasant south front room, in a private family, near Thirty-first-st. station, on I. C. R. R. F 75, Tribune office.

WABASH-AV., NORTH OF TWELFTH-ST.—Front and back parlor, and bedroom off, to rent with first-class board. Address H 29, Tribune office.

WITH BOARD, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED suite of rooms, with bath-room and hot and cold water, to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with a private family. Only those desiring first-class accommodations, and are willing to pay need answer. Address H 51, Tribune office.

West Side.

11 PARK-AV.—ONE LARGE AND TWO SMALL rooms on third floor.

12 OGDEN-AV., OPPOSITE UNION PARK.—Pleasant rooms, with board. Gentlemen and wives or single gents.

13 NORTH THROOP-ST., BETWEEN WASHington and Madison—Large

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOT AND SHOE salesman for the retail trade; state experience, age, and salary expected. Address D 75, Tribune.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN AND window trimmer for a retail dry-goods store. None but those able to fill this want need apply at No. 97 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO ARRANGE WITH SOLICITORS in country grocery trade to handle a staple specialty; liberal arrangements with those having an established trade. Address D 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGH DRUGGIST; ONE not afraid of work. F 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO ACT AS ENTRY CLERK and bookkeeper in a jobbing house. Give age, experience, and reference. G 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A WHOLESALE house; a young man or boy living with his parents; must be a rapid writer and quick at figures, and none other need apply. Address F 46, Tribune.

WANTED—AN ABLE BUSINESS MAN FOR A permanent situation. Address D 88, Tribune.

WANTED—THREE DRY-GOODS CLERKS. 131 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY-GOODS salesman and trimmer; none but a No. 1 with Ride; must come well recommended; those not posted in all lines don't apply; to the right man a permanent, paying situation is offered. Address, stating salary wanted, experience, etc., F 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GERMAN AND Swedish dry-goods salesmen. CASE BROS., 74 and 76 Archer-av.

WANTE—IN A WESTERN DRUG-STORE—A young man of good appearance, between 16 and 21, able to speak and write Bohemian and German, and willing to learn the business, or one who has already some knowledge of it. For particulars address F 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG BOY IN DRUG-store. 426 South State-st.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. A young man or woman; must have had experience. Address M 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK AT 519 WABASH-AV.

WANTED—IN A LARGE NEWSPAPER IN THIS city—A competent bookkeeper to take the position of business manager; the same must be thorough in German and English, come well recommended, and give bond. Address G 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—2 YOUNG MEN TO SERVE IN A grocery store. Must speak German and English. At 430 North-av. Call to-day or Monday.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands the grocery trade and can control a large trade. Must furnish first-class references. A good salary and permanent situation if satisfaction is given. Apply at 11 and 13 North State-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN, thoroughly acquainted with city trade in retail boot and shoe house. Apply between 8 and 9 a. m., at 16 State-st.

WANTED—5 EXPERIENCED BILL CLERKS AND two shipping clerks. Apply in person, stating salary, at 137 Madison-st., second floor. DAVID C. COOK.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN; MUST WRITE a fair hand; a German preferred; good pay; must be able to furnish from $2,500 to $4,000, which will be secured on real estate. Call to-day, or address F 77, 230 State-st.

WANTED—A BOY OR YOUNG MAN FOR DRUG store; one with some experience preferred; give full particulars. Address C 340, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN in the retail clothing trade; must be a German. BATES BROS., 239 Division-st.

Trades.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS cutter for custom work. Address W. W. DEWEY, 90 East Third-st., St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—THREE GOOD COATMAKERS FOR Fake & Beem, Ottawa, Ill. Apply Monday morning to H. A. KOHN & BROS., Washington-st. and Wabash-av.

WANTED — COATMAKERS, PANTMAKERS, and vestmakers, in custom department, at OGDEN, ABLEWHITE & CO'S, Twenty-second-st. and Archer-av. Good prices paid to first-class workmen. Seat-room furnished.

WANTED—AN UPHOLSTERER; ALSO A BOY 16 or 18 years old. Apply at 287 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTER; ADdress, with references, A. J. SIMPSON, Omaha, Neb.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHIC OPERATOR; one who can keep chemicals in order. Address, G 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE AT PRINTING business; must have experience. COWLES & DUNKLEY, Printers, 159 Washington-st.

WANTED—PLUMBERS, at 461 WEST MADISON-st., ready to go to work. W. & J. RANKIN.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE TRIMmer to go into the country. Call at 139 East Lake-st., Monday at 9 o'clock.

WANTED—GOOD SHOEMAKERS ON INFANTS' turned shoes; also a good laster, beeler, and trimmer, at 34 State-st. FLAGG.

WANTED—TWO WOOD-TURNERS. GOSS & Phillips Manufacturing Co., Fisk-st., corner of Twenty-second.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ACCUSTOMED TO plain japanning and striping, also one ornamental japanner. Steady employment to the right man. Good wages and steady work to right party. C. FLAMMER & SON, 710 Illinois-st.

WANTED—SIX CARPENTERS AT 83 EAST Monroe-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CARPENTERS AT JACKSON & CO.'S manufactory, 78 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE MACHINISTS TO take care of city. Apply to WILLIAM DERING, 34 and 36 South Canal-st.

WANTED—100 LATHE MEN AT MCCORMICK'S reaper works, Monday morning at 7 o'clock. Come prepared for work.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL MAN TO GO IN THE country to take charge of a cooper's shop; one with a knowledge of packing-house work preferred. G 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS MAKing all kinds of sausage. State experience and wages expected. Address F 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—5 MATTRESS-MAKERS, AT 295 AND 297 South Canal-st. The Senz & Schoen M'f'g. Co.

WANTED—BOOKBINDER, GOOD GENERAL workman. JNO. R. BARRETT & CO., 150 State.

WANTED—AT 148 LAKE-ST., SCREEN-MAKers, wire-workers, carpenters, cabinet-makers. Apply after 7 p. m.

WANTED—4 GOOD CARPENTERS, MEN ACcustomed to jobbing; none but good ones need apply. Call any time to-day at 3429 Wabash-av., corner Twenty-third. J. W. WOODARD.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DIE-MAKER, ONE accustomed to making tools for sheet brass-work; steady work and good pay. Address F 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands framing, drafting, and estimating for wooden buildings. MCKILLIP, 72 Washington-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS MIXing and putting on marble coverings on walls. MCKILLIP, 72 Washington-st.

WANTED—TAILORS—7 COAT, 5 PANTS, 3 VEST hands; highest price paid and steady work guaranteed. WM. KLEIN & BRO., 146 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—GOOD UPHOLSTERERS AND FINishers. Apply to H. & M. NEUBERGER, 211 and 213 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHER TO TAKE charge of a studio. Must have some means. Address M 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—A JOINER LAQUERER FOR GILT mouldings at FILLMANN & CO.'S, 103 and 105 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH WHO THOROughly understands ironing trucks. Apply to WARREN SPRINGER'S, 52 to 62 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—15 CARPENTERS; GOOD WAGES given. Inquire corner Woodlawn-av. and Fifty-third-st. H. E. PORTER.

WANTED—CYLINDER PRESS FEEDER. C. H. BLAKELY & CO., 88 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TINSMITH AT 354 AND 356 Milwaukee-av. MITCHELL & JOHNSON.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHER FOR SUNDAY work only. H 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO TINNERS MONDAY MORNing at 3513 Cottage Grove-av. MACALISTER & PURDY.

WANTED—A WAGONSMITH AND HELPER AT 36 Michigan-st.

WANTED—UPHOLSTERERS—WE WANT SIX good parlor-workers; will pay the best of wages and give steady employment to good men. GANNON & MCGRATH, 195 to 197 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN AND BOY for wire works. 171 East Madison-st.

WANTED—AT CROTTE, 187 SOUTH CLARK-st., four first-class coatmakers; steady work by the week if desired will be given to A1 hands.

WANTED—5 FIRST-CLASS HARNESS-MAKERS on custom work. Garfield Manufacturing Company, 39 West Washington-st.

WANTED—PAINTERS AND CALCIMINERS AT 157 West Madison-st. Monday morning; no scrubs need apply.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—AN A 1 CARRIAGE woodwork man. S. A. WHITFIELD, 134 Michigan-av.

WANTED—HAT BLOCKERS; GOOD EXPERIenced hands at TURNER'S Hat Bleachery Monday morning. 39 State-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS — A FEW FIRSTclass hands. FOWLER & CARR, 246 Lake-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GRINDER AND POLISHER of cast-iron. Call at 248 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—A MACHINIST, ONE WHO IS A good pattern fixer and finisher. Call at 208 West Twelfth-st., near Ashland-av.

WANTED—SECOND ENGINEER FOR CANALboat. Apply Monday at 9 a. m. NORTON, BRO. & CO. (Norton Mills), Madison-st. bridge.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD CARPENters. Inquire Monday morning at corner of Oakwood-boulevard and Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE PAINTer; also a boy of some experience, at 715 Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO GOOD PANTstoop pressers. Apply at WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO'S.

WANTED—WOOD-WORKER, PAINTER, AND helper. Carriage factory, 30 Twelfth-st. WILLIAM.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE-TRIMMER AT BOHANON'S carriage factory, 68 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FIVE FIRST-CLASS COATMAKERS. H. GRALAM, 126 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PEGGED-SHOE BOTTOMer (steady work). PATRICK MINOGUE, 40 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE-TRIMMER AT SMITH & KEYDEN'S, 74 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A MAN WILLING TO WORK IN furniture store; must be able to fit up. A permanent job and good wages to a man that can do the work. F. COGSWELL'S, 238 West Madison-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS CABINETmakers. Apply at the factory of STRAHAN & DING, southwest corner of Nineteenth and Blackwell-sts.

WANTED—TWO COAT-MAKERS. H. MULLEN, 32 North Clark-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A BOY 15 OR 17 YEARS OLD TO assist in taking care of horses and to work about a yard. Apply Monday afternoon at 157 and 159 Lake-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.—Continued.

WANTED—COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE gardener; one who thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, stating age, nationality, references, and where an interview can be had, F 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF HORSES, carriage, and do work about the house. Apply only on Monday between 12 and 2 p. m. DR. J. P. ROSS, 428 West Washington-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—25 RAILROAD LABORERS MONDAY morning; company works free fare; foreman goes with men. Apply in cigar store, 79 South Canal-st. E. G. HAIGHT.

WANTED—50 LABORERS FOR THE WEST ON the Burlington & Quincy Railroad; also 50 for city work, at $1.50 per day. Call to-day, as we ship to-night; free fare to the west. Apply to ENRIGHT & CO., Northwestern Employment Agency, 63 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GOOD AGENTS FOR "AROUND the World with General Grant," by John Russell Young. Copy of an autograph indorsement in canvassing-book of our agent in Cuba: "The book offered by Mr. Speer, and printed by the American News Company, is the genuine book by John Russell Young, who accompanied me around the world." Signed: U. S. Grant. Havana, February 1880. Address The American News Company, 251 East Madison-st., Room 1, second floor, Chicago.

WANTED—GOOD SOLICITORS TO TRAVEL IN Nebraska, Dakota Territory, and Colorado, on the best serial works published. Apply to BOLLES, CHAMP & LOOMIS, Council Bluffs, Ia.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC YOUNG business man possessing about $1,000 to join a party going to Europe to export articles in which a fortune can be made. Party advertising has large means and experience. Full name with city references positively required. Address E 83, Tribune.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MALE HOUSEservant; white man preferred; would be expected to spend summers at Lake Geneva, Wis. Address, giving references, G 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISING solicitors; to men of experience and ability a good salary or commission will be paid. Address E 89, Tribune office.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SALESMEN TO travel for stationery house. 69 State-st., Room 23.

WANTED—A GOOD TRAVELING SALESMAN, worth from $30 to $40 per week. Address F 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN TO HANDLE A new artiticle on the installment plan. Room 11, 213 West Madison-st.

WANTED—ENERGETIC AND EXPERIENCED agents to canvass for a number of quick-selling specialties, new in this vicinity. Apply at 69 State-st., Room 22.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF business experience to travel. Good references required. Call to-day at the Manager, Room 1 Central Union Block.

WANTED—MAN EXPERIENCED IN THE MANufacture of corn and court plasters. Address at once F 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN NOW TRAVELING TO sell a staple article to grocers on commission. Apply in rear of 156 Walnut-st.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN FOR THE States of Missouri and Kansas, by an importing and jobbing crockery, lamp, and glassware house. Only such thoroughly posted in the crockery trade need address F 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY TO KICK GORDON PRESS. Monday morning. J. HAMPSON & CO., 91 Washington-st.

WANTED—AGENTS—NEW AND BEST THING out. See it. C. F. SHORT, 46 South Canal-st.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND town in the Northwest to sell Wood's Household Practice Medicine. For territory and terms apply to MOONEY & SMART, 125 South Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TWO GENTLEMEN IN CITY TO solicit orders on works that will pay. Installment plan our motto. MOONEY & SMART, 125 South Clark-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN to sell goods on Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, in Illinois; one who is acquainted with the trade on that route. In answering, give references and amount of sales. Address Carrier No. 1, Station A.

WANTED—A STRICTLY PROTESTANT YOUNG man who understands gardening and taking care of horses, to take charge of a gentleman's place near the city. Address, with age, nationality, and references, H 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO INTRODUCE THE most popular book ever published, Johnson's Household Book of Nature. BURROWS & GAW, Room 20, 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN NOW TRAVELING for a grocery house, to take samples and sell on commission, staple article in demand. Address P, 110 Drawer 544.

WANTED—BOY WHO UNDERSTANDS CIGAR business, to attend cigar counter. State salary. H 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A BOY TO MAKE himself generally useful; must speak German. Lake House, 262 Michigan-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO HAS A THOROUGH business acquaintance among the city drug trade to represent one of the most well-known cigar factories as salesman. Only those having the best reference need apply. Address G 65, Tribune office.

WANTED — GOOD CANVASSERS TO SOLICIT orders for the "Rigin" telephone. Great inducements offered. Call or address "Rigin" Telephone office, 119 Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED — A GENTLEMAN CANVASSING agent for Chicago and Cook County. Position lucrative and permanent. Only parties with first-class references and capital of $50 considered. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock, Room 1057 Dearborn-st.

WANTED — TRAVELING SALESMEN CAN have exclusive control for a specified territory of the sale of our goods. Business lucrative and permanent. Only parties with first-class references considered. Apply at 167 Dearborn-st., Room 3, Chicago.

WANTED—ELEVATOR BOY FOR A NEW PASsenger elevator at Carson, Pirie & Co.'s, Madison and Peoria-sts. Must have good habits. Apply at office of good size, and furnish satisfactory reference. Apply between 8 and 9 a. m., or between 5 and 6:30 p. m.

WANTED—NIGHT WATCHMAN AND PORTER; must be strong, industrious, and trustworthy; married man of middle age. First-class references required. CARSON, PIRIE & CO., Madison and Peoria-sts.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN TO MANAGE A profitable business in every large city in the United States. Not very much capital, but good reference as to ability required. F 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT LAD TO help take care of stock and run errands. Must be well acquainted down-town. Apply at 251 and 253 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD ADVERTISING CANVASser for a Chicago trade paper; liberal commission. Address H 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY TO LEARN DRAWING AND designing; without talent do not apply. W. A. DANIELS, 45 Michigan-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—IN CHICAGO, 25 first-class canvassers, male and female, to sell an indispensable household article; no competition; average profits per day, $4 to $6. H 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING SALESmen to sell centre-tables and hat-trees in the Eastern and Western States. H 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR KANSAS AND Nebraska with an established trade in teas, coffees, and spices. Must have a deservedly good record in every respect. E. B. MILLAR & CO., 17 and 19 Fifty-first-st.

WANTED—AGENTS—MEN, STRANGERS IN the city, and the unemployed everywhere, for a permanent business, guaranteed to pay $20 a week on small capital. MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 97 North Clark-st.

WANTED—AGENTS TO MAKE $5 A DAY IN country towns. Address KENNEDY & CO., 79 Blue Island-av., Chicago.

WANTED—A HEAD-WAITER AT CLARENCE House, corner State and Harrison-sts.

WANTED—AT HALL'S, 222 WEST MADISONst., street-boy, 16 years old. At 101 State-st., errand-boy who lives on South Side.

WANTED—WILL GIVE A BOY HIS BOARD and small pay to do chores between school-hours; must sleep at home. Apply at 307 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A SMART BOY, AGED 18 OR OVER, for general work in a drug-store. THOS. WHITFIELD & CO., 230 Wabash-av.

WANTED — PORTER IN STORE; MUST BE strong and active, and write a plain hand. 20 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE BELL-BOY AT the Farwell House, corner of Jackson and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY IN LAW-OFFICE. Apply at Room 59, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED — GOOD BOY AT EXCHANGE Restaurant, Lation Stock-Yards. Apply on Monday of JOHN STEPHENS.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO DRIVE LAUNDRY wagon and make himself useful. Chicago Steam Laundry, 179 Lake-av., near Thirty-eighth-st. Apply Monday.

WANTED—A BOY TO WAIT ON A TABLE AT the Monntain House, 50 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A BOY OF ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD; must be bright and well behaved, who resides with his parents. Inquire in the jewelry store, 93 East Madison-st.

WANTED—BOY TO WORK IN HOUSE AND DO errands. Call at 380 Wabash-av.

WANTED—THREE GOOD MEN TO GO TO Southern Illinois to take orders for Dickens, Moore, Byron, Knight's edition of Shakspeare, and Carleton's works; payments taken at 25 cents per week; will pay salary or commission. Apply to F. COLLIER, 288 East Madison-st., Rooms 3, 5, and 6.

WANTED—A GERMAN BOY TO MAKE HIMself useful in store; permanent situation to good boy. Address this office.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE CARE OF TWO horses, one cow, and do the necessary chores usual to such service. Apply at 627 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK IN FURNITURE store to deliver goods, and must understand horses. F. COGSWELL, 238 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—SCANDINAVIAN OR GERMAN GIRL for general housework; family of two. House cleaning is done. 57 Paulina-st., second door from Madison.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK—GOOD wages. Apply at 2126 Wabash-av., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts, at once.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO DO general housework. If capable and well recommended good wages will be paid. Apply at 607 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework at 2507 Dearborn-st., near Thirty-fifth.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family of six. Come prepared to go to work immediately. Apply at 12 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR HOUSEwork. Call at 3611 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, small family. Reference required. Apply at 572 Marshfield-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. 1126 Prairie-av., old number.

WANTED—GIRL FOR SECOND WORK AND TO assist in care of children. 3225 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN OR Swede girl for general housework in a small family; wages $4. 2260 Prairie-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics—Continued.

WANTED—GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIETY, 173 East Randolph-st. Employment for girls at housework, for laundresses with children, and for middle-aged women. Board $2 and $2.50 per week. Strangers assisted.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at northeast corner Lake-av. and Forsieth-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family. 45 Grant-pl., North Side.

WANTED — A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small family of two persons. Apply at 2718 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO WORK FOR FAMily of four. 95 Lincoln-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK TO GO TO city work, at $1.50 per day. Call to-day, as we ship to-night; free fare to the west. Apply to ENRIGHT & CO., Northwestern Employment Agency, 63 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GOOD AGENTS FOR "AROUND the World with General Grant," by John Russell Young. Copy of an autograph indorsement in canvassing-book of our agent in Cuba: "The book offered by Mr. Speer, and printed by the American News Company, is the genuine book by John Russell Young, who accompanied me around the world." Signed: U. S. Grant. Havana, February 1880. Address The American News Company, 251 East Madison-st., Room 1, second floor, Chicago.

WANTED—GOOD SOLICITORS TO TRAVEL IN Nebraska, Dakota Territory, and Colorado, on the best serial works published. Apply to BOLLES, CHAMP & LOOMIS, Council Bluffs, Ia.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC YOUNG business man possessing about $1,000 to join a party going to Europe to export articles in which a fortune can be made. Party advertising has large means and experience. Full name with city references positively required. Address E 83, Tribune.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MALE HOUSEservant; white man preferred; would be expected to spend summers at Lake Geneva, Wis. Address, giving references, G 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISING solicitors; to men of experience and ability a good salary or commission will be paid. Address E 89, Tribune office.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SALESMEN TO travel for stationery house. 69 State-st., Room 23.

WANTED—A GOOD TRAVELING SALESMAN, worth from $30 to $40 per week. Address F 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN TO HANDLE A new artiticle on the installment plan. Room 11, 213 West Madison-st.

WANTED—ENERGETIC AND EXPERIENCED agents to canvass for a number of quick-selling specialties, new in this vicinity. Apply at 69 State-st., Room 22.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF business experience to travel. Good references required. Call to-day at the Manager, Room 1 Central Union Block.

WANTED—MAN EXPERIENCED IN THE MANufacture of corn and court plasters. Address at once F 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN NOW TRAVELING TO sell a staple article to grocers on commission. Apply in rear of 156 Walnut-st.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN FOR THE States of Missouri and Kansas, by an importing and jobbing crockery, lamp, and glassware house. Only such thoroughly posted in the crockery trade need address F 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY TO KICK GORDON PRESS. Monday morning. J. HAMPSON & CO., 91 Washington-st.

WANTED—AGENTS—NEW AND BEST THING out. See it. C. F. SHORT, 46 South Canal-st.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND town in the Northwest to sell Wood's Household Practice Medicine. For territory and terms apply to MOONEY & SMART, 125 South Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TWO GENTLEMEN IN CITY TO solicit orders on works that will pay. Installment plan our motto. MOONEY & SMART, 125 South Clark-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN to sell goods on Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, in Illinois; one who is acquainted with the trade on that route. In answering, give references and amount of sales. Address Carrier No. 1, Station A.

WANTED—A STRICTLY PROTESTANT YOUNG man who understands gardening and taking care of horses, to take charge of a gentleman's place near the city. Address, with age, nationality, and references, H 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO INTRODUCE THE most popular book ever published, Johnson's Household Book of Nature. BURROWS & GAW, Room 20, 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN NOW TRAVELING for a grocery house, to take samples and sell on commission, staple article in demand. Address P, 110 Drawer 544.

WANTED—BOY WHO UNDERSTANDS CIGAR business, to attend cigar counter. State salary. H 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A BOY TO MAKE himself generally useful; must speak German. Lake House, 262 Michigan-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO HAS A THOROUGH business acquaintance among the city drug trade to represent one of the most well-known cigar factories as salesman. Only those having the best reference need apply. Address G 65, Tribune office.

WANTED — GOOD CANVASSERS TO SOLICIT orders for the "Rigin" telephone. Great inducements offered. Call or address "Rigin" Telephone office, 119 Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED — A GENTLEMAN CANVASSING agent for Chicago and Cook County. Position lucrative and permanent. Only parties with first-class references and capital of $50 considered. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock, Room 1057 Dearborn-st.

WANTED — TRAVELING SALESMEN CAN have exclusive control for a specified territory of the sale of our goods. Business lucrative and permanent. Only parties with first-class references considered. Apply at 167 Dearborn-st., Room 3, Chicago.

WANTED—ELEVATOR BOY FOR A NEW PASsenger elevator at Carson, Pirie & Co.'s, Madison and Peoria-sts. Must have good habits. Apply at office of good size, and furnish satisfactory reference. Apply between 8 and 9 a. m., or between 5 and 6:30 p. m.

WANTED—NIGHT WATCHMAN AND PORTER; must be strong, industrious, and trustworthy; married man of middle age. First-class references required. CARSON, PIRIE & CO., Madison and Peoria-sts.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN TO MANAGE A profitable business in every large city in the United States. Not very much capital, but good reference as to ability required. F 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT LAD TO help take care of stock and run errands. Must be well acquainted down-town. Apply at 251 and 253 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD ADVERTISING CANVASser for a Chicago trade paper; liberal commission. Address H 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY TO LEARN DRAWING AND designing; without talent do not apply. W. A. DANIELS, 45 Michigan-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—IN CHICAGO, 25 first-class canvassers, male and female, to sell an indispensable household article; no competition; average profits per day, $4 to $6. H 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING SALESmen to sell centre-tables and hat-trees in the Eastern and Western States. H 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR KANSAS AND Nebraska with an established trade in teas, coffees, and spices. Must have a deservedly good record in every respect. E. B. MILLAR & CO., 17 and 19 Fifty-first-st.

WANTED—AGENTS—MEN, STRANGERS IN the city, and the unemployed everywhere, for a permanent business, guaranteed to pay $20 a week on small capital. MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 97 North Clark-st.

WANTED—AGENTS TO MAKE $5 A DAY IN country towns. Address KENNEDY & CO., 79 Blue Island-av., Chicago.

WANTED—A HEAD-WAITER AT CLARENCE House, corner State and Harrison-sts.

WANTED—AT HALL'S, 222 WEST MADISONst., street-boy, 16 years old. At 101 State-st., errand-boy who lives on South Side.

WANTED—WILL GIVE A BOY HIS BOARD and small pay to do chores between school-hours; must sleep at home. Apply at 307 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A SMART BOY, AGED 18 OR OVER, for general work in a drug-store. THOS. WHITFIELD & CO., 230 Wabash-av.

WANTED — PORTER IN STORE; MUST BE strong and active, and write a plain hand. 20 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE BELL-BOY AT the Farwell House, corner of Jackson and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY IN LAW-OFFICE. Apply at Room 59, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED — GOOD BOY AT EXCHANGE Restaurant, Lation Stock-Yards. Apply on Monday of JOHN STEPHENS.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO DRIVE LAUNDRY wagon and make himself useful. Chicago Steam Laundry, 179 Lake-av., near Thirty-eighth-st. Apply Monday.

WANTED—A BOY TO WAIT ON A TABLE AT the Monntain House, 50 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A BOY OF ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD; must be bright and well behaved, who resides with his parents. Inquire in the jewelry store, 93 East Madison-st.

WANTED—BOY TO WORK IN HOUSE AND DO errands. Call at 380 Wabash-av.

WANTED—THREE GOOD MEN TO GO TO Southern Illinois to take orders for Dickens, Moore, Byron, Knight's edition of Shakspeare, and Carleton's works; payments taken at 25 cents per week; will pay salary or commission. Apply to F. COLLIER, 288 East Madison-st., Rooms 3, 5, and 6.

WANTED—A GERMAN BOY TO MAKE HIMself useful in store; permanent situation to good boy. Address this office.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE CARE OF TWO horses, one cow, and do the necessary chores usual to such service. Apply at 627 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK IN FURNITURE store to deliver goods, and must understand horses. F. COGSWELL, 238 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—SCANDINAVIAN OR GERMAN GIRL for general housework; family of two. House cleaning is done. 57 Paulina-st., second door from Madison.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK—GOOD wages. Apply at 2126 Wabash-av., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts, at once.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO DO general housework. If capable and well recommended good wages will be paid. Apply at 607 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework at 2507 Dearborn-st., near Thirty-fifth.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family of six. Come prepared to go to work immediately. Apply at 12 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR HOUSEwork. Call at 3611 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, small family. Reference required. Apply at 572 Marshfield-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. 1126 Prairie-av., old number.

WANTED—GIRL FOR SECOND WORK AND TO assist in care of children. 3225 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN OR Swede girl for general housework in a small family; wages $4. 2260 Prairie-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics—Continued.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL FOR general housework; must be a good cook and laundress. References required. Apply at 2627 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL IN SMALL FAMILY; must be good washer and ironer; good wages. 515 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A STEADY, RELIABLE GIRL FOR general housework in small family; must be good cook, washer and ironer. Call Monday at 620 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-GIRL IN A PRIvate boarding-house at 256 Ontario-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL FOR general housework; family of two. Call at 226 Rush-st., second floor.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; family small. 269 Bissell-st.

WANTED—I CAN GIVE POSITIONS FOR GENeral housework, cooking, etc., to hundreds of girls and women this week. Girls from the country, and emigrants of all nationalities especially welcome. BETTA G. HOOD, 81 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; one family of four; who whose a nurse girl is kept; must be a good cook and laundress. Good wages to the right person. Call between 12 and 2 o'clock Monday at 3626 Indiana-av., between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; no housecleaning. 227 Oak-st.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN GIRLS, ONE AS A waitress and the other to take care of baby and assist in second-work and sewing. Atlantic Hotel, Room 19; going housekeeping.

WANTED—AT 292 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—TIDY girl for general housework; must be good cook, washer and ironer. German preferred. Only two in family.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE girl for general housework in a family of 3; good pay and easy work. Apply at 1027 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family; must be good cook, washer, and ironer. No Irish wanted. 465 State-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY ECONOMICAL and practical cook, competent in every respect, at 626 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 196 Walnut-st. Call to-day if possible.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork for a small family; a steady girl who knows her business can find a good place and liberal wages at 317 Superior-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG GIRL FOR housework. 84 Thirteenth-place.

WANTED—AT 403 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. one first-class cook and one dining-room girl.

WANTED—AT BRIGGS HOUSE—PLAIN WASHers and paint-cleaners.

WANTED—COOK, DINING-ROOM GIRL, AND chambermaid at the Ogden House.

WANTED—I FIRST-CLASS MEAT COOK AND 1 first-class pastry cook, at Clarenge House, corner State and Harrison-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG GIRL TO DO general housework. No Irish. Apply Monday. 240 West Adams-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE AS COOK, the other as second girl. Apply at 620 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a family of two; one that can come well recommended and can work well; wages not to exceed $2.50 per week. Call at house No. 178 Fullerton-av.

WANTED—GOOD COOK AND SECOND GIRL. Apply at 272 Erie-st. Bring reference.

WANTED—A STRONG AND WILLING GIRL for general housework; wages $3. Apply Monday at 3119 Groveland Park-av.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND vegetable cook, one capable of taking full charge in large boarding-house. Apply Monday after 9 a. m., with references, at 220 Michigan-av., corner Harrison.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, small family; German preferred. 22 Harrison-st., corner Wabash-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO GIRLS FOR dish-washing at the Farwell House.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK AND plain sewing. Apply at 21 Pine-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL THAT IS A good plain cook, washer, and ironer, to whom good wages will be paid. Room 1, 710 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD AMERICAN OR GERMAN girl for general housework. Apply at 3502 Vernon-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE FOR KITCHEN work, the other for nurse and second work. Apply at 202 Ellis-av.

WANTED

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—
HOUSES.
430 West Washington-st., 14 rooms.....$70.00
537 Park-av., an elegant stone front.....60.00
149 South Hoyne-st., near Adams, 2-story frame, brick basement.....40.00
149 South Hoyne-st., stone front, near Adams.....40.00
633 West Monroe-st., 2-story frame, near Leavitt.....30.00
633½ West Monroe-st., corner Leavitt, 2-story frame.....25.00
277 South Peoria-st., 2-story and basement brick.....40.00
450 West Harrison-st., 9-room brick.....25.00
315 and 319 Fulton-st., 10-room brick, each.....30.00
251 and 255 W. Harrison-st., corner Hoyne, stone fronts, with modern improvements.....$30 and 35.00
522 W. Monroe-st., 9-room cottage, large grounds.....25.00
262 and 266 South Oakley-av., 9-room bricks, each.....25.00
430½ West Jackson-st., 10-room brick.....40.00
FLATS.
620 West Twelfth-st., 4 rooms and barn.....$15.00
712 West Washington-st., 6 rooms, bath, etc.....25.00
701 West Washington-st., 6 rooms.....18.00
870 Park-av., two lower floors.....25.00
165 South Oakley, two flats, 5 and 6 rooms each.....18.00
112 South Lincoln-st., near Madison, 6 rooms.....21.00
630 West Madison-st., near Western-av., 6 rooms and barn.....20.00
1015 West Adams, 4 rooms each, 2 flats, $10.50 and 12.50

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
West Side House-Renting Agents, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—
BY DUNLAP & SWIFT,
111 WEST MADISON-ST:

180½ West Jackson-st., brick basement house, 10 rooms, first-class, with all modern improvements, including furnace and gas fixtures, $50.
314 Ogden-av., 11 rooms, with modern improvements, $45.
46 South Hoyne-av., 7 rooms, $25.
Two first-class stores, 159 and 161 West Madison-st., northwest corner of Halsted and Madison-sts.
24 Centre-st., North Side, 7-room cottage, $18.
Three good houses at Norwood Park.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY, 79 DEARBORN-ST., Room 1: 2-story brick house and 50-foot lot southwest corner Washington and Sheldon-sts., $75; No. 128 Ashland-av., 2-story stone and barn (no basement), $25; No. 127 West Adams-st., 2-story stone, newly painted and calcimined, lot 50x198, $70; 69 Warren-av., 2-story and basement brick and brick barn, $50; 153 South Paulina-st., large brick and large lot, $45; 447 West Van Buren-st., stone (no basement), 10 rooms, $45; 288 West Monroe-st., 10 rooms, $35; 79 West Madison-st., basement and bath-rooms, $30; 6 rooms at 75 South Halsted-st., third floor, $22.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE:
1 1259 West Washington-st., 2-story and basement brick.
719 West Washington-st., corner of Hoyne, 2-story and basement octagon brick, 10 rooms.
459 West Washington-st., 2-story and basement, 10 rooms.

THOMAS & BRAGG,
132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—262 WEST MONROE-ST., TWO-STORY and basement stone swell front; parlors, dining-room, kitchen and bath-room on first floor. Furnace, gas-fixtures, etc.; everything complete. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FOR SIX MONTHS FROM MAY 1, 631 West Adams-st., 2-story and basement stone front, dining-room, kitchen, first floor, only $30 per month to right tenant. E. C. COLE, 144 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—UNTIL NOV. 1, A NEW AND ELEGANTLY furnished swell-front stone residence, on West Adams-st., with every possible convenience; modern furniture; to parties without children; family going to Europe. Address F 82, Tribune office.

TO RENT—640 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR Sheldon, 2-story and basement brick house, 5 rooms, bath, furnace, gas fixtures, and good barn, very cheap. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE IN FIRST-CLASS neighborhood on West Side for the summer. GEO. GARDNER, 15 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FROM JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1, the elegant and most desirable homes for small family on the West Side, 2-story brick house; dining-room and kitchen on first floor; all modern conveniences. Rent low. Address D 63, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NOS. 372 AND 374 WEST JACKSON-ST., near Centre-av., 2-story and basement bricks, 8 rooms each, all modern conveniences; furnace and gas-fixtures. In perfect repair and first-class in every respects. Apply to the owner at 387 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE COTTAGE WITH 8 ROOMS, in first-class repair. 176 Park-av. Inquire at 174.

TO RENT—VERY LOW—7-ROOM COTTAGE, 102 South Hoyne-av., corner Monroe-st. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, with brick barn, on Fulton-st., near Central Park; rent low. F. G. BRADLEY, 188 Madison-st.

TO RENT—$15 PER MONTH—FIRST TWO FLOORS in 2-story brick house, 17 Grenshaw-st.
$10—Upper floor in 2-story brick, 21 Grenshaw-st.
$12—Upper floor in 2-story brick, 30 Fillmore-st.
$10—Cottage, 30 Fillmore-st.
Inquire at 505 Western-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGES; TWO, THREE, SIX rooms; $7 and $15. 623 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY BRICK HOUSE 744 WEST VAN Buren-st.; rent $25 per month. Apply to W. W. BELL, 128 Franklin-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, PARTLY FURnished, cellar, barn, large yard, garden; pleasant location, 3 blocks west of Union Park. Owner (genl) will board. Call at 148 Walnut-st., corner Lincoln.

TO RENT—266 WEST, 2-STORY BRICK, $22.50.
259 Hermitage-av., 2-story brick, $27.50.
256 Hermitage-av., 2-story brick, $25.
Store 565 West Van Buren-st., $25.

THOS. E. FATTERSON, 168 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$25—NICE EIGHT-ROOM BRICK cottage on Van Buren-st., between Hoyne and Robey, in good order. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO RENT—82 HAMILTON-AV., TWO-STORY frame, east front, in good order, $25 per month. Apply to ROBERT H. WALKER, 162 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, WITHOUT BASEMENT, 60-foot lot, good barn, very desirable and very low to good tenant. Washington Heights. W. H. SAMPSON, Agent, Room 13, No. 94 Washington.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, 653 Washington; low rent to desirable tenant. W. H. SAMPSON, Agent, Room 13, No. 94 Washington.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE. APPLY AT 180 South Ashland-av.

TO RELEASE—TWO OF THOSE COSY NEW brick cottages 101 West Polk-st. and 306 Idaho-st.; parlors, bed-rooms, dining-rooms, and kitchens, bath closets, hot and cold water, all on one floor; nice yards; Ogden-av. car to Polk-st., then west 2 blocks. V. S. BOGGS, 134 State-st.

TO RENT—LARGE OCTAGON FRONT BRICK house, with furnace, gas-fixtures, hot and cold water on every floor, stationary washbowls, marble mantels, all new and in good repair, on paved street. Rent $45 only. Inquire next door west, 158 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—FOR FOUR MONTHS, FROM JUNE 1, a handsomely-furnished, new house of 11 rooms, without basement, on wide lot, in the finest residence section of the West Side; will rent only to private family without small children. Apply to the owner at Room 6 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—NEW OCTAGON BRICK HOUSE WITH all modern improvements, grained throughout, in fine condition. Flourney-st., half block from Ogden-avenue cars. Furnished house near Ashland-av. W. T. CUSHING, 99 Madison-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—267 WEST ADAMS-ST.—HAS 11 ROOMS, bath-room and gas fixtures; large lot and good barn. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—675 ADAMS-ST., CORNER HONORE, $30; 507 Hubbard-st., large house, 100-foot lot, $30. H. OSBORN, 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER OR balance of the year if desired, two-story and basement brick, swell front, 625 West Monroe-st. For particulars call at above number, or of the undersigned, at 57 Dearborn-st. H. D. OAKLEY.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE, TWO-STORY, kitchen and dining-room on first floor; hot and cold water; 1 block west of Van Buren-st., between Hoyne and Leavitt. Inquire at house.

TO RENT—265 WEST MADISON-ST., A LARGE dwelling-house, containing 17 rooms, first-class location; has been kept the past nine years as a private boarding-house. Will be rented cheap to a satisfactory tenant. The furniture will be sold if wanted at a great sacrifice, as the lady wishes to go to the country for the summer. Apply on the premises, or to S. COONES, Room 18, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—461 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR Sheldon, 2-story and basement stone-front house, in good repair; gas fixtures; good furnace in basement, range, hot and cold water on each floor; screens throughout; two large stationary mirrors in parlors; sub-cellar and a good brick barn. Rent cheap. Will make it an object to a good party. Apply at 461 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS. 182 WEST Monroe-st.

TO RENT—GENTERELLY FURNISHED HOUSE, 5 rooms, complete for housekeeping. 52 Warren-av.; possession at once; reference.

TO RENT—68 CARROLL-AV., COTTAGE OF 8 rooms. Inquire at 884 Carroll-av.

TO RENT—THAT BEAUTIFUL HOME FOR TWO families overlooking Jefferson Park; also the parlor floor. 267 West Jackson-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—352 HERMITAGE-AV., 2-STORY AND basement octagon-front house, 9 rooms, with furnace and all modern improvements; price, $35. Inquire at 344 Hermitage-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE 625 WEST MONROE-ST., TEN rooms, hot water, bathroom, good order. Price $35. Inquire at 627 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT MARBLE FRONT 626 Washington-st., near Lincoln; or will rent parlor floor and basement. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—BY W. D. BABBITT, 638 MONROE-ST.: 1 662 and 664 Monroe-st., 11-room stone front, furnaces, in good order.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS, FRONTING Union Park; gas-fixtures and modern improvements, with barn on paved alley. W. G. WITHERILL, Richmond Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SOUTH front suite, second floor, immense closets and bath-room, to parties without children; also large elegant furnished front room, hot and cold water, large closet, bath-room adjoining, for one or two gents. 477 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, 113 SOUTH Lincoln-st., near Madison; gas and water; rent $21 per month. Apply at No. 259 West Madison-st. THOMAS LYONS.

South Side.

TO RENT—TEN-ROOM STONE FRONT HOUSE, with gas-fixtures, hot water, etc., corner of Thirty-third-st. and Rhodes-av., cheap. W. B. CUNNINGHAM, 122 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE WITH AN income of rooms rented without board; cheapest rent in Chicago, as the parties wish to go away; location central, on Michigan-av. None but responsible persons need answer. Address G 56, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT marble front house, with barn, 322 Michigan-av. (old number). All modern improvements. PIERCE & OUTHET, 146 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—32 THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., BRICK, 3 rooms deep, $45; flat 502 Ellis-av., $15; furnished house, large ground, $35. TOMLINSON, 116 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED 7-ROOM COTtage. Reliable party requisite. 76 Twenty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—No. 3304 PRAIRIE-AV., STONE-FRONT house, elegantly furnished, for six months or longer. Apply at house.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE PLEASANTEST FURnished houses in the city for six months or longer; house (brick) has all modern conveniences; choice locality. No. 66 Twenty-fourth-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 2-STORY HOUSE ON brick basement, with stable, 181 Johnson-place; good order. M. WATKINS, 108 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 2-STORY, BASEMENTS and cellar brick dwellings, 15 Twenty-second-st.; 20 minutes' lake view. By JOHN GUNNERMANN, 70 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side—Continued.

TO RENT—262 PRAIRIE-AV., TWO-STORY stone-front, 12 rooms; first-class.
3222 Prairie-av., two-story frame, brick basement, 10 rooms, with gas-fixtures; all first-class; good barn.
3236 Michigan-av., nice 5-room flat.
3727 Vincennes-av., two-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, furnace, and barn.
3520 Indiana-av., octagon brick, 12 rooms, large yard, good barn.

A. D. HYDE, Room 10, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE:
1295 Prairie-av., 9 rooms, frame.
1825 Indiana-av., octagon brick, 10 rooms.
1845 Indiana-av., brick, 8 rooms and barn.
1855 Indiana-av., octagon brick, 10 rooms.
1113 Prairie-av., stone front, 12.

THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN EIGHteenth and Twentieth-sts., elegant 2-story and basement stone-front house; will be put in fine order. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—$20 PER MONTH AND WILL PUT IN fine order, 2-story cottage dwelling, 629 Prairie-av., between Seventeenth and Eighteenth-sts.; has all modern improvements. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP TO A GOOD TENANT—TWO-story and cellar and mansard octagon brick, very near Forty-third-st. C. R. H. Station; two parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on main floor, bed-rooms above; laundry and hot and cold water on third floor. Good neighborhood. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—1123 PRAIRIE-AV., 2-STORY ENGLISH basement stone-front house, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts.; all modern improvements; $65. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A NEW AND NEWLY-FURNISHED modern house, to married couple who will board low; address for 10 days, Inquire 3338 (new No.) Michigan-av. References.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—HANDSOME STONE-front house. All modern requirements. Avenue north Thirty-first-st. Reasonable rent. Address J 70, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TO A PROPER PARTY, A SMALL, nicely-furnished house on corner of Hoyne, near Thirty-first-st, from now until Oct. 1 or thereabouts. Address F 38, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE from May 15 to Dec. 1, south of Twenty-second-st. on bluff-av. Family going away for summer. Address D 91, Tribune office.

TO RENT—623 WEST MONROE-ST., 2-STORY AND basement, stone front, and barn, $35. No. 1169 (old No.) Prairie-av., 2-story and basement, frame, $25. No. 12 Langley terrace (Forty-second-st.), 2-story and basement, stone front, $35. ADOLF REILLY, 159 Dearborn-st., Room 19.

TO RENT—ELEGANT HOUSE, PARTLY FURnished, on Thirty-first-st., 15 rooms, lot 100x200. GIBBS & CALKINS, 115 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY DWELLING, 236 TWENty-fifth-st.; modern improvements, including gas-fixtures, and good barn. Rent, $40. Apply to LUDDEN & BURD, 22 Times Building.

North Side.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT THREE-STORY AND basement brick dwelling, 25 feet front, with large brick barn, 458 Dearborn-av., only $600. Apply to JAMES GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house; eight rooms, bath, etc.; good brick barn, on Chestnut-st., near Dearborn. $25 per month. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 418 NORTH STATE-ST., NEAR Division, three-story and basement side-front, all first-class modern improvements, 13 rooms. Apply to M. PETRIE, No. 122 Washington-st., real estate and loans.

TO RENT—NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, all modern improvements, near Lincoln Park; $45. PETERSON & BAY, 163 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE 2-STORY AND basement marble-front residence in the most desirable locality on the North Side, 2-story brick house; dining-room and kitchen on first floor; all modern conveniences. Rent low. Address D 63, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NOS. 372 AND 374 WEST JACKSON-ST., near Centre-av., 2-story and basement bricks, 8 rooms each, all modern conveniences; furnace and gas-fixtures. In perfect repair and first-class in every respects. Apply to the owner at 387 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE COTTAGE WITH 8 ROOMS, in first-class repair. 176 Park-av. Inquire at 174.

TO RENT—VERY LOW—7-ROOM COTTAGE, 102 South Hoyne-av., corner Monroe-st. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, with brick barn, on Fulton-st., near Central Park; rent low. F. G. BRADLEY, 188 Madison-st.

TO RENT—$15 PER MONTH—FIRST TWO FLOORS in 2-story brick house, 17 Grenshaw-st.
$10—Upper floor in 2-story brick, 21 Grenshaw-st.
$12—Upper floor in 2-story brick, 30 Fillmore-st.
$10—Cottage, 30 Fillmore-st.
Inquire at 505 Western-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGES; TWO, THREE, SIX rooms; $7 and $15. 623 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY BRICK HOUSE 744 WEST VAN Buren-st.; rent $25 per month. Apply to W. W. BELL, 128 Franklin-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, PARTLY FURnished, cellar, barn, large yard, garden; pleasant location, 3 blocks west of Union Park. Owner (genl) will board. Call at 148 Walnut-st., corner Lincoln.

TO RENT—266 WEST, 2-STORY BRICK, $22.50.
259 Hermitage-av., 2-story brick, $27.50.
256 Hermitage-av., 2-story brick, $25.
Store 565 West Van Buren-st., $25.

THOS. E. FATTERSON, 168 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$25—NICE EIGHT-ROOM BRICK cottage on Van Buren-st., between Hoyne and Robey, in good order. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO RENT—82 HAMILTON-AV., TWO-STORY frame, east front, in good order, $25 per month. Apply to ROBERT H. WALKER, 162 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, WITHOUT BASEMENT, 60-foot lot, good barn, very desirable and very low to good tenant. Washington Heights. W. H. SAMPSON, Agent, Room 13, No. 94 Washington.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, 653 Washington; low rent to desirable tenant. W. H. SAMPSON, Agent, Room 13, No. 94 Washington.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE. APPLY AT 180 South Ashland-av.

TO RELEASE—TWO OF THOSE COSY NEW brick cottages 101 West Polk-st. and 306 Idaho-st.; parlors, bed-rooms, dining-rooms, and kitchens, bath closets, hot and cold water, all on one floor; nice yards; Ogden-av. car to Polk-st., then west 2 blocks. V. S. BOGGS, 134 State-st.

TO RENT—LARGE OCTAGON FRONT BRICK house, with furnace, gas-fixtures, hot and cold water on every floor, stationary washbowls, marble mantels, all new and in good repair, on paved street. Rent $45 only. Inquire next door west, 158 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—FOR FOUR MONTHS, FROM JUNE 1, a handsomely-furnished, new house of 11 rooms, without basement, on wide lot, in the finest residence section of the West Side; will rent only to private family without small children. Apply to the owner at Room 6 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—NEW OCTAGON BRICK HOUSE WITH all modern improvements, grained throughout, in fine condition. Flourney-st., half block from Ogden-avenue cars. Furnished house near Ashland-av. W. T. CUSHING, 99 Madison-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—267 WEST ADAMS-ST.—HAS 11 ROOMS, bath-room and gas fixtures; large lot and good barn. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—675 ADAMS-ST., CORNER HONORE, $30; 507 Hubbard-st., large house, 100-foot lot, $30. H. OSBORN, 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER OR balance of the year if desired, two-story and basement brick, swell front, 625 West Monroe-st. For particulars call at above number, or of the undersigned, at 57 Dearborn-st. H. D. OAKLEY.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE, TWO-STORY, kitchen and dining-room on first floor; hot and cold water; 1 block west of Van Buren-st., between Hoyne and Leavitt. Inquire at house.

TO RENT—265 WEST MADISON-ST., A LARGE dwelling-house, containing 17 rooms, first-class location; has been kept the past nine years as a private boarding-house. Will be rented cheap to a satisfactory tenant. The furniture will be sold if wanted at a great sacrifice, as the lady wishes to go to the country for the summer. Apply on the premises, or to S. COONES, Room 18, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—461 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR Sheldon, 2-story and basement stone-front house, in good repair; gas fixtures; good furnace in basement, range, hot and cold water on each floor; screens throughout; two large stationary mirrors in parlors; sub-cellar and a good brick barn. Rent cheap. Will make it an object to a good party. Apply at 461 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS. 182 WEST Monroe-st.

TO RENT—GENTERELLY FURNISHED HOUSE, 5 rooms, complete for housekeeping. 52 Warren-av.; possession at once; reference.

TO RENT—68 CARROLL-AV., COTTAGE OF 8 rooms. Inquire at 884 Carroll-av.

TO RENT—THAT BEAUTIFUL HOME FOR TWO families overlooking Jefferson Park; also the parlor floor. 267 West Jackson-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—352 HERMITAGE-AV., 2-STORY AND basement octagon-front house, 9 rooms, with furnace and all modern improvements; price, $35. Inquire at 344 Hermitage-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE 625 WEST MONROE-ST., TEN rooms, hot water, bathroom, good order. Price $35. Inquire at 627 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT MARBLE FRONT 626 Washington-st., near Lincoln; or will rent parlor floor and basement. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—BY W. D. BABBITT, 638 MONROE-ST.: 662 and 664 Monroe-st., 11-room stone front, furnaces, in good order.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS, FRONTING Union Park; gas-fixtures and modern improvements, with barn on paved alley. W. G. WITHERILL, Richmond Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SOUTH front suite, second floor, immense closets and bath-room, to parties without children; also large elegant furnished front room, hot and cold water, large closet, bath-room adjoining, for one or two gents. 477 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, 113 SOUTH Lincoln-st., near Madison; gas and water; rent $21 per month. Apply at No. 259 West Madison-st. THOMAS LYONS.

South Side.

TO RENT—TEN-ROOM STONE FRONT HOUSE, with gas-fixtures, hot water, etc., corner of Thirty-third-st. and Rhodes-av., cheap. W. B. CUNNINGHAM, 122 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE WITH AN INcome of rooms rented without board; cheapest rent in Chicago, as the parties wish to go away; location central, on Michigan-av. None but responsible persons need answer. Address G 56, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT marble front house, with barn, 322 Michigan-av. (old number). All modern improvements. PIERCE & OUTHET, 146 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—32 THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., BRICK, 3 rooms deep, $45; flat 502 Ellis-av., $15; furnished house, large ground, $35. TOMLINSON, 116 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED 7-ROOM COTtage. Reliable party requisite. 76 Twenty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—No. 3304 PRAIRIE-AV., STONE-FRONT house, elegantly furnished, for six months or longer. Apply at house.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE PLEASANTEST FURnished houses in the city for six months or longer; house (brick) has all modern conveniences; choice locality. No. 66 Twenty-fourth-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 2-STORY HOUSE ON brick basement, with stable, 181 Johnson-place; good order. M. WATKINS, 108 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 2-STORY, BASEMENTS and cellar brick dwellings, 15 Twenty-second-st.; 20 minutes' lake view. By JOHN GUNNERMANN, 70 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

Suburban Continued.

TO RENT—AT HYDE PARK—A PARTLY FURnished house, large grounds; $25 per month. C. L. BOYD, Room 11, 154 Lake-st.

TO RENT—THE LATE RESIDENCE (PARTLY furnished) of Thos. B. Bryan at Kinsbury, Ill., by the season or year; suitable for one family or two; resident gardener on the premises; fruit and shade trees in profusion. ISAAC CLAFLIN & CO., 138 Lake-st.

TO RENT—I WILL BUILD NICE SNUG HOUSES at South Evanston and have them ready by Aug. 1; rents $20 per month; if desired the right to purchase and apply rents will be given, with easy terms for balance and low prices; no profit asked on the buildings. JULIUS F. HUTH, 179 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—VERY LARGE, DESIRABLE SUBurban place, partly furnished; low rent to good party; boarders may be had. C., Tribune office.

TO RENT—LAKE FRONT HOUSE IN HYDE Park, next to residence of R. Hutchinson. Enquire of HENRY T. CHACE, 40 Dearborn, Room 5.

TO RENT—SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT GLENcoe, house and six acres of land, in perfect order, near depot; abundance of all kinds of fruit. Low rent to good tenant. Room 6, 67 Washington-st. WHITING.

TO RENT—IN EVANSTON—FOUR FURNISHED houses. I. G. H. HAMILTON, 108 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES WITH FROM 3 TO 8 ACRES of ground, in Evanston, rent from $5 to $10 per month. BEVERIDGE & DEWEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses in Evanston, between Twenty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts.; all modern improvements; $25. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st.

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CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS—TWO-STORY frame house and lot on Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st., $5,000.

Eleven-room house and lot on Shurtleff-av., near Thirty-third-st., $2,500.

Thirty-ninth-st., corner of Ellis-av., 9-room house and lot 40x127 feet.

25 Ellis-av., 10-room house and lot 60x180 feet.

No. 267 South Desplaines-st., frame house and lot, $1,600.

Fine new house and 50-foot lot at Kenwood, $5,000.

Brick house on Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st.

Good house and lot, at Grand Crossing (Cornell).

Fine residence on Calumet-av., with 50-foot lot between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts., east front.

Brick house and lot on Forest-av., near Thirty-seventh-st.; $5,750.

Stone-front, same locality, $5,000.

Also, desirable houses and lots throughout the city.

COTTAGES AND LOTS.

4 good cottages and lots on Springer-av., corner of Waterville-st., at a bargain.

Cottage and lot on Thirty-fifth-court, near Western-av. boulevard, $850.

57 Newton-st., 4-room cottage and lot, near Polk-st., $800.

Cottage and lot on Portland-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., $1,800.

Cottage and 37½-foot lot on Walnut-st., near Paulina.

No. 244 South Clinton-st., cottage and lot, $2,000.

Good 6-room cottage and lot on McGregor-st., $1,500.

No. 14 North Oakley-st., good cottage and lot.

Cottage and lot on Forty-fifth-st., near Evans-av., $1,400.

VACANT LOTS.

25 feet, west front, on Michigan-av., between Thirty-ninth and Thirty-seventh-sts., $1,000.

100 feet, west front, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts.

25x125 feet on Leavitt-st., near Polk, $1,000.

50 feet on Indiana-av. and Thirty-fifth-st.

25 feet on Prairie-av., just south of Twenty-sixth-st.

50 feet on Wabash-av., south of Thirty-fourth-st.

50 feet, Madison-st., near Oakley-av., cheap.

25x150 feet on Adams-st., near Ashland-av., cheap.

24 feet on Washington-st., near Stanton-av.; $1,500.

24 feet on Warren-av., near Noble-st.; $800.

4 lots on Arnold-st., near Thirty-eighth.

4 lots on Wilcox-st., near California-av.; want offer.

2 lots on Hinman-av., near Paulina.

20 feet on State-st., near Jackson.

25 feet, east front, on Calumet-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., cheap.

50 feet, same location, on Prairie-av.

50x120 feet north-west corner Halsted and Thirty-Fourth-sts., south front.

Lot 31x135½ feet on Pratt-place, near Hoyne-st., cheap.

28 Feet North Clark near Division-st., at a bargain.

24 lots on and near corner of Ashland-av. and Fifty-first-st., together or singly.

124x131 feet, west front, on Grand boulevard, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh-sts. Cheap.

THOMAS & BRAGG, 139 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—25 OR 50 FEET ON WEST ADAMS-st., 150 feet west of Western-av., south front, $45 per foot; splendid building lots.

30x132, corner Leavitt and Jackson-sts., $75 per foot, or will exchange for cottage and lot.

Stone-front, same locality, $5,000.

Also, desirable houses and lots throughout the city.

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Cottage and lot on Thirty-fifth-court, near Western-av. boulevard, $850.

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Cottage and 37½-foot lot on Walnut-st., near Paulina.

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50x120 feet north-west corner Halsted and Thirty-Fourth-sts., south front.

Lot 31x135½ feet on Pratt-place, near Hoyne-st.,

28 Feet North Clark near Division-st., at a bargain.

24 lots on and near corner of Ashland-av. and Fifty-first-st., together or singly.

124x131 feet, west front, on Grand boulevard, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh-sts. Cheap.

THOMAS & BRAGG, 139 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—25 OR 50 FEET ON WEST ADAMS-st., 150 feet west of Western-av., south front, $45 per foot; splendid building lots.

30x132, corner Leavitt and Jackson-sts., $75 per foot, or will exchange for cottage and lot.

FOR SALE—BY PIERCE & OUTHET, 146 La Salle-st.

UNIMPROVED.

	Per foot.
25 feet on Wabash-av., near Thirty-seventh-st.	$ 60
25 feet on Wilcox-av., near Western-av.	25
100 feet on Wilcox-av., near California-av.	75
25 feet on Twelfth-st., near California-av.	15
25 feet on Twelfth-st., near Canal	75
25 feet on Taylor-st., near Clinton	40
25 feet on Park-av., near Robey-st.	30
24 feet on Spring-st., near Eighteenth-st.	40
50 feet on Forest-av., near Thirty-eighth-st.	60
50 feet on Oak-av., near Vincennes	75
48 feet on Twentieth-st., near Oakley	40
100 feet on West Madison-st., near California-av.	100
125 feet on West Van Buren-st., near Western-av.	50
125 feet on West Jackson-st., near Western-av.	50
125 feet on Wabash-av., near Fifty-eighth-st.	20
182 feet on State-st., near Fifty-eighth	30
247 feet on Michigan-av., corner of Fifty-ninth-st.	35
28 feet on south Park-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.	40
25 feet on Marshfield-av., near Harrison-st.	40

Lots on Ashland-av., near Fifty-first-st. 10

Lots at Englewood, Jefferson, Park Ridge, Lawndale, Rogers Park, Evanston, and Humboldt Park very cheap.

IMPROVED.

148 and 150 Halsted-st., corner of Hubbard | $11,000

Blue Island-av., near Twelfth-st., 50 feet, with frame stores | 3,000

Fine business block on Milwaukee-av., 75 feet front, very cheap | 20,000

Four-story and basement brick building on South Water-st., well rented | 16,500

Four-story and basement brick building on South Water-st. | 25,000

58 Union Park-place, 2-story and basement marble front, with barn | 4,000

16 and 18 Union Park-place, 2-story and basement bricks, each | 4,000

60 Hubbard-st., 2-story frame | 2,500

1553 Shurtleff-av., 2-story frame | 2,500

405 Forest-av., marble front | 3,000

935 Indiana-av., marble front | 3,000

156 Forest-av., stone front | 4,500

79 Lake-av., 2-story brick | 6,000

50 feet on Michigan-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., improved | 8,000

Larrabee-st., N. W. corner of Alaska, 44x22, improved | 8,000

Two fine residences in Aldine Square, can be bought at a bargain.

Also houses and lots in different suburban towns in which there are bargains.

ACRES.

One 20-100 acres just south of Humboldt Park.

18 acres on Ogden-av., just west of Douglas Park.

10 acres on North Branch, in Sec. 30, 40, 14.

30 acres at $600 per acre.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 WASHington-st.:

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

3-story stone-front North Clark-st., opposite Clarendon Hotel, rented for over 11 per cent on price asked.

60x83, with 3-story brick block, northeast corner of Clark and Ohio-sts., $55,000.

Grocery and basement brick, near Superior-st., on Clark. Well rented to good tenants, $14,000.

40x42x105, Clark-st., near Van Buren, $300 per foot.

20x100, Lake-st., near Franklin, $500 per foot.

22x66 La Salle-st., near Schiller, cheap for frontage.

55x150, La Salle-st., south of Grant, $15.

50x150, Clark-st., near Goethe, $55 per foot.

40x150, Clark-st., north of Schiller, east front, $95.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, REAL ESTATE Agents, Rooms 15, 16, and 17, 167 Clark-st.:

4 cottages on Springer-av., near Waterville-st.

43x127, with large 3-story frame building, 315 West Ohio-st.

50x80, northeast corner Forty-third-st. and Langley-av., with 2-story frame house and barn.

3415 and 3417 Prairie-av., new numbers.

50x150 on Washington-av. (Hyde Park), between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-sts., with 2-story gothic frame house.

25x148 on Chestnut-st., east of North Wells.

33x110 on North La Salle-st., north of Chestnut, east front.

240x115 on southwest corner Centre and North Franklin-sts.

90x110 on southeast corner of Van Buren and Lumbia-sts.

137 Blue Island-av., 2-story frame store.

Also a large line of other properties, improved and unimproved, in various parts of the city and suburbs.

FOR SALE—BY GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, CORNER Washington and Halsted-sts:

BARGAINS IN HOMES.

129 North Peoria-st., two cottages, lot 20x100 to alley | $2,300

187 Forquer-st., cottage and lot | 1,400

189 Forquer-st., 1½-story house and lot | 1,800

191 Forquer-st., cottage and lot | 1,300

82 Dussold-st., cottage and lot, 24x95 | 1,300

661 Hubbard-st., cottage and lot, 24x100 | 1,300

Call or send for a list.

FOR SALE—BY GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, CORNER Washington and Halsted-sts.:

412 West Washington-st.

416 West Washington-st.

420 West Washington-st.

520 West Washington-st.

730 West Washington-st.

55 and 57 South Elizabeth-st.

46 South May-st., near Madison.

15 South May-st., near Washington.

9 and 11 North Morgan-st.

192 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—273X135 CORNER OF INDIANA-AV. and Twelfth-st.; old building can be moved off. This splendid property is suitable for manufacturing, railroad depot, coal yard, or any kind of business where accessibility and railroad connection is desirable. JOHN C. LONG, 68 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NORTHEAST CORner Twenty-fourth-st., 172x1/4; large fine brick house on the corner for sale, or will lease. Rent reasonable; can be sold for $100 per foot on Michigan-av., which is $35 per foot less than any other Michigan-av. property can be purchased for on that neighborhood. JOHN C. LONG, 68 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK which has just been put in good order, and lot 25x75, corner South Park-av. and Twenty-fourth-st. I wish to make quick sale, and will take $4,125 if sold this month. JOHN C. LONG, 68 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY CHANDLER & CO., MORTGAGE Bankers, 72 Dearborn-st.—We advertise only one house this week. It was taken on foreclosure, and will be sold for $1,385; a 2-story and basement brick house now renting for $216 per annum. Take the Indiana-st. cars and look at 435 North Western-av. It is a very cheap investment.

FOR SALE—NORTH LA SALLE-ST., NEAR Schiller, at market price, 46x150 feet to alley; also 46x150 feet on North Clark-st. near Schiller. Address 3005 Vernon-av.

FOR SALE—WILL SELL AT A BARGAIN MY 2-story frame house, lot 22x100 feet, near Drexel-boulevard, horse and steam cars, title perfect, gas and water in. In good order. Address H 29, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A LIST OF CHOICE PROPerty consisting of improved and unimproved city and suburban lots belonging to parties who will sell at low figures and on easy terms. Also some fine acre tract, and also 20 acres in the Town of Lake. JULIUS WHITE, 179 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH lot on Dearborn-st., near Eighteenth; a bargain. E. SLOSSON & CO., 156 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$2,000 WILL BUY A NEAT ONE AND a half story brick cottage, with lot 24x125 feet, in the block on northwest corner Robey-st. and Chicago-av.; contains 8 rooms and closets, water, and sewer. Terms, one-fifth cash; balance long time at 6 per cent interest. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE LOTS—LOTS overlooking Lake Michigan, lots facing South Park-av., lots fronting Vernon-av., lots on Rhodes and Cottage Grove-avs., all between Thirty-first and Thirty-third-sts., in what is known as the Graves Tract. These lots are of great depth, can be bought cheap on easy terms, and are accessible by both steam and steam cars. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $1,300—1½-STORY BRICK cottages, with stone foundations and slate roofs, containing 6 rooms, closets, and having lake water, on Carroll-av., half mile west of Western-av., accessible by Madison and Randolph-sts. cars. Lot 24 by 124. S. W. R. Can be bought one-fifth cash; balance one, two, three, and four years at 6 per cent. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE BUSINESS BLOCKS IN business centre; one 40-foot, $90 per foot.

100 feet, Ashland-av., near Harrison-st., only $100 a foot; one-fourth cash, balance at end of three years.

2 acres corner Blue Island-av. and Leavitt-st. at a sacrifice.

Two choice bargains on Michigan-av.

GARNETT & THOMASSON, 176 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. C. SAMPSON & CO., NO. 171 La Salle-st., Nixon Block—At the Union Stock-Yards, corner of Ashland-av. and Forty-seventh-st., 5 acres of choice property, or will sell in lots to suit. Also lots in fine lots, 50x150, on Lexington-av., 6 miles from the city, at $250 per lot. Will be a great bargain. Also, 5 fine lots, 50x150, on Wentworth-av., near the Rock Island Car-Shops, cheap. A very fine residence lot on Michigan-av., near Hubbard-court, 27 feet front.

FOR SALE—NOTICE TO BUILDERS—WE WILL sell the northwest corner of Van Buren and Aberdeen-sts., 143.32-100 feet on West Van Buren and 96 6-10 on Aberdeen-st., for $100 per foot. This is a very fine corner to improve. Every flat or store could be rented as soon as finished. This is one of the best corners in the city to improve. EASY terms given.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
134 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOT ON PEORIA-ST., ONLY $22 per foot.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
134 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—32x100, ON THE NORTHEAST CORner of Twelfth-st. and California-av., just opposite the main entrance to Douglas Park. Fine corner for drive house or summer hotel. Price, $2,000.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
134 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FRAME STORE AND RESIDENCE building; good location. West side, $6,000; renting for over $700 per year.

HENRY WALLER, JR.,
97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—FURNISHED 2-STORY and basement dwelling, near Lincoln Park, bath, closet, laundry, furnace, large barn, $5,500.

A 2-story frame and nice lot, $2,600.

Cottage and lot, Willow-st., near Larrabee, $1,500.

HALE & SNOW,
47 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 79 DEARBORN-ST.: 198x297 feet, Forest-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., a choice lot, at a bargain.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 79 DEARBORN-ST.: 2-story and basement stone front, No. 609 West Washington-st., corner Throop. Other property taken in part payment.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 79 DEARBORN-ST.: No. 69 Warren-av., 2-story and basement brick, 8 rooms, deep, and brick barn. Will be sold at a bargain, and possession given.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON HALSTED, FIFTIETH, and Fifty-first-sts., very cheap, on your own terms. G. S. THOMAS, 159 La Salle-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—NO. 35 LYMAN-ST., COTTAGE AND lot 24x100 feet, only $1,350. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 51 Major Block.

FOR SALE—NEED MONEY—CHOICE 50 FEET ON Michigan-av., west front, north of Forty-first-st. M. WATKINS, 105 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD INVESTMENTS—GOOD houses, well located, rented, and paying 8 per cent over taxes, insurance, and repairs. A large list of city homes, $2,000 to $6,000. STILES & GIBBS, 120 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NICE TWO-STORY COTTAGE ON Butterfield-st., south of Thirty-first, cheap. J. H. EOFF, 12 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HOUSE AND LOT ON Carroll-av.; rented so as to pay 12 per cent on investments. J. F. HATCH, Room 3, 156 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY, vacant and improved; also cheap houses and lots in all parts of the city and suburbs. HAWLEY & TRUMBULL, 180 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, A FIRST-class residence and lot in one of and best locations on West Taylor-st.; also a lot on Taylor and Morgan-sts.; cottage on O'Brien-st., opposite Foster School; house and 75 feet on Wayne-st.; with other very cheap property on the West Side. DUNSTAN & CO., Room 6, 127 East Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 1, 170 MADison-st.:

$22,000—The finest brown stone-front fire-proof store and lot on West Madison-st.; store cost $28,000 to build, and will pay 10 per cent net rents; near Halsted-st.

$4,000—Fine frame store and lot on Sixty-second, near Thirty-fourth.

One of the finest all modern brick dwellings and lot on Loomis-st., near Harrison, at a bargain.

$2,350—If you will look at this house you will buy it.

56 North Peoria-st. This property is in first-class condition, 10 rooms, brick basement, east front.

$3,350—$1,000 down, new 2-story, brick dwelling, 18x32x20, on Van Buren-st., between Hoyne and Robey; possession can be had at once. This is cheap.

$4,500—2?? Rush-st., lot 40x200. Near Walton-place. This property is certainly very cheap; look at it.

$30 per foot—Beautiful residence lot 24x132, south front, on Monroe-st., 115 feet east of Western-av.; $500—Lot 31x120, south front, on Van Buren-st., near Wood.

$2,000—Fine house, barn, orchard, etc., with 5 acres of ground, right in City of Waukegan, Ill., or will exchange for house here.

$30,000—Two nice stores, and lot 50x120, on Madison-st., near Aberdeen. This is first-class property; rents for 5 per cent net.

FOR SALE—721 WEST MADISON-ST., 80X125, $6,000; rented $50 per month.

729 West Madison-st., 30x125, with improvements, $3,000.

651 West Madison-st., with improvements, $5,000.

Several choice pieces on West Madison-st. east of Aberdeen. Several good pieces of improved on South Halsted-st. near Adams.

By GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner of Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—TO BE SLAUGHTERED FOR CASH on 24-foot lot on Wilcox-st. J. G. HAMILTON, 158 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BLOCK OF RESIDENCES, FINE location, North Side, for much less than their value. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VACANT RESIDENCE PROPERTY east of State-st. and north of Division-st., a decided bargain. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS PROPERTY, centrally located and well rented. HAWLEY & TRUMBULL, 180 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS ON WEST MONROEst. from 50 feet to 200 feet from the city, near by; also 2-story and cellar house on Wilcox-av.; price, $2,800. M. J. RICH, 126 Fifth-av., Room 8.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON WEST LAKE-ST., WEST Chicago-av.; must be sold; want an offer. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK PROPERTY—394 acres, which I will sell at a decided bargain. Any one having "the land sense" and money, please call. Also other desirable property at and near the park, platted and acres. WM. H. PARK, Office No. 19 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—NOTICE THIS AND SECURE ONE or more at once:

Monroe-st., choice northwest corner, improved; offer wanted.

Monroe-st., choice northwest corner, vacant, $85 per foot.

Monroe-st., can't be beaten for $75.

Warren-av., elegant northwest corner, 49x125, cheap.

Jackson-st., the choicest location; a bargain.

Madison-st., three fine lots; cheap.

Halsted-st., store and lot, well-located; $5,000.

H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WHO TAKES THESE?

$6,000—Grove-st., near Halsted. Thirty-first-st.; steam and horse cars; 2-story brick, newly painted, calcimined, etc.; immediate possession; $5,500.

300 feet on Thirty-fourth-st., fourth store north of Thirty-first-st., corner; only $10,000.

299 Walnut-st., large frame and 50-foot lot; $5,500.

H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, 468 NORTH La Salle-st., inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—191 WARREN-AV.; 309 WEST LAKEst., 12-room house, barn, 100x150 feet; Madison-av. and Fifty-sixth-st., 456 feet; Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard and Wentworth-av., on Milwaukee-av., new 5-story block; 159 Fifth-av., nice block building ground and fine house; hotel; cost $50,000, will sell for $30,000, part cash; 197 Fifth-av., 197 Wabash-av., 24 feet on Lake-st., 120 feet deep; 2 fine stores, 2 flats, and 2 cottages; 2 fine lots on Michigan-av., near Thirty-first-st.; 2 fine lots on Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st.; 2 fine lots on Calumet-av., near Thirty-second-st.; 2 fine lots on Indiana-av., near Thirty-second-st.; 2 fine lots on Wabash-av., near Thirty-second-st.; 2 fine lots on Michigan-av., near Thirty-second-st.; 2 fine lots on Dearborn-av., near Thirty-second-st.; 2 fine lots on Prairie

REGIC IDES.

Those That Have Occurred Within the Past Thirty Years.

Attempts to Assassinate Sovereigns Since 1850—A Long and Bloody Record.

Manchester Examiner.

A paper published at Berne has compiled a list of all the known attempts at assassination that have been made since 1850, under the heading "Recent Regicides," a term which, however expressive, is scarcely accurate, inasmuch as the compilation includes attempts on the lives of magistrates and statesmen, as well as on the lives of Princes and potentates. The first crime recorded in this register is the attempt made in May, 1850, by the Westphalian, Safelage, to shoot the King of Prussia to the cry of "Liberty for all." On June 28 of the same year Robert Pate, a retired Lieutenant of Hussars, struck the Queen of England with a cane,—an assault, certainly, but not an assault with intent to kill. In October, 1852, a conspiracy to blow up Louis Napoleon with an infernal machine containing 1,500 projectiles was frustrated by the activity of the police. On Feb. 17, 1853, the Emperor of Austria was stabbed in the back by a Hungarian shoemaker of the name of Libeny. On the 5th of July following a second attempt was made on the life of Louis Napoleon, on his way to the Opera Comique. On March 20, 1854, Ferdinand Charles III., Duke of Parma, was stabbed by an unknown hand. Part of the dagger remained in the wound which it inflicted, and the Duke died after twenty-three hours of terrible suffering. The murderer escaped. In 1855 the Italian, Pianori, shot twice at the French Emperor in the Tuileries garden. In March, 1856, a Spaniard of the name of Raimond Fuemes was arrested just as he was in the act of firing a pistol at his sovereign and the execution of his murderous design prevented. On Dec. 8, in the same year, Ferdinand II., King of the Two Sicilies, was attacked at a review by one of his own soldiers, who wounded him with his bayonet. In 1857 the Italian conspirators, Tibaldi, Bartoletti, and Greili, arrived in Paris with the intention of murdering the Emperor, but fell into the hands of the police before their design could be carried into execution. On Jan. 14 of the following year Orsini, Gomes, Pieri, and Rudio, made their famous attempt to blow up the Emperor and Empress with bombshells on their way to the opera. Their Majesties escaped with some slight contusions, but more than 100 persons of their escort were killed and wounded. In December, 1863, another attempt on the life of Napoleon was made by a band of Italian assasins. The attempt failed, and the would-be murderers were captured. The same year the then Queen of Greece, was wounded by a pistol-shot fired by the student, Delikos. On the 14th of April, 1865, President Lincoln was murdered in Ford's Theatre, at Washington, by the actor, Booth; and Secretary Seward dangerously wounded by an accomplice. A year later, almost to a day, the Emperor of Russia was shot at by a man of good position of the name of Petroulk in the garden of his palace at St. Petersburg. A pleasant who struck up Petrouik's pistol, and so turned the shot aside, and in all probability saved the Emperor's life, was rewarded with a title of nobility and the commission of a Captain in the army. The month afterward, or, to be precise, in May, 1866, Eugene Cohen fired five shots at Bismarck while the latter was walking Unter den Linden, in Berlin, one of which struck and slightly wounded the great Minister. On June 10, 1868, Prince Michael of Servia and a lady of his family were brutally murdered in the park of Topolder. In 1874 Bismarck's life was again attempted, at this time by a man of the name of Westerwelle, and in 1874, yet again, this time by Kallmann, at Kissengen. On Aug. 6, 1875, the President of the Republic of Ecuador, Gabriel Garcia Moreno, was murdered in the Government House at Quito, and in April, 1877, a similar fate befell the President of the Republic of Paraguay. On May 11, 1878, the German Emperor was shot at by Hoedel; and on June 2, less than a month later, by Nobiling, receiving on the later occasion wounds by which his life was seriously endangered. Nobiling killed himself in prison, while Hoedel perished on the scaffold. On Oct. 25 of the same year an attempt to assasinate the King of Spain was made by the Socialist, Moncas, who, taken red-handed, paid with his life the penalty of his crime. Less than a month thereafter, Nov. 17, the life of King Humbert, of Italy, was attempted by Passanante, whose sentence of death was commuted, at his Majesty's own instance, to one of perpetual imprisonment. Last year, as will be fresh in the memory of all, the Emperor of Russia had two narrow escapes from death at the hands of his Nihilist subjects, and the closing day or the old year witnessed the latest essay at regicide at present on record, —the attempt of Otero to shoot the King and Queen of Spain.

The Work of the Ashtavadhanis.

Ashtavadhanis, or persons capable of attending to eight subjects simultaneously, are by no means uncommon throughout all parts of India. A man whose powers of attention are of this calibre displays his skill by asking eight persons, entire strangers to himself, who speak eight different dialects, to repeat the first word of eight different sentences, and then the second, and so consecutively till every word of the eight sentences have been repeated. Thereupon, without a moment's hesitation, the Ashtavadhanis reproduces all the eight sentences, separately and continuously, with each word in proper order, though the utterance of each has been interrupted by the interpolation of seven other words in different languages.

RESTAURANT.

Grand Opening.

MRS. ANDREWS,

Who has been long and favorably known as a successful caterer, has added to her already popular

Restaurant,

No. 79 Dearborn-st.,

Which she has magnificently fitted up especially as a

Ladies' and Gentlemen's ROOM,

Furniture, Carpets, Tables, and Tableware,

All New and Elegant.

THE OLD NO. 77, AND NEW ADDITION 79,

Both unequaled in style and appointment by anything in the city, will be opened to the public on

Tuesday Morning, May 11,

When she will be pleased to see all her old FRIENDS and PATRONS, and all new ones who appreciate CLEANLINESS, the CHOICEST CUISINE, in fact everything appertaining to a

First-Class Restaurant.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE W. C. COUP NEW UNITED SHOWS

Lake Front, One Week Only,

Commencing Monday, May 10.

WONDERFUL Broncho Horses.

FRYER'S New Pony Circus.

MELVILLE'S Australian Circus.

STONE'S Indian Show.

OCEANIC Traveling Aquarium.

RITCHELL'S Flying Machine.

IMPERIAL Japanese Circus.

COLVIN'S Zoological Gardens.

CANINE Senior Class.

JAPANESE Art Gallery.

Hundreds of New Novelties never before presented under a Pavilion, making, in all its grand features, the most elite Canvas Exhibition ever given.

W. C. Coup, the projector of the Original P. T. Barnum Show, Builder of the New York Hippodrome, Founder of the Great New York Aquarium, and to whom the public are indebted for the Gilmore Concerts, successfully conducted in New York for several seasons, has signalized his return to show life by the organization of a show for the tenting season of 1880 which, for novelty, immensity, and originality, totally eclipses any amusement organization in the world.

READ THE INDORSEMENTS GIVEN BELOW:

"Cleveland Herald."

BEST ON THE ROAD.

"Boston Globe."

We dropped in to look at the Coup's Show again last evening, determined to remain but a few minutes, but found ourselves so interested in the wonderful performance that the show was over before we could leave. Success to Mr. Coup. You have given us the best entertainment under canvas. It is also the cleanest and neatest.

The "New York Herald" Speaks.

COUP'S SHOW.

The performances of the educated Broncho horses are to be continued at the Aquarium for two weeks longer. The immense and surprising success attending their public exhibition at this institution renders it necessary to prolong their stay. The trained dogs and Rocky Mountain goats forming a part of the exhibition also remain. These dogs are unquestionably the best trained of any yet seen. Some of the tricks performed are almost as wonderful in their character as those performed by the troupe of horses. They dance, drill, see-saw, swing on a single rope, and do many things that are not only new, but were never attempted before by any canine. One trick deserves especial attention. "Sprite," a large dog, is told to take off his collar. As soon as it is done a little "yaller dorg" takes it up in his mouth and runs off with it. When discovered in the theft he drops it, and a third dog is commanded to put it on. The question is then asked, "What do you do with a dog for stealing?" Another dog takes a long pole in his mouth and places it before two of his fellows, who each take an end in their teeth and place the pole in two iron uprights, thus forming a gallows. A rope is fastened around the neck of the "yaller dorg," the end of which is taken hold of by the large dog, who jumps over the pole, tightening the rope and actually raising the little creature several inches from the ground. After swinging by the neck for perhaps a minute, he is lowered to the earth, whereupon he simulates death. A hearse is brought forward, into which the supposed corpse is put, and the other dogs, placing themselves in the position of mourners, the whole troupe parade around the ring, amid great laughter and applause.

The NOVELTY CARNIVAL STREET PAGEANT presents new features, entirely different from the old style of circus parades.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY. DOORS OPEN AT 1 AND 7.

ADMISSION—Adults, 50 cts.; Children under 9, 25 cts. Reserved Seats, 25 cts. extra.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Monday, May 10, 1880—Every Evening During the Week.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday

ABBEY'S NEW YORK PARK THEATRE COMPANY

IN W. S. GILBERTS' GREAT COMEDY,

ENGAGED.

NOTE—The author's intention in writing this play was to try the effect of treating a broadly farcical subject in a grave and earnest spirit, and without extravagance in tone, gesture, or costume. It has always been found that where the parts were played in accordance with this theory the Comedy has been eminently successful.

The Manager has deemed it judicious to take the audience thus far into his confidence before the rise of the curtain, that the spirit of the work may be understood from the commencement of the play, which might otherwise occupy more time in divining the meaning of the author. The Comedy has been played throughout the entire British Kingdom during the past year and a half, where it has met with the most overwhelming success. It was first produced in London, at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, Oct. 2, 1877, where it enjoyed a run of several months. In all the cities of America where properly produced, as it will be at this Theatre, it has met with INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS.

Presented by the following Great Cast:

Mr. JAMES LEWIS,
The original Cheviot Hill.

Belvawney.....Mr. Jos. E. Whiting
Mr. Symperton.....Mr. Wm. Cullington
Major MacGillicuddy.....Mr. L. F. Barrett
Angus MacAllister.....Mr. W. J. Ferguson
Minnie.....Miss Marie Chester

MRS. G. H. GILBERT,
The original Mrs. MacFarlane.

MISS SYDNEY COWELL,
The original Maggie.

AND

AGNES BOOTH,
The original Belinda.

THE AUTHOR'S OPINION.

HOFFMANN HOUSE, 20th Dec., '79.

DEAR MRS. BOOTH:

I must write to tell you how delighted I was with your performance of "Belinda" last Monday. The conception of the part is excellent, and the execution (if I may be allowed to say so) most artistic. With many thanks, I am, very truly yours,

W. S. GILBERT.

ENGAGED!

The Most Successful,
The Most Laughable
And Most Original of
Modern Comedies

Will be produced with
NEW SCENERY AND EFFECTS.

REMEMBER THE MATINEES
Wednesday and Saturday,
And Secure Seats in Advance.

HERSHEY MUSIC-HALL.

May 15, 2:30 O'Clock.

SATURDAY POPULAR MATINEE

Piano-Forte Recital by

Mr. EDWARD B. PERRY, The Eminent BLIND PIANIST. "One of the finest Pianists in America."

Assisted by Miss FADELLA DENSMORE, Mr. H. L CLEVELAND.

Chickering & Sons' Piano used.
Tickets 50 cents, for sale at the Hall.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH,
Indiana-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.

First and Only Appearance on the South Side of

WILL CARLETON,

The Gifted Author, Reader, Orator, and Poet, Friday Evening, May 14.

Lecture interspersed with recitations from his own "Farm Ballads," "Farm Legends," and other poems, both published and unpublished. "Mr. Carleton's readings possess a charm, a certain indefinable fascination, which renders them in the highest degree entertaining."—Detroit Free Press. Admittance, 50c.

WALTER C. LYMAN,

ELOCUTIONIST,

Room 30, Central Music-Hall.

Original, Practical, and Thorough System of Voice Culture, and expression by Voice and Action.

A. J. CUTLER, Manager.

FIRST EXCURSION

Of the season. The elegant and commodious side-wheel

STEAMER FLORA

Will make her inaugural trip for the excursion season of 1880 from her dock, south end of Clark-st. bridge, at 7 o'clock p. m.

SUNDAY, MAY 9, FOR SOUTH CHICAGO.

Fine Brass and String Bands on board. Round-trip tickets, 25 cents.

JESSE COX, Manager.

JAS. F. TROWELL, Master.

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

GRAND CLOSING CONCERTS

Of the MUSICAL SEASON of '79-'80,

Friday and Saturday, May 21 and 22,

For which occasion I have arranged to bring from New York the most brilliant Concert Company which has appeared in this country since the famous NILSSON SEASON, and which organized to appear in a few of the largest Eastern Cities only, has been received by immense audiences, making the musical hit of the season. The superb

THURSBY OLE BULL

Concert Company

Introducing the World's Greatest Concert Prima Donna, MISS EMMA

THURSBY,

And the world-renowned Violinist,

OLE BULL,

With a magnificent array of supporting artists. As it is designed to make this the popular, as well as the most brilliant musical event of the season, tickets will be sold at

25 CENTS, INCLUDING RESERVED SEATS, 50

75c, $1, and $1.50, according to location; sale beginning Monday morning, May 17, at the Central Music-Hall Box Office.

GEO. B. CARPENTER, Manager.

WHITE-STOCKING PARK.

BASE BALL.

THE FAMOUS

CINCINNATI TEAM

VS.

CHICAGO,

MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
MAY 10 AND 11,
AT 3:40 PROMPT.

ELOCUTION
AND DRAMATIC ART.

Samuel Kayzer,

DRAMATIC READER.

INSTRUCTION, PRIVATE AND CLASSES.

Room 34 Central Music Hall.

Hershey School of Musical Art and Allen's Academy.

ODEON.

Pottgieser's New Music Halls, 369-371 South State.

Grand Opening Monday, May 10,

With a select orchestra under the direction of Prof. CH. NITSCHKE, assisted by the talented Singers MARIE et MINNI GOTTHELF, beginning at 8 o'clock p. m. Admission 10 cents.

CONCERT EVERY NIGHT.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THIS SUNDAY, MAY 9, 1880.

Last Night of JOHN DILLON and the BLAISDELL COMBINATION in the popular play,

LEMONS.

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

Brilliant Legal Tourney,

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
May 14 and 15.

"BARDELL VS. PICKWICK."

An appeal of this famous breach-of-promise case has been taken, and will be tried at the above hall and time, by the most distinguished legal talent of the Northwest.

Box-office open Wednesday.
Tickets, popular prices.

CHICAGO NATATORIA.

SWIMMING SCHOOLS!

Corner Michigan-av. and Jackson-st.
504 & 506 West Madison-st.

Take a Swim!
Enjoy Yourself! and
Prolong your Life!

Health and Pleasure Combined in the most comfortable place in Chicago!

Open from 5 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Ladies' Hours from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

TO-DAY, Sunday, May 9,

LAST TWO PERFORMANCES—Matinee at 2:30. Night at 8 o'clock, of

JOS. A. GULICK'S COMBINATION,

Supporting the Distinguished Comedian, Mr.

HARRY WEBBER,

In the Great Comedy,

NIP AND TUCK.

MONDAY, May 10,

ALF. WYMAN'S RURAL ROOSTERS

In the New Pantomimic Comedy,

OUR COUNTRY COUSINS.

Friday, May 14, BENEFIT OF JAMES BARNES' Director of Amusements.

GRAND EXCURSION.

CHICAGO TO MONTREAL AND RETURN.

For the Benefit of St. Viator's College,

AT KANKAKEE, ILL.

Fare Reduced from $34 to $17 for round trip. Ticket good for 30 days.

On Monday, June 21, two Special Trains will leave Chicago for Montreal, one by Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway and one by Michigan Central and Grand Trunk, to accommodate all who desire to participate in or be present at the Celebration of St. John's Day, June 24. Tickets may be secured in advance at the office of the Grand Trunk Railway, 113 South Clark-st., corner of Washington, Chicago, Ill.

Parties and Societies outside of Chicago desiring to procure tickets in advance may do so by addressing

ARTHUR CHRISTIAN,
364 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL.

THIS SUNDAY, at 3 p. m.,

GRAND SACRED CONCERT!

GIVEN BY THE

CHICAGO ORCHESTRA,

Under the direction of Prof. A. ROSENBECKER.

Admission, 15 Cents.

Office of the Chicago Orchestra, 113 East Randolph-st., Rhinehart Block, Room 6.

ELOCUTION.

H. M. DICKSON.

Room 36 Pike Building, 79 Monroe-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

Wednesday Evening,

MAY 12,

Musical Festival!

In which the following eminent Artists will appear:

MISS AMY

SHERWIN

A native of Tasmania, Australia, where her successes on the operatic and concert stage were phenomenal. She arrived in New York about six months ago, and during the past winter she immediately took a prominent position among the sopranos of the metropolis. Miss Sherwin at once attracted the attention of Mr. Theodore Thomas, who engaged her as the leading soloist in two out of the six Philharmonic Concerts in Brooklyn and New York, something unprecedented in the history of these societies. At the last concert Miss Sherwin sang the leading part in Wagner's "Götterdaemerung," winning the encomiums of both press and public.

No less marked has been her record with the New York Oratorio and in the Symphony Societies. She created the part of Marguerite in Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust," which she sang six times, and has proved the success of the season.

In consequence of her phenomenal success in the concerts above mentioned, Miss Sherwin has been engaged to sing the LEADING SOPRANO ROLES in the GREAT MAY FESTIVAL in CINCINNATI, and is now on her way to fulfill this engagement.

MR. F.

DULCKEN,

An Artist-Musician and Accompanist of the front rank, and in his line has no equal.

MR. C.

FRITSCH,

A Tenor Robusto and a Superb Artist.

MR. GEO. A.

CONLY

Will make his first appearance since his return from London, where he met with great success with Carl Rosa's English Opera Company at Her Majesty's Theatre.

MONS.

FISCHER,

The celebrated Belgian Violoncello-Virtuoso. He has taken the New York press and public by storm.

MISS MARIE

LITTA

AND

MME.

RIVE-KING

Are both too well known to need any comment.

Tickets, Including Reserved Seats, 50 cents, 75 cents, $1, and $1.50, according to location. Box-sheet open at Central Music-Hall MONDAY MORNING, May 10, at 9 o'clock.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

ONE WEEK ONLY

MONDAY, MAY 10,

Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinee, the

GRAND DRAMATIC SPECTACULAR SENSATION,

LINGARD'S

OAKEN HEARTS!

WITH ALL THE ORIGINAL

Magnificent Scenery and Mechanical Effects!

And as played by this company with

UNBOUNDED SUCCESS

With the following Splendid Company:

Miss LINGARD as HETTY

FRED B. WARDE as Mark Dawson
FRANK PIERCE as Dick Scorley
THE BABY by The Baby

AND A

MAGNIFICENT DRAMATIC COMPANY

And a Chorus of 12 Voices.

THE REIGNING SUCCESS!

Synopsis of Scenery and Incidents:

TABLEAU 1. Date, 1852. Sunset on the Coast of Kingston, England (new). The Gathering Storm Cloud. The Signal of Distress. The Wreck. The Rescue. The Thrilling Sensation of the ROCKET AND LIFE LINE! RAINBURST OF REAL WATER! Magnificent Tableau.

TABLEAU 2. Interior of the Old Mill, representing a Grist Mill in full motion (new), the first on any stage. Grand Chorus of Millers: "Click, Clack, the Mill Goes."

TABLEAU 3. The Home of Hetty and Mark. THE BABY. The Dawn of Misfortune.

TABLEAU 4. The Lane Scene. Mark's Departure for the Arctic Seas. Grand Sailors' Chorus.

TABLEAU 5. The Old Church-Yard. NINE YEARS LATER. The Wedding Day. The Poor Old Blind Man. "My God, am I in my senses?"

TABLEAU 6. The Old Church-Yard by Moonlight. "Call me Father."

REST AT LAST!

MONDAY, May 17,

W. H. POWERS'

PARAGON COMEDY COMPANY

IN

DR. CLYDE

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

Mr. J. H. HAVERLY.....Manager and Proprietor.

THIS SUNDAY, LAST NIGHT!

Of Mr. JOHN P. SMITH'S Famous Comedy Company, the

TOURISTS

IN THE PULLMAN PALACE CAR.

Miss ROSA COOKE will sing charming selections; also appear in the scena from "Il Trovatore."

Monday Night, Frank Mayo as Davy Crockett.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY.....Manager and Proprietor.

ONE WEEK ONLY!

COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 10,

MR. FRANK MAYO

In Murdock's world-renowned idyl of the backwoods,

DAVY CROCKETT!

Supported by the beautiful favorite,

MISS LAURA DON,

And the finest company that ever appeared in this drama, including Mr. Edwin Varrey, T. J. Martin, Frank A. Tannahill, Martyn Taylor, etc.

Mr. Mayo in The Great Tune.

HAVERLY'S UNITED MASTODON MINSTRELS!

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

Evenings of May 18 and 20, Wednesday, 19th, Matinee,

Benefit of the

NURSERY AND HALF-ORPHAN ASYLUM

A Novel Extravaganza,

Frog Opera,

With Pollywog Chorus.

Presented, with all the necessary Scenic Effects, by some of the leading Amateurs of Chicago, and under the auspices of prominent ladies and gentlemen. Special Notice: The sale of reserved seats will begin at the Music-Hall Box-Office Friday morning, May 14, at 9 o'clock. Prices, 25 cts., 50 cts., 75 cts., $1.00. NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.

AUCTION SALES.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,

84 & 86 Randolph-st.,

THE OLDEST AND LEADING

GENERAL AUCTION HOUSE

IN THE CITY.

REGULAR SALES OF

Furniture and Household Goods

AT STORE,

Wednesday and Saturday.

Buyers always find full stocks. We have more goods than all other AUCTION HOUSES combined. Special attention to all outside sales.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st., General Auctioneers.

Peremptory Sale!

Monday Morning, May 10, at 10 o'clock,

AT OUR STORES,

8 Top Buggies.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

GREAT SPECIAL SALE.

RICH AND ELEGANT

Furniture

AT AUCTION,

AT STORES

148 & 150 Wabash-av.,

TUESDAY,
THURSDAY,
AND
SATURDAY,

May 11, 13, and 15, at 10 o'clock each day.

Parlor Suits,
Chamber Sets,
Sideboards,
Tables,
Mirrors, &c.

This Sale will also include Messrs.

L. G. FAIRBANK & CO.'S

ENTIRE STOCK OF

Elegant Art Furniture.

The Auctioneers take special pleasure in calling attention to this sale. It will be one of the finest and most extensive they have ever offered.

Buyers should attend. Goods will be sold without any limit or reserve.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR OUR WEDNESDAY'S SALE,

May 12, at 9:30 o'clock,

AT THE POPULAR AUCTION HOUSE,

84 and 86 Randolph-st.,

We have the Entire

FURNITURE

Of Elegantly Furnished Residence.

Plush Parlor Suit,
$500 Chamber Set,
250 Carpets,
General Household Goods, etc., etc.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT

ART SALE.

Messrs. F. W. Freer and L. C. Earle have decided to sell their entire collection of Oil Paintings, Oil and Water Colors, consisting of Landscapes, Figure Pieces, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

Wednesday Afternoon and Thursday Evening,

May 12 and 13, at 2:30 and 7:30 o'clock, over Matson's Jewelry Store, S. W. Corner Monroe and State-sts., Room 13.

No reservation on any of the Pictures.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

Garden Vases,
Flower Pots,
Stands, etc.,

AT AUCTION

At our stores, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.,

FRIDAY, May 14, at 10 a. m.

The Entire Stock of a Dealer retiring from business.

Goods on exhibition Thursday.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEOHEGAN & REVELL,

LOOK AT LIST OF THE

GO-AGAIN & REV-EL

SALES OF

Furniture, Carpets, Etc.

EVERY DAY THIS WEEK.

Monday—191 Randolph-st., cor. Fifth-av.
Tuesday—197 Randolph-st., near Franklin.
Wednesday—193 Randolph-st., near Fifth-av.
Thursday—195 Randolph-st., 2 blocks east of the River.
Friday—64 Fifth-av., near Randolph-st.
Saturday—51, 53, and 55 Fifth-av.

Sales Commence at 7:30 o'clock each and every morning, and continue until 6 in the evening. GO-AGAIN & REV-EL advise YOU to take "'em" all in.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
80 and 82 Wabash-av.

REGULAR TRADE SALE!

DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Carpets,

Tuesday, May 11, at 9:30 a. m.

Straw Goods, Ribbons, Linen Suits, Circulars, Hosiery, Fans, Dress Goods.

AN IMPORTANT SHOWING!

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday, May 12, at 9:30 a. m.,

WE SHALL SELL

AT AUCTION

TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED CASES

Boots, Shoes, & Slippers,

Which will be one of the cleanest sales of prime seasonable goods made this season.

AT SAME TIME WE SHALL SELL

1,100 Pairs

MANUFACTURERS' SAMPLES,

For Men's, Women's, and Misses' Wear,

To which your especial attention is asked.

Catalogues and goods to be seen Monday.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
80 and 82 Wabash-av.

Thursday, May 13, at 9:30 a. m.,

REGULAR TRADE SALE

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

The Largest and Most Attractive Sale of the Season. A full assortment of W. G., C. C., Rock, and Yellow Ware.

Glassware of every description.

Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Brackets, Knives and Forks, etc. Goods packed for country merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL

Straw Goods Sale!

Thursday, May 13, 9:30 a. m.

FANS.

We shall also offer in conjunction, a line of RIBBONS in all Silk Gros Grains, Satin-Face Goods and Union Goods. Also, Fur Hats, Dress Piques, Ladies' Linen Suits, Circulars, Dusters, etc. Ladies' Underwear and other specialties.

100 CARTONS FLOWERS.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

No. 1710 Fortieth-st.,

East of Drexel Boulevard.

Take Cottage Grove-av. cars to Thirty-ninth-st.

Monday Morning, May 10, 10 a.m.,

Will be sold the Entire Furniture of above Residence, consisting of

Marble and Walnut Chamber Sets, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Bedsteads, Beds, Bedding, Crockery, etc. One elegant Range and Refrigerator.

POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

TUESDAY'S SALE,

May 11, at 9:30 a. m.,

Another Tremendous Sale of new and second-hand

FURNITURE.

Included in this Sale is a Chattel Mortgage stock of 8 rooms. Marble and Walnut Top Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, Beds and Bedding, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Chromos, Boots and Shoes, Underwear, &c.

POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

Our Regular Friday Sale,

May 14, at 9:30 a. m.,

A Large and Select Stock of

Furniture of All Kinds.

Must be sold to make room, as our large double stores are loaded with goods from cellar to roof, and have large lots to come in.

A full line of Parlor and Chamber Sets, per cot used Brussels and Wool Carpets, Plush Sets, Chromos, Bedsteads, Mattresses, &c.

POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

By HENRY & HATCH,
Auctioneers, 127 & 129 Wabash-av.

LARGE AUCTION TRADE SALE

Boots, Shoes, & Slippers,

TUESDAY, MAY 11.

We shall force the sale of goods Tuesday, by order of owners, and, as we offer none but consigned goods, it is very apparent that buyers in attendance will reap the benefit. We are in receipt of a large number of invoices of such goods as have not heretofore found their way into any auction house. Shoe buyers, avail yourselves of this golden opportunity.

SAMPLES.

1,238 PAIRS

MANUFACTURER'S SAMPLES, Mostly HAND-SEWED,

IN TUESDAY'S SALE.

HENRY & HATCH.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12,

LARGE AUCTION SALE

DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Carpets, Hats, Cutlery, Hosiery, Embroideries, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Silks, Notions, etc.

LARGE LINE

STRAW HATS.

Our sales commence on time, namely 10 o'clock.

HENRY & HATCH, Auctioneers.

J. EMERY, JR., Manager.

By H. FRIEDMAN & SONS,
Auctioneers, 199, 201, and 203 Randolph-st.

Wait for the Big Sale

ON

Wednesday, May 12, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

Car-load of Assorted STONEWARE.

30 Crates W. G. CROCKERY.
10 Casks C. C. WARE.
15 Casks ROCK and YELLOW WARE.
600 Brls. GLASS WARE, assorted.
Decorated TOILET SETS.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE!

Carpets, & Bedding,

AT

GORDON'S,

202, 204, and 206 Randolph-st.,

Hale Building, just west of Fifth-av.

The immense amount of trade done by us during the past few weeks is a positive proof that our endeavors to please the public have merited their cordial approval.

OUR ASSORTMENT

Is unusually large and varied. Our prices are lower than you can find elsewhere, whether you buy for cash or on

Easy Payments

And you will find our system of conducting business well worthy a trial. If you buy once you will always buy.

Square and honorable dealing.
Everything as represented.

REMEMBER,

We make and keep Furniture for stores, offices, saloons, banks, restaurants, and last, but greatest of all, for your homes.

EDUCATIONAL.

GENTLEMAN TEACHER FOR HIGHER schools; private school preferred. Address N, Teacher, care Lord, Brewster & Co., McCormick Block, Chicago.